

क ल क त्त नि वा सी
साधुचरित-श्रेष्ठिचर्य श्रीमद् डालचन्दजी सिंघी पुण्यस्मृतिनिमित्त
प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक—इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित;
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नामाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन
वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि.]

प्रतिष्ठाता

श्रीमद्-डालचन्दजी-सिंघीसत्पुत्र

स्व० दानशील-साहित्यरसिक-संस्कृतिप्रिय

श्रीमद् बहादुर सिंहजी सिंघी



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श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

*

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षा पीठ

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मुद्रक—लक्ष्मीबाई नारायण चौधरी, निर्णयसागर प्रेस, २६-२८ कोलमाट स्ट्रीट, बंबई

कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - रचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]

विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

*
* *



सं पा द क

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच्. डी.

(प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन)



प्रथम भाग

(विद्याधरकाण्ड)

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैनशास्त्रशिक्षापीठ

भारतीय विद्या भवन

बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचशत प्रति

[ख्रिस्ताब्द १९५३]

ग्रन्थांक ३४]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> १ खरतरगण्डवृहद्गुर्वावलि. २ कुमारपालचरित्रसंग्रह. ३ विविधगण्डीयपट्टावलिंसंग्रह. ४ जैनपुस्तक प्रशस्तिसंग्रह, भाग २. ५ विज्ञप्तिसंग्रह - विज्ञप्ति महालेख - विज्ञप्ति त्रिवेणी आदि अनेक विज्ञप्तिलेख समुच्चय. ६ उद्योतनसूरिकृत कुवलयमालाकथा. ७ कीर्तिकौमुदी आदि वस्तुपालप्रशस्तिसंग्रह. ८ दामोदरकृत उक्तिव्यक्ति प्रकरण. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ९ महामुनिगुणपालविरचित जंबूचरित्र (प्राकृत) १० जयपाहुडनाम निमित्तशास्त्र. (प्राकृत) ११ गुणचन्द्रविरचित मंत्रीकर्मचन्द्रवंशप्रबन्ध. १२ नयचन्द्रविरचित हम्मीरमहाकान्य. १३ महेन्द्रसूरिकृत नर्मदासुन्दरीकथा. (प्रा०) १४ सिद्धिचन्द्रकृत काल्यप्रकाशखण्डन. १५ कौटिल्यकृत अर्थशास्त्र - सटीक. १६ गुणप्रमाचार्यकृत विनयसूत्र. |
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Shri Bahadur Singh Singhi Memoirs

- १ स्व. बाबू श्रीबहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी स्मृतिग्रन्थ [भारतीय विद्या, भाग ३] सन १९४४.
- २ Late Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial volume.
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- ३ Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla and its Contribution
to Sanskrit Literature. By Dr. Bhogilal J. Sandesara,
M. A., Ph. D.
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By Prof. P. K. Gode, M. A.

SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their 'pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhi was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmaji had been to his place for the collection of funds, to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs. 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coms for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhi began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhi to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhi casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Warendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

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GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhraṃśa epic *Paumacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the Singhi Jain Series, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhraṃśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhraṃśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhraṃśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paumacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhraṃśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paumacariu* too in his article '*Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāṇa*' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Samśodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasuricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhraṃśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhraṃśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū, Puspādanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpaniya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puspādanta was a Digambara and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karnātaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāta region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first Puspādanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puspādanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhraṃśa letters Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Pāumacariu* and the *Riṣṭhaṇemicariu*, Puspādanta's big work is *Tisatthimahāpurisa-guṇālakāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Yemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the *Maṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā*. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Yemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvalī' I had intended to include along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakṛit, Apabhraṃśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puspādanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the Māṇikyacandra Dīgambar Jain Granthmālā. The remaining work, the *Paṇḍitarīu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now-Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśarāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being-edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the Singhi Jain Series. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumāsricarīu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph D thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paṇḍitarīu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paṇḍitarīu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paṇḍitarīu* is nearing completion.

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singh Jan Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhramśa selections called '*Apabhramśa-pāṭhāvalī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M C Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paumacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkrityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhramśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhramśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkrityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताके पाँचो युगोके जितने कवियोको हमने यहाँ सग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्सर्कोब कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयम् सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और मोह दोनो होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भुला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhramśa poets. Apabhramśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāndas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paumacarvu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṃśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhramśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhramśa, available till then only in the MS form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paumacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss of the *Paumacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhramśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhramśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṃśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṃśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puspadanta, the only Apabhraṃśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puspadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paṭimacariu* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph D degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the Singhi Jain Series that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the Singhi Jain Series, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhi Singh, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Māṇkyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chamsukhdasji Nyāyatīrtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Śrī Digambar Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrji Prabandhkārīṇi Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss. of the *Paumacariu*, to the Manager, Nirṇaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhurubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhraṃśa language and literature.

Bombay.
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc., are given in the
beginning of the Index Verborum]

| | |
|-------|--|
| Bh — | <i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla. |
| Ch.— | <i>Chandonuśāsana</i> of Hemacandra. |
| HP.— | L. Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāna</i> . |
| Jas — | <i>Jasaharacarū</i> of Puṣpadanta |
| MP.— | <i>Mahāpurāna</i> of Puṣpadanta. |
| Ñāy — | <i>Nāyakumaracarū</i> of Puṣpadanta |
| PC — | <i>Paumacarīya</i> of Svayambhū |
| PSM — | <i>Pārasaddamahannavo</i> |
| Rāj — | <i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi |
| RC — | <i>Ratṭhanemacarū</i> of Svayambhū |
| RP — | <i>Padmacarita</i> of Raviṣena |
| SC.— | <i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū. |
| VP.— | <i>Paumacarīya</i> of Vimalasūri |

For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *em* and *om* and short *e* and short *o* have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters

INTRODUCTION

[illegible]

P Poona MS. (see Intro. p. 2)

सिंधी जैन ग्रन्थमाला]

Concluding page (Folio No. 226 recto) see pp. 124 and 2.

पाणिनीयमोटीतुवाला नमः त्रसद्वनवकभलको मेलो मण्डवदलको तिसो विज्ञाउमदस्सा
 पायकमत्तमम्यरापुरवदिवो रिस्ताला पायाधकनिभदो भकनभडालो सभो ह्युददनातपोस
 समद्विपितान् जिनेइरुइसदावेदो भन्यमदधसास्टो तासुमदंततीकसुलधरोभसारकरिवि
 दगो जिनेइरुइसदावेदो भविमलभतिवेइरेयो विमिता शितचुइसावके पाला च्छावलो सेलनि
 तयो जिनेइरुइसदावेदो भविमलभतिवेइरेयो भसिा दशभडो हूतविदितप्रद्वोगतपको शिभो
 तिर रेता जिनेइरुइसदावेदो भविमलभतिवेइरेयो भसिा दशभडो हूतविदितप्रद्वोगतपको शिभो
 मनेवदसमणपरिकरो जिनेइरुइसदावेदो भविमलभतिवेइरेयो भसिा दशभडो हूतविदितप्रद्वोगतपको शिभो
 कुटकांत चोला इकर सस्यविनाजो जिने
 इमडाष्टकैलितमे वेवावा पागतिसावकुइ सस्यमवेज्जगति मसिधिगागवसुइसुइसुइसु
 महो देती सद्वज्जमणद्धरो च्छो विणि विमयमुक्खो किंको रुइकइयणो सेमो शसु सुइयस्य
 सदा सव्यसुएवम्य मणहराजीइ च्छो सुमगागाइणं च्छो विक्कणो पावति राइलकीकाय
 सवसुत्तममुएएववगागाइ क हायसइवववो हयको विक्कणो पावति राइतावज्जिदस

S: Săgüner MS. (see Intro. p. 2)

सिंधी जैन ग्रन्थमाला]

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Dīgambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puspadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puspadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paumacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paumacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijāhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. VidyādharaKāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

2 CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jinaratnakośa*¹ records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha² Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis (Bhandarkar) V Report No 1120.

Since the *Jinaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC, scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa are as follows-

- 1 Ms P From the Government Mss collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. This Ms is No 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr R G Bhandarkar' Paper Ms size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$ 226 folios, of which folios No 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing. About 13 to 16 lines per side. About 46 to 56 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto. Jain Devanāgarī script. Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also. Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms. On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराण (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुद्धवारे ॥ श्रीगोपाचलदुर्ग श्रीमूलसंघे बलात्कारणो गरुडवतीगच्छे ॥ श्रीनविसंघे ॥ सं० दृष्टारक श्रीकुदकुदाचार्यान्वये ॥ सं० श्रीप्रभाचंद्रदेवा ॥ तत्पट्टे ॥ श्रीपद्मनदिदेवा ॥ तत्पट्टे ॥ श्रीशुभचंद्रदेवा ॥ तत्पट्टे ॥ श्रीजिनचंद्रदेवा ॥ तत्र श्रीपद्मनदि-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा ॥ तत्-शिष्य-श्रीनेत्रानदिदेवा ॥ तस्मिन्निष्ठे षडेलवालान्वये ॥ लुहाडचागोत्रे ॥ सं० गृही चामा तद्भार्या धनश्री तयो पुत्री सं० ईलहा-वीर्या तत्र सं० ईलहा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्रा सं० बोद्धि-भरहा ॥ सं० ईस्वर-पुत्री सूवा ॥ एतन्निज-न्यान्वावरणीय कर्म-व्यगर्थ इव पुस्तक लिप्या पित ॥ ज्ञानवा ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानत ॥ अन (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged)

Thus the Ms is dated 1521 V S or 1464-5 A D and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model. Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized. At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text.

- 2 Ms S This Ms belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhandār at the Godikā temple in Sāmgāner situated in Jaipur State. Paper Ms. size $12" \times 5-2\frac{1}{5}"$ 358 folios, of which Nos 149 and 150 are missing. About 13 lines per side. About 40 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso. Jain Devanāgarī script. Bold hand.

Colophon of S ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराण समाप्त ॥ चतुर्गलमित्यादि सदा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand. संवत् १७७५ आसीज (illegible) दि २ (illegible) पं० दयाराम-लछीरामान्वा रामायणाभिधान शास्त्र भागानेरिन्ध्ये गोदीका के देहुरे सास्त्र वृत ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V S is the date of presenting the Ms to the Bhandār. The date of copying may be much earlier. On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms, many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged.

- 3 Ms A This Ms is from the Mss collection in the Bhandār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Atiśay Ksetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kārmī Committee, Jaipur. Paper Ms size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 357 folios. About 13 lines per side. About 39 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

folio 357 Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A. ॥॥ सवत् १५४१ वर्षे वैशाख सुदि १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे चटिका ६० सुरिताण-महलोल-राज्ये. (marginally: य० सख्या १२०२५^१।)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa of P.C., I could secure only two Mss., viz. P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss. the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it the Ms. from Sāmgañer indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P. in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S. exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S.

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms. became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms. it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms. and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S., A., though A. is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S. mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S. and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P. they being earlier than S. The scribe of A. appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A. drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S. can be established on the following grounds:

- 1 In many a case A. preserves e (short), o (short). Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kashyap, 1950, 232 describes this Ms. as follows—

उभयत्रय—रचयिता महाकवि स्वयम्, विभुवन-स्वयम्। नाया अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३८५, नाइज ११५४। इच्छ। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तिया तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। विधि सवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon; reproduced above

- 2 In numerous cases where the text in P and S is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects
- 3 At times a word or letter omitted in P and S. is found intact in A
- 4 Occasionally when the reading in P and S does not make good or any sense, A presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss P and S only, as Ms A was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms A I found that in almost all cases in which P and S had a reading which spoiled the metre, A had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text. In several of these cases A's reading is found superior to that of P and S on other grounds also.

| A | | | | P. S. |
|---|----|----|---------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 12 | c jəṇa | jəṇa |
| 1 | 4 | 9 | a tahiṃ tam pattiṇu | tahi pattiṇu ṇāmem |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | c -vammīyahim | -vimahiena |
| 1 | 16 | 9 | d sai | ṇam saṃ (P), nam sai (S) |
| 2 | 6 | 10 | a tihuanaho | tuhu aṇṇaho |
| 3 | 7 | 1 | d hetthāmuham | ṇam hetthāmuham (P). nam hetthāmuhaṃ (S) |
| 3 | 8 | 1 | c sapparivārim | sapparivārem |
| 3 | 12 | 1 | c bhava-bhava- | bhava- |
| 3 | 12 | 1 | d savva- | savvaho |
| 3 | 8 | 10 | d hontena | huntaṇa (P), hontaṇa (S) |
| 3 | 8 | 10 | e pavahantenā | pavahantaṇa |
| 3 | 13 | 8 | b māhappeṇa | mahappeṇa |
| 4 | 9 | 9 | f kulavahu | kulavahua |
| 4 | 10 | 4 | b mahīharāsu | mahīharāsu |
| 4 | 12 | 9 | c -vammīyahim | -vammīyahim |
| 5 | 1 | 9 | a pavanuddhuu | pavanadhuu |
| 5 | 6 | 9 | a Toyadavāhaṇu deva | Toyadavāhanu |
| 6 | 1 | 3 | b Rayaṇauraho | Rahaneuraho (P), Rahaneuraho (S) |
| 6 | 2 | 9 | a ṇisunēvi | taṃ nisunēvi (P). taṃ nisunīvi (S) |
| 7 | 1 | 9 | b sa(u?)pavanahau | pavanahau |
| 7 | 8 | 8 | b jīvāho | jīvevaho |

(1) Short *e* and short *o* in open syllables, the Vargānūṣika and the Anunūṣika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not orthographically distinguished in the original.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| 7 | 12 | 3 | a | taju | tajju |
| 8 | 3 | 9 | c | Viñjha- | Viñjhairi- |
| 8 | 10 | 9 | d | vāsāratu | varisantu |
| 9 | 2 | 4 | a | suṇeṇi | ṇisunivi |
| 9 | 4 | 1 | b | Toyadavāhaṇa- | Toyadavāhaṇaho |
| 9 | 4 | 6 | a | samutṭhiyaṃ | samutṭhiyāṃ |
| 9 | 4 | 6 | b | -paritṭhiyaṃ | -paritṭhiyāṃ |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | b | orumbhevi | ruṇṇivi |
| 11 | 1 | b | | visālaṃ | visālaṃ (P.), |
| 11 | 1 | d | | jñālāṃ | visālaṃ (S.) |
| 11 | 2 | 9 | c | va | jñālāṃ |
| 11 | 5 | 9 | c | majjhu | vāla |
| 12 | 6 | 9 | d | viyattāho | mahu |
| 12 | 6 | 9 | e | abbhattāho | viyaḍḍhaho |
| | | | | | abbhattāho (P.), |
| | | | | | abbhattāho (S.) |
| 12 | 10 | 8 | b | kaidhaya- | kaiddhaya- |
| 12 | 11 | 9 | f | Vāli | Vāhuvali |
| 13 | 6 | 1 | a | -parippuḍa- | -parippuḍa- |
| 13 | 7 | 10 | b | uddhariu | paccuddhariu |
| 13 | 10 | 1 | b | -thāya- | -thāhi- |
| 13 | 10 | 6 | a | Suggiuttamāsu | Suggiṇasahoyarāsu |
| 13 | 10 | 10 | a | paṣarivi | paṣāreṇi |
| 14 | 4 | 9 | f | paṭṭhu | paṭṭhu |
| 14 | 6 | 9 | a | -maragaya- | -maragayaṃ |
| 14 | 6 | 9 | b | -saya- | -sayāṃ |
| 14 | 6 | 9 | c | cāmiyara- | cāmiyara- |
| 14 | 1 | 9 | f | pāyaṃ | payāṃ |
| 14 | 11 | 9 | a | pahavantaṇa | pavahantaṇa (P.) |
| | | | | | evahantaṇa (S.) |
| 14 | 13 | 9 | f | vaddhiu | vaḍḍhiyau |
| 15 | 2 | 7 | a | -mottiyaṃ | -mottiyāṃ |
| 15 | 2 | 7 | b | nārattiyāṃ | hārattiyāṃ |
| 15 | 4 | 9 | a | bhanantaṇa | bhaṇantaṇa |
| 15 | 4 | 9 | b | vinḍhantaṇa | vidḍhantaṇa |
| 15 | 4 | 9 | f | jasu | naṃ jasu |
| 15 | 5 | 9 | d | Dasāseṇa | Dasāṇaṇa |
| 16 | 6 | 8 | d | Dasāseṇa | Dasāṇaṇa |
| 15 | 10 | 2 | b | Dullaṅgha- | Dullaṅghaṇa- |
| 15 | 11 | 2 | b | ḍṣiddhahum | ḍṣiddhahum |
| 15 | 15 | 9 | f | bhuñjāviu | bhuñjāviyau |
| 16 | 12 | 5 | b | cauthau | cautthau |
| 16 | 13 | 9 | d | -pahārā-bhoyanau | -pahāru raṇabhoyāṇau |
| 17 | 2 | 1 | b | -dhūsarāṃ | -dhūsarāṃ |
| 17 | 3 | 5 | a | utthallantāṃ | unallamvai |
| 17 | 6 | 1 | a | suravāṃ | suravai |
| 17 | 7 | 2 | b | cukkau | cukku |
| 17 | 7 | 10 | a | vacchatthale | vacchayale |
| 17 | 8 | 1 | a | pādiu | pādiu |
| 17 | 8 | 1 | b | padhāviu | padhāiu |
| 17 | 9 | 1 | a | bhiuḍi- | ārādi-bhiuḍi- |
| 17 | 9 | 1 | b | vedhiu surehūṃ | vedhiu suravarehūṃ |
| 17 | 10 | 1 | b | viruddhepaṃ | viruddhena |
| 17 | 16 | 1 | b | sama-uttharanta | samuttharanta |
| 18 | 12 | 9 | d | ikkam piva | ekkam-iva |
| 19 | 1 | c | | taṃ mārusejjahi | taṃ mārusejjāhe (P.). |
| | | | | | taṃ mārusejjāhe (S.) |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|------------------|--------------------------|
| 19 | 1 | 10 | a | parihanaum | parihānaum |
| 19 | 2 | 10 | a | dūre varantareṇa | dūravantarena |
| 19 | 8 | 10 | c | ihu | jai yaho |
| 19 | 10 | 8 | b | atillu | atillu |
| 19 | 13 | 10 | c | -pura- | -puravara- |
| 20 | 4 | 9 | f | tau | taahā (P), tayaha (S) |

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits, A's reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms or between different Mss of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms, the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kadavaka of the 7 Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11 Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss, the readings of the Mss, are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasahzed extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms P is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

3 DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ

S v a y a m b h ū ' s D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data loose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleanng bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the introductions¹ to PC. and RC are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harsa, Bhāmaha, Dandin, Ravisena figure there. Of these Ravisena, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmācarita* served as the basis for his PC is the latest. Ravisena completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvira in 677-678 A.D.² This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puspadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Drona, Iśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puspadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets.³ Second time he is aptly remembered⁴ (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhramśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Ravisena this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Ravisena's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC 1, 2-3, Appendix I 57.

(2) *Premi*, 1942 386

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter¹. It should be also remembered that Raviseṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpaniya.

In this connection Premī emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jinaseṇa, the author of the *Harivamśa* (784 A.D.) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivamśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premī's suggestion remains just a likely inference².

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC is complete with the 77 Sandhi and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78 Sandhi. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78 Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyestha³. Similarly at the end of the 92 Sandhi of RC that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day⁴, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed⁵ that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given⁶ as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza⁷ at the beginning of the 100 Sandhi of RC (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC and another work *Suddhaya-caru* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Sri-pañcamīkahā* and the *Svayambhūcchandās* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC should precede both the dates given in RC and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC, for in the case of PC, we know that the composition was twice interrupted⁸.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A.D. and 850 A.D., that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

(1) Cf. the words *puru ārambhīya Rāma-kaha*, Ārisu *joeppanu*, PC 1, 1b.

(2) The first half of the Prāsasti stanza at the end of the 20 Sandhi (Appendix I 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhurāva* Sankrityayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A.D. during the reign of the Rāṣtrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhārāvārsa. But this is a mere guess.

(3) Appendix I, 18.

(4) Appendix I, 60.

(5) Appendix I, 61.

(6) Appendix I, 62.

(7) Appendix I, 65.

(8) See Section 5.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyēṣṭha. which fell on | Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on | Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on |
| 1) May 31, 717 | (i) Jan 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P, Māgha, Bahula). | Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula) |
| | (ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P, Śrāvana, Śukla) | |
| 2) May 27, 720 | July 27, 735 (Uttarā P, Nijā Śrāvana, Śukla) | August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Śukla) |
| 3) May 29, 747 | July 28, 762 (Uttarā P, Adhika Bhādra°, Su- kla). | (i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā- śādhā, Māgha, Bahula) (ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Śukla) |
| 4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd) | Jan. 17, 781 (Pūrvā P, Māgha, Bahula). | August 1, 784 (Śrāvana, Śukla) |
| (ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika) | | |
| (iii) June 12, 771. | | |

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva¹

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhramśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that he scattered in the opening portions of PC and RC, in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana² we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māuraeva (or Mārūyaeva)³ and Paumiṇi (Padmīni) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māuraeva quoted at Sc IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māuraeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

- (1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippani, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38, 1940, 157-178, Jain, 1935, Velankar, 1935, 18-29, 1936, 69-71, 1946, 2-4, Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23, Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.
- (2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I.
- (3) In PC 1 & 10 we have Mārūyeva (P.), Mārūyeva (S), Mārūyeva (A), but the metre requires something like Mārūyeva. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has Māura (A. Motara). SC IV 9 is given under the evṭion tātā a Māuraeva, Mārūya can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar Māura.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work. Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja-Cakravartin, Vidyān and Chandaścūdāmanī ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū's younger son (*lahu-taṇao*, *lahu-angajāya*, *lahua-jāya*)¹ it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours. Of them Amiavvā (Sk *Amrtāmbā*)² dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Āccamvā (a diminutive of *Āccamvā*, Sk *Ādityāmbā*)³, dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Āccamvā was a veritable image of Ratnādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amiavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza.⁴

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one of the colophon stanzas of PC Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality⁵ declares: All sons (*sua*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught, the son of Kavirāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or Suyamva), just as the Śruti (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva su-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as parano-mastically applying to Tribhuvana and *Śruti Suyamva* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamva-su-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation *Suyavvā* or *Suyamvā* would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premā favours⁶ this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC, RC and the Sri-Paṇcan and himself composed a *Paṇcamacariu*. He also enjoys the title *Maññe*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45)

(2) Appendix I 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84 (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27

(4) Appendix I 13-14, 15

(5) Pāṇi, 1912 273 understands the name as *Sāmavā*. But Ms P inserts a full stanza between 27 and 28 which suggests *vā + Amiavvā*

(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Miss read *Āccamvā* which is to be corrected as *Āccamvā(vā-vā)māe*

(7) PC 1 2 11

(8) Appendix I 17

(9) Appendix I 16

(10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us, of his having composed a highly wonderful *Paṇcamacariu* quite independently of the works of Calurmukha and Śaṅkara

(11) Pāṇi 1912 27

Unlike Puspadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jam magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles' and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanarājya', while during the composition of RC, Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaiya'. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC under the patronage of Vandaiya'. Who was his patron when he completed RC is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaiya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanarājya, Dhavalaiya and Vandaiya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammayya, Daṅgaiya, Santaiya and Silaiya mentioned by Puspadanta' and from the -avva- ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amiavva, Svayambhū's wife) and Puspadanta' (Kundavva, the mother of Puspadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that *avve*, *abbe* are Kannada words meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aiya and feminine proper names ending in -abbe, -avva were common in old Kannada, and that Puspadanta lived and wrote at Mānya-kheṭa modern Malkhed in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannada-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

(1) In a simile in RC the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

- (1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49, Puspadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*, 69/1/7). At PC, 1 3 5b, according to the reading *nyandevutu* in F, S and the gloss thereon in P, Svayambhū undertook to compose PC at the instance of some merchant-prince (*śāhāśreṣṭhī*).
- (2) Appendix I, 46, 48, 49, 68, 84 (3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc
- (4) Appendix I, 53, 66, 68 etc (5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc
- (6) *Mahāpurāṇa*, 1 4 7a, 162 13 7, *Nāyakaśāstram* 1 3 12, from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. of Atavarmanayana, Kannayana Kolahavarayana, Govannayana, Govindayana, Chathayana, Devayana etc (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayana, Chavundayana, Viddepayana etc. (Narasimhaiah, 1923, Inscription Nos 4, 39, 42).
- (7) *Nāyakaśāstram*, 112, stanza 2
- (8) Kittel gives *abbe* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2 a grandmother, 3 any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'
- (9) *Kāl-abbe* *Kāṭṭi-abbe* *Nāgabbe* are attested from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and *Gummati-avve* (C 709 A.D.), *Sayabbe* *Vonabbe* (C 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannada inscriptions (Narasimhaiah, 1923, inscriptions Nos 112, 133, 68) -*abbe* is a later development of *avve*, the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 8th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16)

Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvarī

Samcallai satta-i puravaraho

Goyāvarī-muham va sāyarahō RC. 21 18 5

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvarī going towards the ocean"

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a South-erner

- (2) At PC. 78 4 5 the months of the year are referred to as

Phagguṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha

'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'

This suggests a region where the Caitrādī year was current

- (3) Yāpaniya Saṃgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnāṭaka region

- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvarī and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnāṭaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāstrakūṭas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karnāṭaka. The main line of the Rāstrakūṭas ruled at Mānyakheta, modern Mālkhed in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāstrakūṭa king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāstrakūṭa king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A.D.¹ But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rathi family holding local sway at Lātūr (=Lattalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A.D.²

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhramśa poet. Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhramśa Purāṇa at Mānyakheta under the patronage of the Rāstrakūṭa minister Bharata in 959-963. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannaḍa-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1931: 11

(2) P. 11, 2

The Tippana on MP 1 9 5 gives a note on Svayambhū as *pāṁthūy-buddha-Rāmāyana-kartā Apalāśanghiyah*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpaniya sect. Premi¹ and Upādhye² have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpaniya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South and in about the Kārnāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Svētāmbara and the Digāmbara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either

The following passage is taken from the *Ritthanemitaru*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds¹.

सहर्षेण एष सक्तायैव, सो सुभारित देव भरतयेव ॥
 यो सध्वं दग्धं गणयत्, तस्यैकमेव हि जनु बाधयत् ॥
 यो भट्ट इह कम्प्यं गिम्बियं, तं पञ्चवेन्दियं परित्यज्य ॥
 यं धरिणि महाशिरि औत्तुक्, यजु सप्त धरिण्यं बाम्यं ॥
 यो नासिह जात्र-भार-मुखा, यो सध्वं हि विहाय ॥
 यो बह्वं शिर-नख परम क्षयि, जनु सोऽत (वि)ओत विहासु पवि ॥
 यो जाह गड मंडल पत्र त्रिष, य पयं-ट एक-विजु जामु ॥
 यो पिक्कलु सन्तु पराहिये ॥
 गारायण रिगभर वडनपु, सिरु वडु वुवायु सति पव ॥
 यो होतु सु होतु पायु विज, एकमेव करीयु काल ॥

—*Ritthanemicaru* 55 30 1-10

While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

- (1) Premt, 1942, 41-60
- (2) Upadhye, 1833, 224-231
- (3) pura-śāstre sa-granthānam mokṣam ca
- (4) ■ Sagara's prayer to Aṅga in Vimalakīrti's *Pañcavaliya*.
rābha' tuman Baubhāno, Tiloyano, Samkaro, Savambuddhe
Nārāyaṇo, Ananto, Tiloya-pujārtho Aruḥ V. 122

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death.

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like.

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC :

क्रियं बन्धुं सुहृद्गङ्गासमिपहो, भावे चन्द्रपद्मसमिपहो ॥
 'जय तुह्यै मङ्ग तुह्यै गङ्ग तुह्यै सरणु, तुह्यै माय वपु त्वं बन्धु-जणु ॥
 तुह्यै परम-पद्मं परमसि-हृद्, तुह्यै सर्वहं परं पराहि-पर ॥
 तुह्यै वंसणे पाणे करिते यिज, तुह्यै सयल-नुरासुरेहिं णमिज ॥
 सिद्धन्ते मते तुह्यै वायरणे, सज्जार्णं ज्ञाणे तुह्यै तत्त्वकरणे ॥
 ॥ धत्ता ॥

अरहन्तु बुद्ध तुह्यै हरि हरं वि, तुह्यै बण्णाण-तमोह-रिज ।
 तुह्यै सुहृद् गिरिज-जणु पद्म-पञ्च, तुह्यै रवि दम्भु नयम्भु सिज ॥

PC 43 19 4-9

“(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) ‘You are the thought-principle, you are the goal and the refuge, you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief, you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darśana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities, you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance, you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode, you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva.’”

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the *Adillā* that can begin a Sandhi. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū's pen. It is as follows—

अक-मलास-विल्लु अडरुसज्ज,
 वम्मिज(उ) एम एं(जेम ?) महम्मर त्सज्ज ।
 बुद्धाच्च वम्ह हरि सकर,
 जे मेराज देज हरिसकर ॥ SC. VIII 39

‘Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Būlva and Aṭarūsa. Let the Buddha, Aditya, Brahman, Hari and Śaṅkara, causing delight give... (?)’ (the last line is a bit obscure)

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpaniya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paumacariu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: 'dvyjātinām samudbhavaḥ', Vimalasūri, IV 64-87 'mīhanābhūyīro') Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Harisena the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293, 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahā-raha-kāraṇe, jāṇevi jaṇiṇi-dukkha* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yañā-dhvaṃsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu pañṣevi, ru tṣevi* 15 8 9 b and *Ṇāru dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 a.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit, drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Padmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

4 SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the Ms or printed form. Two Purāṇas, viz, *Paumacariu* or *Rāmāyaṇa-purāṇa* and *Rūṭhaṇemicariu* or *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*

(1) For previous accounts of Svayambhū's literary activity see the sources mentioned in n 1 p. 9

The Pāumacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

The Ritthanemicariu

The *Ritthanemicariu* (*Aṣṭanemī-caritaṃ*) or *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kaḍavakas¹. Its 112 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kāṇḍas as follows: Jāyava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis, Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis, Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis, Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Ritthanemicariu* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Aristanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jain version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under.

| Author | Theme | Work | Language |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent) | Rāmāyana | <i>Paumacariya</i> ² | Prakrit |
| Kittihara ³ (Kirtidhara) | Harivaṃśa ⁴ Rāmāyana | — | Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa |
| Anuttaravāya ⁵ or Anuttaravāgmin | " | " | " |
| Ravisena (677-8 A D) | " | <i>Padmacarita</i> | Sanskrit |

(1) Jan, 1935, 70

(2) Appendix I, st 59.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotanasūri in his *Kuvalayamālā* (778-779) refers paranomastically to Vimalasūri as the first author of *Harivaṃśa*
bhūyana-sahasā-dayam Harivaṃśapatti-kārayam padhamān
vandām vandiyam pi hu Harivaṃśam ceva Vimalapayam ||

See Premī, 1942, 571-572

(5) See PC 1 2 8, which is taken from Ravisena. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarita*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kīrti and from Kīrti, to Anuttaravāgmin, the written work of the latter was seen by Ravisena and hence his present attempt (viz *Padmacarita*)

Prabhavam kramatah kirtim tato'nuttaravāgminam |

likhitam tasya sampṛēpya Raver yato'yam udyatah ||

Padmacarita I 42

Now we know that Ravisena's *Padmacarita* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* (cf Premī, 'Padmacarita Aur Paumacariya' (1942, 272-292). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kīrti or Kirtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic, for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|------------|
| Viaddha ¹ (Vidagdha) | Harivaṁśo | — | Prakrit |
| Bhadda (Bhadra) ² and/or | " | — | Apabhraṁśa |
| Dantibhadda (Dantibhadra) and/or | | | |
| Bhaddāsa (Bhaḍ- rāśva) | Kṛṣṇabālaca- rita | | |
| Goinda (Govinda) ³ | | — | Apabhraṁśa |
| Nāgaha ⁴ | Rāmāyaṇa | — | Prakrit |
| Caūmuha (Caṭur- mukha) ⁵ | " | — | Apabhraṁśa |

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:

Vattaṁ Viaddhasa—

savva-viggaha-neṛā, patā Kaṇḍ(ṇā) Ajjunā Kaṇṭam |
dharitā tena te devī eṇṇa tammanam jānaṁ ||

Here b mentions Arjuna, Karna and possibly Kṛṣṇa.

- (2) See Appendix I, st 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahana and Matsya-vedha episodes are mentioned

- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopis. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raddā metre like Haribhadra's *Ṇemināhacariu*.

- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Nāgaha, where d reads *dhūvaṁ pavamgamāna rakkhaseṇḍa-sennaṁ* 'the army of the Lord of the Rākṣasas rushed on to the Monkeys'

- (5) Premī, op cit. p 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of Rāmāyaṇa and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paūma-cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyaṇa narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṁśa-narrative; 2 (b) is *ko muha jvatahuṁ neṭ dhamu* 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow' 2 (c) is *ma-nāma-pāśahā surahā sāśahā* 'from Gods announcing their own names', VI 86 is *esi uggau tāma, jena naha-angana mandiau | nam rai-raha-cakka, āsai arune(m) chaddau* || 'Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned (She appeared) as if Aruna had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is *doha na kiya ahisesau vivihasa-mubhūa-cin(h)āh* *am* | *vagghasamarāvesum, valum ve-m sannaddha* (a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story, the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped'. These passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads *naṁ pararu palāsu, vana-samecāma phullā |*

te coddaha lakkaṇi (ṇi)misaddhem sara-sallā |

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding *ni* before *misaddhem*. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Kōllarūcholi having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, *te coddaha lakkaṇi, misaddhem sara-sallā* || The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear. 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Caumuha | Harivamśa ¹ | — | Apabhramśa |
| Jinasena (783-84) | Harivamśa ² | Harivamśa- | Sanskrit |
| | Rāmāyaṇa | purāṇa | |
| Guṇabhadra (c. 850) | and | Uttarapurāṇa | ,, |
| | Harivamśa | | |

Among the Apabhramśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Ritthanemicarū* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās* those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśah-kīrti (Jasakitti). Upto 99 Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Ritthanemicarū* are given in the colophon of the 92 Sandhi³. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yudhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicarū*. The colophon of the 99 Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Ritthanemicarū* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100 Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Ritthanemicarū* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās of the last Kaḍavaka of 105 and 106 Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśah-

with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāśas blooming in a forest.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premī, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puṣpadanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Prāsasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* praise Caumuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paumacariu* to Caturmukha.

1 This is to be assumed on the following grounds

- (a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivamśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Caumuha
Harī-Paṇḍarāṇa kahā Caumuha-vāseḥum bhāṣyam jamhā |
tāha virayamī loya-piyā jena na nāseḥ dāmsanam paṇam ||
 (quoted by Premī 1942, 372, note 2)
- (b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhana episode of Caturmukha which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa
- (c) *Svayambhūcchandās* IV 2 (a) cited as from Caumuha mentions Arjuna

(2) MDJG, 32, 33

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhāṣita and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Prāsasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the *Rudrāṣṭaka* of Iśānaśayana interpolated in the opening Prāsasti stanzas of PC and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Ravisena's *Padma-carita* found in the colophon of PC

(4) Appendix I, st. 64

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71

(5) Appendix I, st. 66

(7) Premī, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of 105 Sandhi.

kīrti) together in one stanza. In the colophons¹ of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain², somewhere in the body of the last Kaḍavaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmanudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work³. Tribhuvana Svayambhū⁴ and Yaśahkīrti⁵ both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given⁶: This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṁśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhaḍā metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*sunṇam*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśahkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṁśa* and at the instance of his Guru Sri-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi, Yaśahkīrti came to Kumara-nayari (Kumāra-nagari) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśahkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works⁷. Yaśahkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāsthā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puskara Gaṇa. He to the Kāsthā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puskara Gaṇa. He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kirtisimha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra Paṇḍita Rādhū⁸, who composed numerous Apabhraṁśa works like *Padma-purāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pāśvacaṛita*, *Var-dhamānacaṛita*, *Dhanakumāracaṛita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśahkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṁśa works of Yaśahkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*⁹, a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.¹⁰ for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

(1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72. Premī, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.

(2) Appendix I, st. 73-88. Premī and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmanudrās* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka.

(3) Appendix I, passage No. 87, lines 6-23.

(4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.

(5) Appendix I, st. 81.

(6) This colophon is considered below.

(7) Kashīval, 1950, 98-99, 122-127, Premī, 1942, 380 footnote 6.

(8) Kashīval, 1950, 105-116.

(9) *ya Pāṇḍupurāṇe siri Guṇakīrti-sa-muṇi-Jaśah-kīrti vraya(e) sāhu-Vihā. putta-Hemarāja-nāmanic caṭṭasamo saṅgo samatto, itī Pāṇḍapurāṇaṁ samāptam*!

Kashīval, 1950, 125.

(10) *vikrama rāyaho varagaya(e) kālne malī-sāyara-gaha-rata-anhālāe* | Kashīval, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Ritthanemīcariu* which bear their *nāmamud-rās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśahkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaṭavaka of the 112 Sandhi of RC giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśahkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Ritthanemīcariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paūmacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Ritthanemī-cariu*. In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Ritthanemī-purāṇa*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśahkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhāraka-purāṇa*, *Nemīcariya* and *Harivamsa*. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivamsa*.

The Svayambhūcchandās

The *Svayambhūcchandās* (SC.) has been published by Velankar from the only known Ms in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk section, the remaining comprising the Ap section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandās*, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra-

- (1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*. Kāśīval, 1950, 124. Only instead of *nuṣe sayambhū mahī-vitthāru* there is *muṇi-jaśakīrti mahī vitthāru*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid, 123).
- (2) At least three Mss of the *Ritthanemīcariu* have been reported by Premi (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3). One from the Government MS collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Aślak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāngāner.
- (3) Appendix I, passage 87, line 1.
- (4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.
- (5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.
- (6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandās* of Jayadeva (Velankar, 1949, 1-40) cf also the *Chandāśekhara* of Rājāśekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced' to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Śrī-Harṣo nipuṇah kaviḥ' etc in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference² to Śrī-Harsa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion³. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcāṁśa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch III states: *pāua-sāro paṛsamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated'. The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC. presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*⁴. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Visama divisions. In the fragment of SC. preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Aryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śiṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta, etc*), but by using a special terminology of *Mātragaṇas*, such as *ta, taāra, etc.*, for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa, caṁsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk. and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk. and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhraṁśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

(1) Modi, 1940, 172, Prem, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.

(2) 'Śrī-Harṣeṇ niya-ṇunattanau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.

(3) Premi, 1942, 384.

(4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājasekhara's *Chandaśekhara*, 1916, 1-14.

Chandonuśāsana was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap. And we know well how often it failed us. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kaviśāha and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap section of SC. will not be here out of place.

Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

- Ch IV. Utsāhādi (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):
- A Introductory (1-4)
 - Introductory stanza (1), metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).
 - B. The Mātrā-prakarāṇa (5-28).
 - Utsāha (5-6), Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13), Mātrā with its varieties (14-28)
 - C The Vadanaka-prakarāṇa (29-32).
 - Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32)
 - D. Miscellaneous (33-42).
 - Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); *Prahe-lkā* (34); *Hrdyālīkā* (35); *Dhavalā* (36-39); *Mangalā* (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).
- Ch V The Śatpada-jāti
- Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Śatpada Dhruvaka (3), its varieties. Śatpada Jāti (4-5), S Upajāti (6-7) and S Avajāti (8-9), total of these varieties (10), the concluding stanza (11).
- Ch V Catuspadis and Dvipadis
- A The Antarasamā Catuspadī (1-148).
 - Types of the Catuspadī (1), 110 Antarasamā Catuspadis beginning with the Campakakusumā and ending with the Śaśibumbaka described (2-148)
 - B The mixed type of the Catuspadī (149-150)
 - C The Ardhasamā Catuspadī (151-152)
 - D The Sarvasamā Catuspadī (153-161).
 - E The Dvipadī (162-203)
 - The concluding stanza (204).
- Ch. VII The Shorter Dvipadis.
- Their province and general character (1-2), 10 such Dvipadis defined (3-12), the concluding stanza (13)
- Ch. VIII The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha
- A Some common Ap. metres (1-6)
 - Utthakka (1-2), Madanāvatāra (3-4), Dhruvaka (5-6)
 - B The Sandhi-bandha (7-45)
 - The Chhaḍḍaniā and other structural units (7); seven Chhaḍḍaniās (8-23), three Ghattās (24-29). The terms Paddhadiā, Pada, Yamaka, Kadavaka, Sandhi, etc explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of *Vṛhāṅka*, *Kavīdarpaṇa*, *Gāthālakṣaṇa* of Nanditādhyā, *Chandaḥkosa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
 D. Some structural terms (48).
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
 The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk section, seven for the Ap section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Āryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Śuddhaśīla, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefaced to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modī¹ and Premī² by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|----|---|-----|----|----|----|
| SC. | V | 9 | = | PC. | 14 | 7 | 9 |
| | VI | 42 | = | " | 65 | 1 | 1 |
| " | VI | 71 | = | " | 77 | 1 | 1 |
| " | VI | 74 | = | " | 77 | 13 | 13 |
| " | VIII | 27 | = | " | 5 | 1 | 1 |

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|----|---|-----|----|---|-----|
| SC. | V | 5 | = | PC. | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| " | VIII | 4 | = | " | 24 | 2 | 1-2 |
| " | " | 6 | = | " | 33 | 3 | 9 |
| " | " | 17 | = | " | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| " | " | 21 | = | " | 31 | 1 | 1 |
| " | " | 25 | = | " | 41 | 1 | 1 |

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijā and of SC. I 78 to Śuddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nūpa respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC. VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 1 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caumuha.³ Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modī, 1940, 172.

(2) Premī, 1942, 383.

(3) *Caumuha* is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC that could be identified have been traced to PC alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme¹ and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivamśa citations in SC, I casually examined RC, but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us, what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivamśa theme?

-The Pk section of SC in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC, consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes: 'Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskrta metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* Chs III-IV". Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājasekhara Kavi's *Chandaśśekhara*² he says, 'unlike Svayambhū, however, they (Prākṛta Paṅgala and Chandaḥkośa) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres.

Now it would be strange that though SC claimed to contain all that was important in Pk and Ap prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś-cūdāmani* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk metres (commonly used in Ap also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them³, when he actually employs in his epics some of them⁴ and when he himself has written a work on Pk and Ap prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

(1) See for example, SC VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152, VIII 2, 9. Premī, 1942, 383 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4.

(4) Cakkalāheṃ Kulāheṃ Khandhaheṃ,
Pavanuddhūa-Rāsāuddhaheṃ |
Mañjariya-Vilāsini-Nakkudeḥm,
suha-chandheṃ saddeḥm Khadahaḥeṃ | PC 23 1 6-7

Of these Cakkalā and Kulā are defined at SC VIII 48, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch IV 64, Khadahaḥaya at *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74).

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17 and 25. Sandhus, Mañjari in PC 19, and 45. Sandhus, Dvipadī in PC 13. Sandhu, Sālabhaṅkā in PC 46. Sandhu and Vilāsini in PC 17, 12, 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kadavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagati division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms., we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagati or Śakvari class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varnavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa* or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varnavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagati class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharsinī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagati class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varnavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Daṇḍakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Visama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varnavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varnavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khaṇḍjaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC, about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varnavṛttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications¹ to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk metres. In the commentary² on the fourth stanza (īśiśi cumbiām etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñāna-śākuntala*, Rāghavabhatta, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gītiḥ Tallakṣaṇam Sambhu—'cāccaravādha-addhe udāsthaddhammi na visame masta guru sattaddha Gī-addhe' Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor imkāra-himkārayor laghutvam jñeyam tad uktam *tatrawa*—'iha ārābindu-juāe osuddhā-pā vasāṇam mlahu' iti

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhatta. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables *Gī* all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre *Gīti* quoted from one *Sambhu*. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under

īha(1)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi lahu

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, 'e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi lahu'. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *m* and *him* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatrawa*) as the first i.e., from *Sambhu* according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

ī-hi-ārā bindu-juā paāvasāṇammi jaha huvanti lahu |
taha tatiha-v chanda-vasā kāavvā u-hu-ārā ||

and further IV 3 reads

binu-vi e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi jaha huvanti lahu || etc.

Rāghavabhatta has apparently combined SC IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhatta's source. Two results follow from this first, although the name of the authority is given as *Sambhu*, it is but a corruption of the correct name *Svayambhū*, second, *Svayambhū* had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakṛit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Sambhu* and *Śāmbhu chanda*. Nāṣṭyanabhatta in his commentary (1544 A.D.) on Kedarācchatt's *Vaṭa-vṛnāṭakā* mentions *Sambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛitapaṅgala* and *Cūdāmaṇi* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakṛit metres. His words are: *Prākṛitādi-u piāyah paridrṣṭāni chandānsi Prākṛitapaṅgala-*

1. 'Prakṛit and Svayambhū and the Prakṛit Metres', BV ns 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1916, 177-179. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovery of fresh evidence.

2. *Abhijñāna-śākuntala*, ed. by G. B. G. and Parashar edition of the 'Śākuntala', Bombay 1892.

3. *Prākṛitapaṅgala*, 1892.

(4) The author has had examined the above three works, in the portions referred to in the quotation, viz. from the *Prākṛitapaṅgala*.

Śambhucchandasa- Cūdāmanyādi-grantha- paryālocanayā vyutpitsuvyutpatty-arthaṁ asmābhir ucyante

Similarly the *Chandomañjarī* of Gangādāsa Kavi thrice quotes Śambhu. The metres Bhujagaśśubhrtā, Mañjubhāsinī and Rsabhagajavilasita are given by Śambhu, according to Gangādāsa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśśusrtā, Sunandīnī and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC, we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśśubhrtā. The Mañjubhāsinī is given as *Nandinī* by Svayambhū (SC I 3-4; which designation is very near to *Sunandīnī*, and the Rsabhagajavilasita is given as *Guavaravilasita* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC I 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gangādāsa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name Śambhu is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyanabhṭṭa and Gangādāsa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into Śambhu and Sevala or Saitava (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as Śveta. Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Śambhu* by Rāghavabhṭṭa, Nārāyanabhṭṭa and Gangādāsa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka etc that preceded the section on the Varṇavṛttas.

The Chandaśśekhara and SC

Velankar has published the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājāśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk and Pk metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk translation of SC IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājāśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājāśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both SC as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parāb 1902 108, 114, 119

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandopozinda* of his Guru Bhatta Puruṣottama given by Gangādāsa Kavi Śveta-Māndavya-mukhyāstu necchanī munayo yatiṁ *Chandomañjarī* p 105

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14

The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza¹ at the beginning of the 100 Sandhi of RC. is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paumacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Ratthanemicariu*. Premī suggests² that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paumacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Lakṣmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Munī Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhramśa, called *Suddhaya-vīra-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta³, who is significantly compared by his son Vīra with Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhramśa, since we do not know of any Pk work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Sri-Paṇcamikahā*.

In one⁴ of the Prāsaṣṭi stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Paṇcamicariu* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place⁵ he says: Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metres' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samāreu*, i.e. redacted) *Sri-Paṇcamī* the poem composed in the Paddhādī⁶?

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Paṇcamicariu*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the Paddhādī metres called *Sri-paṇcamī-kahā*, dealing with the mātṛtmya of the Jñānapaṇcamī⁷ or Śrutapaṇcamī similar to, say, the *Bhāṣīṣattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

Other works.

In the very beginning of PC⁸, while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Kavirīja*⁹. This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II, stanza 65, For its discussion see Section 5

(2) Premī, 1942 378 footnote

(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम 'वरागचरित' तो पड़डियावंध कहा गया है, जेप 'मुद्दयवीर कहा', 'सा (?) नित्यचरिया' और 'अवादेवीरास' भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाएँ हो सकती हैं। एक अधिके आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब स्वयंभूका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि हुए, पुषपदन्तके होने में दो और देवदत्तके होने से तीन।" Jain 1946, 120

(4) Appendix I, stanza 45.

(5) Appendix I stanza 47

(6) *buddhīc ātgaṇīye* *caṇṇīem* PC 1 2 96

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC, Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Sri-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-carīya* written before PC? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhramśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose¹ that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhramśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Ālankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes² himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tīrtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS of PC, are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhramśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakridī*) in PC (Śandhi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master³.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puspadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhramśa

(1) Jan, 1936, 74-75 1946, 113. Premi, 19'2, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34

(3) Appendix I stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions¹ him besides Caturmukha, Harsa and Bāna and speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives². Harīṣena in his *Dhammaparikkhā* (A D 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives. Kanakāmara, the author of *Kanakanducariu* (11th century) remembers³ him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visāla-cittu*). Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers⁴ him as an important metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Pingala, Sattava, and Jayadeva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhūcchandas*. Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below

| Author | Work | Date |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Nayanandi ⁵ | Sayalavivihāna (in Ap) | 11th Cent. |
| Vira ⁶ | Jambūsāmīcariu (") | 1020 A D |
| Śricandra ⁷ | Rayanakarandu (") | 1064 A D |
| — | Kavidarpanachandovrtti ⁸ | 13th Cent |
| Dhanapāla ⁹ | Bāhubalicariu (in Ap) | 1398 A D |
| Simhasena alias Rāidhu ¹⁰ | Mehesaracariu (") | 15th Cent |
| Nārāyanabhāta | Com on Vrttaratnākara ¹¹ | 1544 A D |
| Cintāmanimīśra | Vāñmayaviveka ¹² | 16th Cent |
| Rāghavabhāta | Com on Śākuntala | |
| Gangādāsakavi | Chandomañjeri ¹³ | |

Among the later writers, Rājasekhara Kavi appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhū. For, as pointed out earlier (pp 46-47) the Ap section of his *Chandasśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Siri-Harsu Donu
n'āloiu kai Isānu Vānu/ *Mahāpurāna* 1 1 5
- (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu
so sayana-sahāsahum pariariu/ *Mahāpurāna* 69 1 7
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words
kai atthi aneya bheya-bhāriya je suyana-sahāsehum-āyariya/ (PC 23 1 5)?
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the
Mahāpurāna is quoted *dihara-samāsa-pāṭam*, etc, the second introduc-
tory stanza of PC Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayam-
bhū had numerous pupils
- (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayanu Savambhu vi,
Pupphayantu annānu nisumbhuvu/
jo sayambhu so deu pāhānau,
ahā kaha-loyāloya-viyānau/
Kasīval, 1950, 108, Premi, 1942, 371, n 4
- (4) Jam, *Karakanducariu* 1934
- (5) *Chandonuśāsana*, p 14 a, 16. Rambhetti *Svayambhūh*. For the borrowings
see further below
- (6) Bhammaha Bhāraru Bhararu vi mahantu,
Caumuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kasīval, 1950 287
- (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-janu,
so muyavi Sayambhu annu kavānu/Jam, 1935, 75, Kasīval, 1950, 100
- (8) Caumuhu caumuhu va pesiddhu bhāi,
karāya-Sayambhu sayambhu nāi/
taha Pupphayantu nimmukka-dāsu,
vannijai kum suyaeva-kosu//Kasīval, 1950, 165
- (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpanam*, 61, it quotes SC I 144
- (10) vara Paumacariu kiu sukai-seḍhu
iva avara jāya dhara-valaya-viḍhu/
Caumuhu Donu Sayambhu-kai,
Pupphayantu punu Viru bhanu//Kasīval 1950, 142
- (11) Jam 1935, 75
- (12) Parab, 1902, 68
- (13) Kar, 2, 299
- (14) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhramśa metres Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājasekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhramśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhramśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paumacariu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhramśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhramśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhramśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhramśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the Rāmāyana (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paumacariu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc. between PC (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.

१. तिहुळण-लगण-खम्भु ॥ १ १ १
- २ जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पणिय रस-सलिलडै पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८
- ३ तहिँ त पट्टण रायगिहु,
घण-कणय-समिद्ध ॥
ण पिहिविणै णव-जोळवणैँ,
सिरैँ सेहव आडद्ध ॥ १ ४ ९

MP.

१. जग-लगण-खम्भु ॥ ३ ६ १४
लगण-खम्भु ॥ ५ १९ ६
- २ जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि मुयन्ति,
पहिँ पणिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥
८ १२ १२
- ३ तहिँ . . . णयव रायगिहु रिद्ध ॥
कुलमहिहर-यणहारिणैँ, वसुमड-णारिणैँ,
भूसणु ण आडद्ध ॥ १ १२ १२-१३

(1) Compare Vardya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāṇa* of puṣpadanta, Vol II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21

- ४ हसड व मुत्ताहल-ववल-दन्तु । १ ५ १ ४. ण मुत्तावलि-दन्तहिं हसन्ति । etc.
etc २० ६ ८
- ५ अणुहरड पुणु वि जड सो ज्जे तासु । १ ६ ८ ५ तासु सरिच्छड ७ जि भणिज्जड ।
२८ १३ ५
- ६ चउसट्ठि-वामरुद्धमाणु । १ ७ ५ ६ चउसट्ठि-वमर-विग्गिज्जमाणु । १० ७ ४
- ७ देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७ देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ६ १६
- ८ दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,
किहु आसण-संठिउ ।
तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिणल्ले
ण मोक्ख परिट्ठिउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८ सठिउ मन्दर-सिद्धिग ।
जिणु सामय-सोक्खु,
णावइ मोक्खु, णिउ तेलोक्कहु सीसे ।
३ १३ ९-१०
- ९ साणववेसे आडउ देविउ,
ससिवयणउ कन्दोउट-दलन्ठिउ,
सप्परिबारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहे,
सा मण्णुवि भडारो जेतहे ॥ १ १४ १-३ ९. छण-ससि मुहि । ३ १ ७
इन्दीवर-दीहर-भो गियउ । ३ १ १०
एयउ अण्णाउ, सुर-कण्णाउ,
वरिवि णि कामिणि-वेसु ॥
आयाउ, सिरिमणविहि पासु ॥
३ २ ९-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ कि पि उप्पायड,
पडइ पणच्चड गायड वायड ॥ १ १८ ८ १०. क वि णच्चड गायड महर-सर,
क वि पारम्भड विणोउ अवस ॥ ३ ४ ३
- ११ समुज्जलु दप्पणु डोवइ । १ १४ ६ ११. चेलिउ उज्जलु डोयड । ३ ४ ७
१२. का वि कि पि अक्खाणउ अक्खड ।
१ १४ ७ १२ अक्खाणउ का वि कि पि कट्ठ । ३ ४ ५
- १३ पट्ट-पडगणएँ वसु-हार वरिदुटी ।
१ १४ ९ १३ घर-अक्खाणि वसु-हार वरिदुटी ।
९ ११ ३
- १४ जिण-सूर समुट्ठिउ नेय-पिण्ड,
कोहुन्नु भव्व-अण-कमल-सण्डु ॥
मोहण्णार-विणास-यर,
केवल-किरणायर ।
उडउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु
सइ भवण-निवाय ॥ १ १६ ८-९ १४ खर-किरणु,
त मोहण्णार-विणास-यर,
भव्व-यण-गल्लिण-अण-दिवमयर ॥
३ ६ ६-७
जण-तम जिण्णामु । ३ ८ ९
उडउ जिणाहि-व-वन्नु । ३ ८ १०
- १५ कण्ण-वमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५ कण्ण-वमर-विणिवारिय-भिन्णो ॥
३ ९ ११
- कण्ण-वमर-हय-भहुयरउ । ३ ६ १
- १६ लहु सक्केय-गयरि किय जक्खे,
परियच्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खे ॥ २ २ ५ १६ असज्ज, परियच्चेवि ति-वार,
भण्ड सुदिनु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
- १७ थोत्तइ पारदइ । २ ४ ६ १७ थोत्तइ पारदइ । ३ १८ ४
- १८ कुडल-जुअन्नु झत्ति आडज्जइ ।
सेहुरु सीसे हार वच्छत्तले,
करे कडकण कडिसुत्तउ कडि-यले ॥
२ ६ ३-४ १८ कण्णहिं बुण्डलाइ आइदइ ।
करि कडकणु गलि हार विलम्बिउ
सिरि सेहुरु,
कडियलि, वडउ कडिसुत्तउ ॥
७ २१ १४-१६
१९. अरुहु वुत्तु पुणु क्होँ उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९ कन्दप्पु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जड । १५ १७ ३
मिन्नु वुत्तु पुणु क्होँ उवमिज्जड । ११ १० ८
२०. दुव्वल डोरइ पडकेँ व खुत्तइ । २ ७ ३ २० जर कसरा इव कहुवि खुत्तइ ।
दुव्वल-डोरिव पडके,
पडिय ण उट्ठिउ वि सक्कड । RC. 1 7 Ghattā ७ २० ३

- २१ भुक्खा-मारे। २ ८ २
 २२. पुण्णाउस कोविकय गीलञ्जण। २ ९ ५
 २३ तं जि हूउ वडरायहो कारणु। २ १० ३
 २४ चारु देव जे सई उम्मोहिउ। २ १० ४
 २५ उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,
 णट्ठउ घम्मु सत्थु परिवाडिउ ॥
 णट्ठइ देसण-णाण-चरित्तइ,
 दाण-आण-संजम-सम्मसइ ॥
 पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय,
 तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥
 २ १० ५-७
 २६ घोर-वीर-तव-वरणे। २ १२ ५
 २७ हो हो केण विट्ठु परम्पउ। २ १२ ६
 २८ जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो।
 २ १३ ४
 २९ अण्हइ देसु विहज्जे वि दिण्णउ,
 अम्हहु कि पटु णिहासिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २
 ३० तहि अवसरे,
 महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहो ॥ २ १६ १
 ३१ 'आहु' भणन्तु। २ १६ ११
 ३२ अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयसहो,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८
 ३३ अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्वहो। ३ २ ११
 ३४. दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,
 गगड-मराल वसह-वरधारण ॥
 एककेकए धए अहिणव-छायहूँ,
 सउ अटोत्तर चित्त-पडायहूँ ॥ ३ ४ ५-७
 ३५ तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचलिउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ४ ८
 अमर-राउ संचलिउ जावेहिं,
 धणए किउ कञ्चणमउ तावेहिं,
 पट्ठणु ॥ २ २ १-२
 ३६ परिवड्ढिउ। ३ ६ १
 ३७ वीयउ मन्दरु णाउँ समुट्ठिउ। ३ ६
 ३८ ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि। ३ ११ १
 ३९ जो ज मग्गइ तं तणे देइ। ३ १२ ५
 ४०. सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,
 भरहु अउज्ज पईसरइ।
 णव-णिसियर-धारउ,
 चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १
 ४१ पडसरइ ण पट्ठणे चक्करयणु,
 जिह अयुहभन्तरे नुक्क-वयणु ॥ ४ १ २
 २१ भुक्खा-मारुह। ५ १९ ३
 २२. पुण्णाउस गीलंजस णडइ। ६ ४ ११
 २३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणउं। ६ ४ १२
 २४ चारु चारु जे सई पडिबुद्धउ। ७ १९ १४
 २५. सर-णिहि-समाहं पयडियउ,
 अट्ठारुह कोडाकोडियउ ॥
 णट्ठाइ घम्म-कम्मन्तरइ,
 दसण-णाणइ चरियइ वरइ ॥
 आयारइ पञ्च महव्वयइ,
 अणुव्वय-णुणव्वय-सिक्खावयइ ॥
 ६ ४ ५-७
 २६. घोर-वीर-तव-वरणे। ७ १४ ११
 २७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण दिट्ठ। ८ ३ ११
 २८. मा लुणह तवे मा वुणह मवे।
 ८ ४ २७-२९
 २९ गिय-सुयहं विहज्जिवि पुहइ देव,
 दिण्णो, अम्हहु दिण्णउ ण किण्णि ॥ ८ ५ ११-१२
 ३०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसर। ९ १२ ३
 ३१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७
 ठा भणिउ। ९ ९ ९
 ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिउ परमेसे,
 वट्ट दिवसहु अत्थेण समायउ,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ सजयउ ॥ ९ ११ ८-९
 ३३ अइपसण्ण-मुहु। ९ ५ १३
 ३४. दह धय,
 माला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलज्जहिं
 हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-वक्कहि ॥
 भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पडरिक्कहु
 अटोत्तर-सउ सउ एककेकहु ९ २४ १०-१२
 ३५. एम देव सचल्लिय जावहिं,
 धणए समवरणु किउ तावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४
 ३६ परिवड्ढिओ। ९ १७ १३
 ३७ ण आयउ वीयउ मन्दरु। ९ १७ १६
 ३८. ता णिग्गन्त-वीर-दिव्व-झुणि। १० ९ १
 ३९ जो ज मग्गइ तं तामु दिण्णु। ४ १९ १२
 ४० उज्जहिं भरहाहिउ पडसरइ,
 सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥
 णउ पडसरइ पुगवे। १६ १ १९
 णिसिय-धारयं राडणो रहउ ॥ १६ २ १-२
 ४१. धक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परितक्कइ,
 कुकडहि कव्वु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२. जइ मो कह वि वियट्टड,
तो सहू खन्वावार, एक्क-पहारें ।
पड मि देव दलवट्टड ॥ ४ २ ९

४३. को तुहु को भरहु ण भेंड को वि ॥ ४ ३ ९

४४ (a) परम-जिणेसरेण, ज कि पि
विहज्जे वि दिण्णु । ४ ४ १

(b) इम् मण्डल,
आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे । ४ ४ ९

४५. कि वहिएण बराए, भडमचाए । ४ ८ ९

४६. उवरिल्लियेँ, हेडिठम दिट्ठि परज्जिय ।
४ ९ ९

४७. उज्झहेँ दणु-दुग्गे म्महेँ । ४ १४ ९

४८. मो पहु मुअउ अवारे णिज्जड

जिह मज्जाएँ एउ पडकय-वणु,
निह जराएँ घाउज्जड जोव्वणु ।
जोविउ जमे'ण सरीरु ह्वासे,
मत्तएँ बाले रिद्धि विणासे ॥ ५ २ ५-७

४९. आयएँ लच्छिउँ पहु जुज्जाविय
पाहुणया श्य बहु बोलाविय । ५ १३ ८

५०. ओ जो पो-उ जुवाणु, तामु नासु कुल-उत्ती ॥
अणि टेज्जट्ट जेम, कयण णरे'ण मुत्ती ॥
५ १३ ९

५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-गेह ९ ५ १४

५२ (a) माह-गि-गल-मोयणु । ११ ४ ४
(b) नागवणु । ११ ४ ८

५३. मे जण-जित्त-मुम्म गोहिन्ना,
मे जि पादे कण अट्ठम्मिअ ॥ १४ ३ ९

५४. पड मज्जाउ ण वल्लउ निमिउ,
ए जमे'उ मय्याउ पिट्ठोवणु ॥
ताम-मज्जाउ मय्याउ,
उज्जाउ मय्याउ-मज्जाउ ॥
मज्जाउ मय्याउ-मज्जाउ,
मज्जाउ मय्याउ-मज्जाउ ॥
मज्जाउ मय्याउ-मज्जाउ,
मज्जाउ मय्याउ-मज्जाउ ॥

४२. जइ रणि कह वि वियम्भड,
तो सहू चक्के सहू साहणे'ण,
पड मि णरिन्द णिसुम्भड ॥ १६ ५ १२-१३

४३. को तुहु भरहु कवणु किर
वुच्चड । १६ १६ ४

४४. (a) ज दिण्ण महेसिणा णयर-देस-
मेत्त । १६ १९ १

(b) तहु मेइणि महु पोयणयय
आइजिणित्ते दिण्णउ । १६ १९ ११

४५. कि किडकर-णियरे मारिएण,
किर काई बराए दण्डिएण । १७ ९ ९-१०

४६. हेडिठल दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाइ, णिज्जिय
१७ ११ ५

४७. अउज्झहि वहरि-दुसज्झहि
(v. l. दुग्गेज्झहि) ७ २६ २५
अउज्झ परम (v 1 पर-) दुग्गेज्झ ।
३ १० १७

४८. सो मुअ घर-दारेण ण णिज्जड

तणु लायणु वणु खणि खिज्जड,
कालालि मयरन्दु व पिज्जड ॥ १ ९ १२

४९. एयइ वसुमड-भुत्तियड,
बोलाविय के के णउ णिवइ । १५ ६ ३-४
मड पड जेहा बहु बहाविय,
पुहइ पुहइ-पाल बोलाविय ॥ १८ २ २
ताए भुत्त चिय, पुत्तेँ सहू अच्छइ ।
वसुमड-अन्दुलिय, जणि केण-वि
समउ ण गच्छड । १५ ६ १४-१५
महि-पुण्णालि व केण ण भुत्ती ।
१८ १ ७

५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-गेह ९ ५ १४

५२ (a) णयणेहिँ महु-पिट्ठमो । ९ १७ ६
(b) चाववमो । ९ १७ १०

५३. काहि वि विट्ठउ पयउ यणत्थलु,
पादे णिरइग-कुम्मि-कुम्मत्थलु ।
२ १ १४

५४. पहु-अम्मा मेवा-दूणणउ,
णिट्ठोवणु जिम्भणु पहमणउ ॥
कम-कमणु अट्ठिण्णलणउ,
हिागरु भवेहा-चालणउ ॥
गामणु घम्मिल्लमिल्लणउ,
कर-माटि परागण-मेल्लणउ ॥
जयट्ठम्मणु दप्पण-दमणउ,
जयगमणु मय्या-मयणणउ ॥

अगल-पच्छल परिहरिणी,
जिह तूसइ तिह सेव करेनी ॥

८१ ११ ५-१

आयई लहुयाई ण कारणई,
गिट्ठीवण-मायपसारणई ॥
कहर-मोडण-जिम्मातेल्लणई ॥
कन्तेकहण-परासण-पेल्लणई ॥
अवहउर-रूप-णिहालणई,
छायसियई हत्युप्फालणई ॥
अई सव्वई वञ्चेवाई,
हन्दिअई पञ्च खञ्जेवाई ॥

RC. २८ १ ७-१०

५५. मे हरिअम्माहीप (र) ऐण,
परिय दह हल्लह पाह ।
गेउले पई अवइणएण
हउं हइय जि सणाह ॥ RC 5 1 Ghattā

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउं,
इट्ठागम-देव-हुगुच्छणउं ॥

सकेय-वयण-अवयारणउं,
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउं ॥
अवर वि जं विणएं विरहियउं,
त म करह मुख्यण-गरहियउं ॥
६ २ ४-१०

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरण ।
हो हल्लर जो जो सुहं सुअहि,
पई पणवन्तउ भूयणु ॥
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevi by Śrī, Hri, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehu m* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *kepa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jīha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल सुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-णामें ण डहइ घअअन्न,
हुअवह जाला-अअ-पज्जलन्त ॥
जिण-णामें जलणिहि देइ पाहु,
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वअइ वाहु ॥
जिण-णामें भव-सअ-सत्तलाइं,
टुटन्ति होन्ति अणं भोक्कलाइं ॥
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
डुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि
जिण-णाम-अवित्ते, दिवसुक्कन्ते

तुह-णामें णउ अक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह-णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देतु वि थक्कइ णरहु हरि ॥
तुह-णामें हुअवहु णउ डहइ,
पर-वल्लु भय-पहरणु भउ वहुइ ॥
तुह-णामें संतोसिय-खलउ
तुट्टेवि जति पय-सखलउ ॥
तुह-णामें साएरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोह-कंदप्प-जए ॥
तुह-णामें केवल-किरण-रवि
णीरोय होति रोयाउर वि ॥
पूरति मणोरुह, गह माणुगह,

पाउ अमेसु वि छज्जइ ॥
ज ज मणे भावइ, त सुह पावइ
दीणु ण कासु वि किज्जइ ॥
(स्व छ ८-४१, ४२, ४३, ४५)

होति देव पइ दिउइ ॥

(म पृ १९ ८ ७-१२, १४).

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works

PC

- १ देवाहिदेव ।
किय-गाग-गरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २०
- २ सुविणावलि . . . मरुदेविणें बीसइ
णराहिवहो . . . सीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९
- ३ जसु मेव महागिरि ष्ठवण-वीढु
. . . महिहर-खम्म-गोढु ॥ १ १६ २.
- ४ ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १.
- ५ मडालगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
- ६ पेक्खणाई पारद्धाई
०तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ ६ ३
- ७ त णिसुणै भय-भीसे
बाहुवलीसे ॥ ४ ३ ९.
- ८ मण्डलु — चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ४ ४ ९.

MP.

- १ कय-सुर-गर-खपर-सेव
. . . देव ॥ ४ ८ ३
- २ मुद्ध . . . सिविणइ ज . विदठु
पन्नुहे . रायहु त सिउडु ॥ ५ ३ ३-३४
- ३ जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ष्ठवण-वीढु
ज महिमण्डलु त तेण गोढु ॥ ४ ३ ५.
- ४ ०सारियहे — भडारियहे ॥ ३ ६ १.
- ५ सपयगारउ — भडारउ ॥ ६ १
- ६ थोत्तई पारद्धाई
तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ १८ ४
- ७ त णिसुणैपिण बाहुवलीसे
भ-भडग-भीसे ॥ १६ १८ १४.
- ८ मण्डलु — चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ५ १२ ७

Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A.D. Ed. Jacobi, 1918, Dalal-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

Paumacariu

१. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २
- २ ससारसमुद्धत्तारण्हो १ १ २
- ३ दुज्जयकदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३
- ४ परमेठि १ १ १
- ५ भविषयणसज्जणकप्पत्तहो १ १ ९
- ६ तइलोकमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. इय चउवीस वि परमजिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे ॥
पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि। रामायण-कावे ॥
१ १ २०
- ८ णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२
- ९ ०पचित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२
- १० ब्रह्मण १ ३ १

Bhavisattakaha

- १ पणविप्पिणु १ १ ३
- २ ससारसमुद्धत्तारणसेउ १ १ ७
- ३ कन्दप्पदप्पदलणकमल्लु १ १ ६
४. परमिठि १ १ १०
- ५ भव्ययणवयणपकयपयगु १ १ ४
- ६ पवरमहासिरिकुलहरहो १ १ ११
- ७ सो हियइ चरेवि। परममहासिरिकुलहरहो ॥
वित्थारमि लोड। कित्तणु भविसणराहि-
वहो ॥ १ १ १२
- ८ णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कहु १ ४ ९
९. कित्तणु भविसणराहिवहो १ १ १२
- १० ब्रह्मण १ २ २

- ११ एहं सज्जणलोयहोँ किउ विणउ १ ३ १२ ११. इहं सज्जणलोयहोँ विणउ सिट्ठु १ ३
 १२. अवहृत्येवि खल्लयणु १ ४ १ १२. अचल्लउ खल्लयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरदेवहिँ दिट्ठ १ २ ६ १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
 १४ थिउ विउलमहीहरेँ वढमाणु १ ७ ६ १४. विउलइरि परिट्ठिउ वढमाणु १ ४ ६
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६ १५. जसु समसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
 १६ जहिँ पवककलमं १ ४ २ १६. परिपवककलमि १ ५ ३
 १७ The story begins with the १७ The story begins with the
 description of the मगघदेश, description of the कुरुजाडगलदेश,
 most of the lines beginning most of the lines beginning
 with जहिँ, १ ४ with जहिँ, १ ५
 १८. पुणु पयिय रससल्लिइँ पियति १ ४ ८ १८. पुंहुच्छुरसइँ लीलइँ पियति १ ५ १०
 १९ तहित पट्टणु रायगिह, घणकणयसमिद्धल। १९. सहि गयउ णाउँ । पट्टणु जणजणियच्छ-
 रिउ ॥
 ण पुहहँ १ ४ ९ ण गमणु १ ५ ११-१२
 २० णं सगलण्डु अवयरेँ विथिउ ९ १३ ६ २०. णं गमणु मुएवि । सगलण्डु महि अवयरिउ
 जहिँ १ ४ जहिँ १ ५ १२
 २१. ण पिहिविँ णवजोन्वणरँ सिरेँ सेहर आइउउ। २१ ज पुहहँ मडणु ण पसत्यु १ ६ १
 १ ४ ९
 २२. The patterns of PC. 1 14
 4-8 and Bh 1 10 9-13 are
 quite similar.
 २३ जक्खकइमे ण १ १४ ८ २३. जक्खकइमयवकु १ १० १३
 २४. णउ सामण्णु णरु ९ ५ ५ २४. सावन् एहं णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५
 एहं कोवि सामन्नु न दीसइ २ १४ २
 २५ आलावेण वि ससउ १ १४ ४ २५. आलावणि ससउ २ ४ ६
 २६. उप्पाइउ भतिउ १ १० १ २६. उप्पाइय केण वि भति २ ७ १०
 २७ णीसहुउ हुयउ किउकिणीउ २७. सोहउ रणसण्णु किउकिणिरउ ।
 घघरयहिँ घवघव-घोसु चतु १३ १ ६-७ घवघवन्तु घघरयमहारउ ९ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kaḍavakas* of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paimacaru*.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhramśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chanda-nuśāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saṅgava and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in Ch Svayambhū is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrist.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk rendering of at least the Ap section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandaśekhara* of Rājasekhara.

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read *Rambheta Svayambhūh* (Ch 14 a, 1 16) If we refer to SC we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation *Nandimuhī* Ch II 28 8 deals with the *Vamsapatrapatita* (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamsadalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre *Vamsaala* and at the end there is a note: *ko va a Vamsavattalālam ti pabhanas*, while in the next stanza (I 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamsavattavadiyam* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छन्वीसखरवह्न ज वीसइ किंपि ख्वज दीहं ।
त दण्डवत्तिमण्णइ पिपीडिआइ पमोत्तुण ॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।
शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch 18a, 1 17.
- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।
धवलो नि होइ ति विहो अट्ठपणो छप्पणो चउप्पाणो ॥ SC. IV 36
- == Ch. V 32 (I), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and *so dhavalo*.
- (3) गुप्तो ज्जिअ एकलहू विरामविसयम्मि विसमसत्ताए ।
जमललहू लहूणो ज्जिअ समसत्तासट्ठिओ होइ ॥ SC V 2
- == Ch. 1b, 1 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.
- (4) विण्णवण सविहाणव- मगलसीहावलोइअत्थम्मि ।
तत्थ णिवज्जइ धुवज तत्सोवरि सव्वदुवईओ ॥ SC VII 1
सिहावलोकितार्थेषु विज्ञप्ती सविधानके ।
मडगले च ख्वा प्रोक्ता द्विपदान्थ कौत्पते ॥ Ch VII 57 (1)
- (5) दोप्पाअसज्जुआओ एवाणेअखरत्तज्जमिआओ ।
ताओ ज्जिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC VI 2
चतुर्मात्रादिकं त्रिशत् प्रान्तेरह्मि-युगे पुन ।
एकानैकैरन्तवर्णै- यमके द्विपदी विदुः ॥ Ch VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*

Lastly, Ch borrows from SC several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form SC itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स-
विल्लुअभिचिउरमहरअलकअवण-
मविरलपुलअमरिअथणज्जुअमवि ।
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहलिअमिह
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC I 53

विलुलितविकुरमघरनिहितदशन—
मविरलपुलकनिचितकुचयुगमयि ।
रतिरसरमसमणितमुखरितमिह
विलसति तव सखि सुरतमचलधृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

- (2) भमरपञ्च सुदृकइत्स (किंवा णिउणस्स)—
मेघकबाहिसेयजलपसमिअरअणिअरा
णच्चिरचञ्चरीअरवमुहलियकुमुअसरा ।
उगगअचन्दविम्बकरधवलियसअलदिसा
कस्स दिहि ण देइ अण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC I 78.
वारिदमुक्त्तवारिभरपरिशमितधनरजा
उदगतरोहिणीशकरधवलितसकलककुप् ।
कस्य धृति ददाति न हि शरदतुरजनिरियं
चुम्बनलालसभ्रमरपदविदलितकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p. 13b, l. 5-7.

Here the order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and some of the words are paraphrased.

- (3) पणवो सुदसहावस्स—

सन्दो सन्दो कुन्दच्छायो सरअवणतुहिणकमलवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतणू ससडककरज्जलो
तारो पारावाराप्यारो धवलियजलधलमअणजणसअभुअणअलपरिसरप्पसाहिअदिम्महो ॥
लोआलोअच्छेअ गन्तु दहकहिणविअडकअलधडणपडिअडणवलइओ नरेन्व तुह जसो ।
उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरइअरडमन्दिरस्सव ।
संदृढिओ ।

SC. I 188.

रुन्दोऽमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलयनतुहिनविकचकुमुदवनहरहसितसित. शशाङ्क-
करोज्ज्वलः ।
तार. पारावारापारः स्थलजलगगनतलसकलभुवनपथववनपरिचित. प्रसाधित-
विडमुख. ॥

लोकालोकच्छेदं गत्या दृढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविवलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशस्वयः ।
प्रोत्तुङ्ग. इवेतप्राकारो ध्वनितगुणपणव तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवसतेर्जगत्रित-
यश्रियः ॥

Ch. p. 18b, l. 10-13.

- (4) अणवो तस्सेव (सुदसीलस्स)—

पसरिअखरमारअन्धोलीमासत्यक्षिज्जन्तपत्तोहसहालबाआरिपूरिज्जमाणम्बरे ।
दिणअरकरतत्तत्तोल्लचिअिल्ललोलोन्तकोलालिदाहुक्खअक्खोणिमुत्थाकसाइल्लए ॥
घणवणदवदाहडक्खन्तवप्पच्छभल्लुअमडोरल्लिसन्तत्थणासन्तमाअडअजुहाउल्ल ।
पिअअम इअ एरित्ते गिम्ह्वालीम मा बच्च माणसु थोरत्थणालिङ्गणुदामसोक्खाई मे ॥

SC. I 148.

प्रसूतनिविडमारत्तान्ते लितास्वत्यसंशीर्षण्यौ विस्फारवातोलीकापूर्यमाणम्बरे ।
धनवनदवदह्यमानाखिलकूरवादूलपोतोद्भटोद्भादसत्रस्तमातङ्गयूथाकुले ॥
दिनकरकतपत्तकोलावलीश्रीयभाषाद्रैतल्ले लसल्लोलकल्लोलावाचालमाद्यमहा— ।
र्षवपयसि ननु प्रिय ग्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म गा मानय त्वं हि धीनस्तना—

श्लेषसौल्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

- (5) अणङ्गसेहो सुदसीलस्स—

विसालमालघोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलिमालियाकुलोवसोहिण ।
विउद्धमुद्धदुद्धणिद्धपट्टमसामल्लममन्तारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥
विसट्टसत्थकुन्दणोच्छसच्छकोमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिवैसरालए ।
इमं एरित्ते मुहारविन्दए पिण्ड जो पिआहर महु व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

विशालमाललोलपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्ज्वलालकिरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।
 विबुद्धहावमुद्धवास्पधमलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रमुन्दरे ॥
 अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाग्रकोमलोलसद्द्युतीद्वन्द्वदन्तपडितकेसरालये ।
 प्रियामुत्ताम्बुजेऽधरचिराय मञ्चिवापिवन्नारत भवेदनङ्गशेखर ॥

Ch. p 19b, l 12-13.

(6) भुजङ्गविलासो तस्तेभ्य (मुद्धसहावस्स) —

वासहरम्भि वरे कसपाभरुद्धद्विजधूवसुअधमणोहरए कमणीए ।
 पोणघणुणअचवकलयोरथणीअ सअ परिपेल्लिअवच्छअलो रमणीए ॥
 कोमलवाहुकलआदद्वेद्विअओ पडिवट्टसुणेत्तविअंसिअए सअणीए ।
 पावड पिडिअअ हियइच्छिअअ सहि जो िअअ पुण्णजुओ स गरो रअणीए ॥

SC I 173.

पीतधनोन्नतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलगाढनिपीडनकण्टकिताड्ढा ।
 कोमलपद्मजमृणाललतादृढवेष्टितकण्ठतट परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥
 वासगृहे बहूलोच्चलितामुरधूमलतानिचिते अथने मृदुनि क्षणदाया ।
 यो दयिता रमयत्यतिसभ्रममानजुप स भुजङ्गविलासबुरामिह धत्ते ॥

Ch p 20b, l 1-3.

(7) Echoes from Sc I 29 are found in Ch p. 21b, st 31

(8) अवबुवहुअ अज्जदेवस्स —

काइ करउ हउ माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
 मण्णु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कडिण उत्तरङ्ग भगाइ ॥ SC IV 13
 एत्थु करिमि भणि काइ । भिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
 छड्डविणु हउ मुक्की । अवदोहय जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch VI 19, 45

(9) बीमचलणे मत्तवालिया गोइन्दस्स —

कमलकुमुअह एक उप्पत्ति ।
 सत्ति तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोवस कमलह दिवाअर ॥
 पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जेण जस्स पासे ठवेइउ ॥ SC IV 17
 कुमुअकमलह एक उप्पत्ति ।
 मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसंडु निच्चु वि विआसइ ॥
 सच्छन्दविआरिणिय । चइजोण्ह कि मत्तवालिया ॥ Ch V 18, 18

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch are different

(10) वायाला फस्सा विन्धणा । गुणेहि विमुक्का प्राणहरा ॥

जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणजउवरि । तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 150

वायाला फस्सा विधणा । गुणिहि विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥

जह दुज्जण सज्जणजउवरि । तेम्ब पसर न लहति सर ॥ Ch VI 21, 118

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ गवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥

णहु कोवि अहिट्ठइ मृणिअवहे । कहि घरइ जअदह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC VI 152

कुवकण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवड माणविवज्जिआ ॥

नहु कोड अमिट्टइ अणिअवहि । कहि वहरि जअदह कण्ह कहि ॥ Ch VI 20, 116

(12) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स) —

सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोस्एइ
 हरि सुट्ठवि आअरेण । देइ दिट्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ सवरेवि । इद्धणअण गेहे पलोट्टउ ॥
 एकमेक्कउ जइवि जोएदि ।

हरि डुट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि त्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥

को सक्कइ सवरेवि । दद्धणअण गेहे पलट्टा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6)

(13) With बोल्लिज्जइ ज तं णिव्वहइ¹ Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोल्लिज्जइ ज णिव्वइह वक्कु (को अन्तरे²) जइ विहिं मरइ एकु (क्कु) Svayambhū's *Ruṭṭhanemacariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोल्लिज्जइ (v.l. बोल्लिज्जइ) नु निव्वहइ Hemacandra's *Prakrit Grammar* 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandas*.

5. THE PAUMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The Paumacariu

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. Pāuma) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvana makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva¹ respectively was related by many Jain poets Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhramśa.

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC the title appears alternatively as *Paumacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk *Padmocaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyanapurāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS S refers to the work as "the Śāstra called Rāmāyana". The *Jinaratnakosā* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyananurāna* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply Rāmāyana. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS S we find स्वयम्भुक्त्त १ पुराणे २०० In the colophon stanza of the 18 and the 84 Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacariya*, Sk. *Rāmadevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86 Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmācariya*, Sk. *Rāmācarita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyanaleṭva* (1 1 19) 'The Rāmāyana Poem', *Rāmāyana* (23 1b) or *Rāhava-cariya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kaha* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kathā*. Of these titles *Paumacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet.

PC has a roundly estimated extent of 12 000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaṭavakas distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kaṇḍa, Sk. Kāṇḍa) in the following manner²

- 1 Vijiāhara-Kanda (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa) 20 Sandhis.
- 2 Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
- 3 Sundara-K° 14 Sandhis
- 4 Jujjhā-K° (Yuddha-K°) 21 Sandhis
- 5 Uttara-K° 13 Sandhis

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77 Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology these flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śalākāpuruṣas which included twenty-four Tīrthankaras, twelve Cakras and Vāsudevas nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jarāśardha make up the ninth group.

(2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I)

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS read: *Siri-muni-suvayya-tittam namāmi, Jujjha-Kaṇḍam nisāmeha* 'I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i.e., 78 Sandhi, it is stated: *Jujjha-kāṇḍam samattam/Jyestha Vadā* 'Some Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sirimunisuvayya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57 Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78 Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77 Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13 Sandhi the MSS read *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20 Sandhi. The 13 Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13 Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puspādanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāṇa*. Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20 Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amiavvā (=Amrtāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42 Sandhi that his second wife named Aiccamvā (Ādityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83 Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the Paumacariu (*Paumacariya-sesa*) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvavariya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandariya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC were written by Tribhuvana.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Ritthanemiacariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśahkīrti. Here in the PC too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

- (1) That the name is Amiavvā and not Sāmiavva has been shown on p. 10.
- (2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective *Aiccamvā(ya-nā) māt* is the most probable emendation.
- (3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83 Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kaṇḍavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-saggā-angī* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyana mentioned by both Vālmīkī and
*thū-vamsa-samuppatti, patthāna-rānam Lavanakusuppatti/
nūvānam-aneyabhavā, sat'ha purāṇettha ahagārā/ / (Paumacariya I 31)
and Raviṣeṇa sūtiṭṭha vamsa-samuppattiṭṭha prasthānam samyugam tatah/
Lavanānkuṣa-sambhūtiṭṭha bhavoktiṭṭha parinirvāṇa/ Yuktāṇa sapta Purāṇesamun-
adhikārā ime smṛtāḥ/ (Padmācariya I 43-44)*

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us. How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain¹ thinks that PC was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi², on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC as well as RC were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas.

In this connection the Stanza³ given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99 Sandhi) of RC is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivamśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Paumacariu* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhayacaria*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Paumacariu* was interrupted by any calamity like death".

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says,

"इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पद्मचरित या मुक्वयचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवे। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयम्भू का लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पद्मचरित की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न माने तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियों बना चुकने पर स्वयम्भुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पद्मचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।"

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935 71-72

(2) Premi. 1942, 376-377, 380-382

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads

Kāuna Pomacariyam, Suddhayacariyam ca guna-gan' agghavajam;
Harivansa-moha-harane Sarassai sudhaya-deha vva.

(4) Jain, 1935, 71

(5) Premi 1942, 378.

moha and *sudhya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Padma-carita* and *Harivamśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śrenika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in *Svayambhū's Paumacarui*

paramesara para-sāsanēhūṃ, suvvaī vivarerī |
 kaḥi jma-sāsane kema thīya, kaḥa Rāhava-kerī ||
 jage loehum dhakkarivantaehūṃ, uppāiṭu bhantū
 bhantaehūṃ |
 (1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith. Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)"

Similarly *Svayambhū* describes his *Harivamśa* narrative as *sa-samaya-parasamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others'. The word used in PC is *bhanti*, Sk *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivamśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion. Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivamśa* (narrative)'

Again, *sudhya* means *śrānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thakā huā* (PSM) 'exhausted'. So *sudhya-deha* means 'exhausted in body'. The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paumacarui* and the *Suddhyacarui* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassai*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivamśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body". In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how *Svayambhū* can say, when most of RC was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivamśa*. Similarly *Premi's* interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties. Firstly we have to understand *Paumacarui* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paumacarui*' even though *Tribhuvana* makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC with the special name of *Paumacaruyasesa*. Secondly, it would be inconceivable that *Tribhuvana* who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivamśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance. Lastly *Tribhuvana's* confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivamśapurāṇa* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family. Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by *Svayambhū* himself. After completing 99 Sandhis of RC *Svayambhū* says that with the blessings of *Sarasvatī* he has already completed the two works, the *Paumacarui* and the *Suddhyacarui*. But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivamśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained. Already in the introduction to RC *Svayambhū* talks of his

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṁśa*. But then Sarasvatī reassures him 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC, up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* were written before RC and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṁśa* narrative and their absence in RC of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśahkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in *Puspādanta's Jasaharacariu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC was complete at 82 Sandhi and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC incomplete. Secondly, PC and RC were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC was composed before RC, how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paumacariu* by a special name, *Paumacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Paumacariya*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhuevassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyana*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one works incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Sri-pañcamikahā*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC, Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalāya before completing PC under the patronage of Dhanāñjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū and of carrying the paternal burden, *pu-bhara-mulahana*.

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paumacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84 Sandhi' where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paumacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paumacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paumacariya*' while in another stanza¹ it is stated "Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paumacariya*, the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)' where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82 Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC, so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Padmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyana narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are: Sthiti, Vamśa-samutpatti, Prasthāna, Samyuga, Lavanāṅkuśa-sambhūti, Bhavokti, Parinirvṛti. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri,² and Tribhuvana too refers³ to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhis of PC—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premī because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC was according to Svayambhū complete with 82 Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh mangala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23 and the 43 Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC was twice interrupted. The fresh mangala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

(1) In two colophon stanzas of RC (Appendix I, 66-67) *saṁāṇiya* 'completed' and not something like *ista* or *ādṛta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.

(2) Appendix I, 23

(3) Appendix I, 31

(4) Appendix I, 50

(5) *Padmacarita*, I 43

(6) *Paumacariya*, I 32

(7) Appendix I, 56

Sources of the *Paumacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Ārsa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Ravisena's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Ārse Ravisenācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Ravisena. In the same Kaṭavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Ravisena, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Ravisena. Ravisena gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kirti and Anuttaravāgmin. Ravisena, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*likhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* with Ravisena's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premi, to Vimalasūri. Ravisena's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paumacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Ravisena, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Ravisena 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Ravisena's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Ravisena and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Ravisena, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC, RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

modating nature of the epic-form in view Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 granthāgras of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paumacariu* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakanthānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP XI (*Maṇḍita-yajña-dhvamsana-padānugābhudhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP XIV are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1), passingly referring to the topic of RP XI and one Kaḍavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP I and has treated the topics of Ksetra-varnana and Kāla-varnana (RP II) quite briefly. Similarly the Harisena episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kadavakas (PC 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrva-bhava-kathana* is skipped over. The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavāhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagīrathī (RP V 286-294), (3) of Mahārakṣas (RP V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC 6 15=RP VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5=RP XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvabhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacariu* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Ravisena, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Ravisena's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Ravisena, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merits

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviśeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviśeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali*. (1) In RP (IV 70) and VP (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP IV 72, VP IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel¹. (3) In RP and VP there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vālī*. According to RP IX 73-90 and VP IX 39-46) Vālī went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vālī and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vālī lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vālī over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vālī himself, according to RP (IX 145-158) and VP (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodari to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC is different. There (XIII) Dharanendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused to Vālī by Rāvaṇa appears before Vālī and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodari's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP (IX 96) Dharanendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vālī. But from PC XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vālī's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss of PC have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP V 378-398 and VP V 251-266. PC. has Mrgavega) (*v l* Mrgaveśa) for Amṛtavega, omits Cintāgati (RP V 393, but not in VP), gives Simha-

(1) In the *Vasudevahūdi* (1-187) also only the *ditthi-jugga* and the *mutthi-jugga* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Rābha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.

(2) There are discrepancies between RP and VP also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Siḥadavanna* or *Mayūṛdavananna* we get (1) directly *Mrgārdavanana* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Simhavādana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mrgavega* or (*Mrgaveśa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *mīya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vadana for Mrgāridamana, Indravitu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Mārana (though both have the same metrical value), Dvīpavāhu for Dvīpavāha (VP Bhayavāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP Gauttamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavanuttaragā, uttamo*)

In the list of Islands given at PC 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP (V 371-373, VI 67-69) or in VP (V 246-248, VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC 9 12, RP VII 324-332, VP VII 135-142)

IV There are some minor details which we find in PC, but which are either absent or in a different form in RP (1) When Sagara's sons visit Kailāsa, PC (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata Bhagīrathu proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines. RP does not give these details, but VP (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Ganga in PC (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagīratha went to Sagara, but PC (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Śāketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds with VP V 175b (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara, he swoons, according to PC 5 13 4b (*tam nūnevi rāu mucchamgau*) and VP V 192 b (*rāyā tam cīya sōṭṭa nīyaya-suyamaranāṁ mucchāvasa-vem-bhalo padā*) RP does not mention this (5) The bewailing king says in PC 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kim so(bho?)eṁ kim khandhāvāreṁ* 5 13 7 a) as in VP (*kim majjha vasumaṇe, navahī nīhī va rayana-sahvehim*, V 199 a) (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*dīha-langūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC 6 9 2a) and VP (*dīha-nangūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169) (7) They are called *kula-devayam* in PC (6 9 8b) and *devabbhūyā* in VP (VI 75b) RP does not use any equivalent expression (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-sarām* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse na māiyam*, 6 11 6b) The wordings correspond to VP VI 107 b (*mahā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravam karentā and pavangame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC Tadrīkeśa and the Udadhikumāra god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*punu pucchū maharisi 'dhammu kahe'* 6 13 7a); VP also says like this (*sāhum pucchanti jina-dhammam*, VI 112b) RP does not mention this (10) PC gives *Harikesa* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP gives *Harinakeśin* (VII 29b), VP *Harimigamesi* (VII 11b) (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Visāvasu* in PC (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Visasena* in VP (VII 55a) (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Ravana and his brothers, PC includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāheṁ rak-khaseṁ* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP (*veyāla-vānamantara-gaha-bhuubbhāda-karāla-muḥa-danta*, VII 117a) There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu sakkeya-nayari sampattā* PC 5 11 4b

Bhairahu-Bhīmena samam Sāyapurim samanupatto VP V 175b

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvana are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvana having found Svayam-prabha city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP or VP knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūsana are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyana* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūsana* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūsana against Cittaṅga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP (see IX 10, 12, X 17) know Kharadūsana as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityālōka city married by Rāvana was Rayanāvali according to PC (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP (IX 102b). (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP (IX 62b) as *Meruṁ piva nuccalam*. But RP. simply says *suntālam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvana while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-lankā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūsana flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvana reached Pātāla-lanka, Kharadūsana and Rāvana greeted each other cordially (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) Sahasrakirana's city is called Māhesara in PC (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhismatī in RP (X 65a). (20) In PC the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjana reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjana is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts. Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the Rāmāyana literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Ravisena and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paumacariu*, quotations from which are found in SC¹. Of course no Ms. of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Riṭṭhanemicariu*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhadiyā 'studded' with the Chadḍaniyā, Dvipadi and Dhruvaka. In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of Rāmāyana, Harivaṁśa and Pañcamicarita. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4

(2) Appendix I, page 57, line 10

cation SC quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anusvāra appearing on the end syllable of a word

haum Ajjunu, tumha, eum ranu/SC IV 2 (a)

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghattā found in the 11 Kadavaka of the 67 Sandhī (*Jayadrathavadha*) of RC kuru paccāru Ajjunena te tumhārm, so haum, eu ranu

rakkaho sīsu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu maim ekku kharu

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances

6 GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC I-XX

I Orthography

§1 Manuscripts of Apabhramśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different Mss. of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms. is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhramśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhramśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2 Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectal form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS. whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap. will be found in Jacoby 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937, Bhayani, 1945, Tagare, 1948

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features. And with regard to some features like the *ya-śrutī* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3 These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhramśa MSS. It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhramśa texts. His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date. Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS). But with all this help, he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision. At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him.

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three MSS utilized for constituting the text of the *Paumacariu*.

§4 Confusion between the following characters is usual in Aps. *र* and *ल*, *प* and *ब*; *ज* and *झ*, *च*, *न* and *म*, *ड* and *ढ*, *डु*, *ढु* and *डू*, *य*, *व* and *ए*. *S* has a strong tendency to consider the *Daṇḍa* marking the end of a *Pāda* as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in *-a* in other MSS are found in *S* ending in *-ā*. Casually writing *ये* for *ए* is another tendency of *S*. Writing single consonants for the conjuncts *ज्झ*, *च*, *ण*, *ड*, *व* or vice versa, writing *उ* for *औ* metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the *-u* of the Nom. sing. to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvāra are the results of scribal carelessness. On the other hand confusing medial *ड* and *य*, *उ* and *व*, or *ए* and *य* has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the *-u* of the Nom. sing., substitution of *-hu*, *hi* and *-hā* in *P*, *S* for the Gen. Loc. endings *-ho*, *him* and *hum* are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence. The oft-recurring spellings *पुक्क* and *सिहासन* are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit.

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Ap. orthography:

1. Short e

a) in open syllables.

§5 Short *e* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables. 1. I sing of masc./neut. *A* stems in *-em*, *epa*. 2. I L plur. masc. neut. *A* stems in *-ehim*. 3. L sing. in short *e*. 4. I sing. of fem. *A*, *I* and *U* stems in *-ae*, *-e*, *ue*. 5. All G sings. of all *I* *U* stems and of fem. *A* stems, and L sing. of fem. *A*, *I* and *U* stems in *-ihe*, *-uhe*, *ahē*. 6. V. sing. of fem. *A* stems in short *-e*. 7. The pronominal forms *amhe*, *tumhe*, *te*, *ehu*, *e*, *ee*, *ke*, *je*. 8. Imper. 2 sing. in short *e*. 9. Abs. in *evu*. 10. Indeclinables *je*, *jje*, *jema*, *tema*, *ema*, *kema*, *jetiahe* etc., *an-
vettake*. None of our three MSS has either *e* alone or only *i* instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the MSS now with *e*, now with *i*. But in all the MSS. the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, *A*, *P* and *S* would be the order of the Mss. In other words *A* has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with *P* or *S*, while *S* has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with *P* or *S*. Regarding *-e* of *L* sing. and *-he* of *Abl G.*, *Ms. A* and to a lesser degree *P* tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of *S*. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle *(j)je* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms *(j)ṇ* and *jma*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, its later development.

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and *Anunāsika*. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gainda* = *gajendra*-, *Manusuttara* = *Manusyottara*-) I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

2 Short *o*.

a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. *G* sing. of masc./neut. *A* and *U* stems in *-aho*, *-uho* 2. *V* pl. of masc. neut. *A* stems in *-aho* 3. Imper. 2 pl. in *-aho* 4. The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *ohu* 5. Indeclinables *ho*, *āho*, *tatthaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

3 The *Anunāsika* or Nasalization

§10. The *Anunāsika* is found in the following forms and vocables: 1. *N* Sing. of enlarged neut. *A* stems in *-aum* 2. *NA* plur. of neut. *A* stems in *-aiṇ* 3. *I* plur. and *L* plur. of all stems and *L* sing. of fem. *A* stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-hum* 4. *G* plur. of *A* stems in *-ahum*, *-ahā* 5. *G* plur. of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-hum* 6. *-ahum* of the first person plural 7. Pronominal forms *haum*, *amham*, *maiṇ*, *tuhum*, *tumham*, *ṇam*, *kām* 8. Indeclinables *nam*, *nāiṇ*, *saṇ*, *sahum*, *nahum*, *ṇahum*, *ghaiṇ*, *jahum*, etc., *jāyahum*, etc., *jāvehiṇ*, etc., *evahiṇ*.

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. *P.* more than *S* and *A* more than *P*.

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇam, ṇāim, sahum, nahum* and *ṇāhim* the nasalisation is morganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss. of the *Paumacarui* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged A. stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss. are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ai* at the end of pres. 3 person sing. forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-am*. By way of examples can be cited *pryāmahum, vammahum, muhum, bhāim* from P., and *ḍundukim, upṇum, dharaim, haraam* from S. Even the Instr. sing. form of masc./neut. A. stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*murumbe, bimbe, āe, ṇṇisuddhe, samudde*). Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut. forms in *-aum* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4 Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss. like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss. P. and S. have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-añca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss. have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms. spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

5 Initial *n*- and Medial *-nn*-

§15. Some Prakrit Mss. follow the practice of using *n* in the initial position, *nn* in the medial position and *n* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss. do not know *n* at all. They have *n* or *nn* under all conditions. Among our three Mss. P. (and A. to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n*- or medial *-nn*-. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed.

6. *b* and *b b h*.

§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss. use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *v b h* for *b b h*. The Mss. of PC. have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *v b h* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *b b h* throughout.

7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhramśa was pronounced by some as nasalized *v*. Some Ap Mss also give some indications to this effect. Words like *karama*, *jema* are casually written as *karavm*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jeivva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss preserve *m*. Only twice the pres. I. sing. is found ending in -*vi* in all the three Mss and P and S as contrasted with A have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc for *jema*, *tema*. In the latter case I have retained *m* whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing *v*, I have not changed it to *m*.

§18. Quite casually -*v*- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmaṇu*, *Rāmvānu* written for *Rāvanu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A and P I have not accepted such a nasalized *v* as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhramśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobī (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhramśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *saṃ*- which are retained with *saṃ*.

§21. The Mss of Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving *r* in groups of conjuncts having *r* as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paumacaru* assimilate such groups without exception.

II Sporadic phonetic changes

§22. Shortening of vowels. a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem. A stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa as A stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding *i* of the *cu*-forms is shortened as in *vasikṛya*- (*vaṣikṛta*-) 4 5 3, *kannuppalikarev*. (*karnotpalikṛtya*) 1 8 1 etc. c) Shortening in stray cases *atṛya*- (*atika-enl*) 8 3 6, *qahua*- (*gabhira*-) 1 5 3, *cāmīyara*- (*cāmīkara*-) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha*- (*pīṭha*-) 4 5 9, *Bhairahi*- (*Bhagīrathī*-) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhairahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3 *pariṣālanīya*- (*pariṣālanīya*-) 6 16 7.

§23. Lengthening of vowels. a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvali*-4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini*-6 3 6, *kodiyau* and *payadiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu*-1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paisar* (*praviṣati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paisarai* (connected with *praviś-*) 4 1 as against *paisarai* 4 1 1. *joisiya*- (*jyautisika*-) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appaṇu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumva* (*nukuramba*-) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa*- (*ksurapra*-) 15 5 3 against *khurappa*- 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *mauda*- (*mukūṭa*-) 3 5 1 and *maula*- (*mukula*-) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation, *ya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha*- 17 7 8 and *liha*- 15 12 7 from *lekhā*- and *iḥā*- 11 4 5 from *rekhā*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact a) contraction of the *-aya*- at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā*- e.g. *bhadārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā* 1 1 7, *bhavyā*- 1 1 8, *mahisā*- 1 10 8, *kusumā*- 14 2 5, *davaṇā*- 14 2 5, *pahārā*- 16 13 9, *padīvā*, 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavanañ-jayā*- 19 10 4, *Suloyanā*- 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya*- resulting from the *-aka*- of the agentive to *-ā*- as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā*- (*kāraka*-) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya*- at the end of a stem to *-ā*- as in *jñālā-jñālāya*- 6 2 5 d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhāya*- (*andhakāra*- enl) 10 1 9, *akkhādaya*- (*akṣavāṭaka*-) 4 11 2, *vāma*- (*vyāyāma*-) 4 11 5, *thera*- (*sthavira*-) 1 4 2, *janera*- (*jana-kara*-) 4 13 2, *mora*- (*mayūra*-) 3 4 5, *Ujjha*- (*Āyodhyā*-) 4 14 9 against *Aujjha*- 4 1, *pādihera*- (*prātihārya*-) 3 3 10, *-keraya*- (*-kārya*- enl), various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava*- to *o*-.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating *Kumbhī-pāka*- 11 9 7, *Kaikasi*- 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyah*) 10 10 7, *Kausiki* (*Kausīkī*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka*- 5 8 3, *Ikchukka*- (*Ikṣvuka*-?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya*- (*Sāketa*-) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkudī*- (*lakutī*-) 11 6 4, *-gārāya* (*-kāraka*-) 5 1 5 against *-kārī*- 4 5 9 and *-yārī*- 6 9 6, *Bhigu* (*Bhrgu*) 16 6 6, *naga*- 1 9 2, *āgara*- (*ākara*-) 4 2 3, *maragaya*- (*marakata*-) 1 4 3, *mayagala*- (*mada-kala*-) 1 15 1, *varyā-garana*- (*varyākarana*-) 7 14 4, *Payāga*- (*Prayāga*-) 2 11 4, *jogesara*- (*yogesvara*-) 5 15 2, *nakkha*- (*nakha*-) 14 5 7, *Māricca*- (*Mārica*-) 10 1 2, *Vtaya*- (*Vtyaj-*) 7 12 3, *Kautilla*- (*Kautilya*-) 16 6 3, *Vataraṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya*- (*atīśaya*-) 1 7 3, *Gottama*- (*Gautama*-) 1 9 8, 5 1, *ṇitti*- (*nīti*-) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta*- (*srotas*-) 2 1 8, *Jimuttia*- (*Jimūta*-) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toyadavāhaṇa*- 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya*- 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-d* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha*- (*sphaṭika*-) 6 5 2, *ṇilana*- (*ṇidana*-) 1 4 4, *nyalaya*- (*ṇigada* enl) 1 5 6, *talāya*- (*tadāga*-) 2 2 3, *-kila*- (*kridā*-) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta*- (*pradīpta*-) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha*- (*soḍaśa*-) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m*- is changed to nasalized *-v*- which is as a rule written as *-v*- in the Mss. *davaṇā*- (*damanaka*-) 14 4 5, *Haridavana*- (*Haridamana*-) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava*- (*pra*-+*nam*-) 1 1 1, *nāvalaya*- (= *nāma*-) 6 16 4, *raṇamaya*- (= *ramaṇyaka*-) 2 2 2, *nikkhavana*- (*niskramana*-) 2 11 4, *nisāvaṇna*- (*nīśamānya*-) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (*nimisa-*) 8 6 6 etc, *atthavana-* (from *Vatthava*=*astamaya-*) 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *pariharevim* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29 A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *m-* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tin̄ni-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *pungama-* (*pungava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*prīhvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simira-* (*svira-*) 11 8 1

§30 There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom sing, *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4), b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paśai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thei-a-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *-ada-* (*atavi-*) 3 8 5, c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihua-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *parā-vartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *nyatthi-* (from *nī + Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suar* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsuva* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyanna-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*aksavātaka-*) 4 11 2; *-va-* disappears in *samasarana-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosarana* 3 4 10), d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-* *Jaṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*sumśumārā-*) 3 5 6, *raṇaḥa-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāum* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhaḥa-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel

§31 A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-* *śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl) 16 8 7, *uvai-a-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc, *juvala-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu-* enl) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūla-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsana-* (*hutāsana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuvva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 1 5 7, *svāla-* (*śrgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malhva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti* *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovani-* (*avalokani-*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 7 156 etc

§32 Some stray cases *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśa-*) 5 6 1, *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumārā-*) 7 1 5, *kalunaya-* (*karuna-*) enl) 9 10 2, *calana-* (*carana-*) 1 7 9, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāna-* (*pāsāna-*) 7 14 1. *pāhya* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *niṣyara-* (*niśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplogical

§33 We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi-* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhma-* (*daksma-*) 1 11 8, *payāluṇa-* (*pradaksnā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinnaya-* (*nirādaksniya-* enl) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvārah*) 6 1 7 *sāmal-* (*śālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya-*) 1 1 19, *sēvaḍau* (from *V sampada-*) 1 3 10, *nīyāsana-* (*nyāmsana-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumjā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda-*) 1 13

7; b) *caithaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kañiyāri* (*karnikāri*) 3 1 9, *pañja-* (*pratiñā-*) 5 7 7 (but *pañja-* 12 7 5), *pañha-* (*pravastha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Varvasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavaṇa-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*sahmukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohani* (*akṣauhini-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Caksusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuni-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suviṇa-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvāraha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhintara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppkala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmanṭho* (*ṇimantritaḥ*) 16 13 5, *ṇimuttī-* (*ṇimuttin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tilloka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *kouhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *sannava-* (*sannavati-*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *tañiya* appears as *-ttañiya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-ttañiya*, and *taho-ttañiya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-ttañiya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahu-ttañiya*).

§36 Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

ṇāṇuppaṇṇu (for *ṇāṇu uppa-*) 3 2 11, *aṇṇuppaṇṇu* (for *aṇṇu uppa-*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchanṇā* (for *kappayaru uccha-*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchaliya-* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha-*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāṇu* (for *mohu uppā-*) 14 3 12, *vamsuddhāriṇu* (for *vamsu udd-*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravamārūna-* (for *suravaiṇā arūna-*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmarā-* (for *paḍahā amara-*) 2 4 1, *dharmenā-haraṇa-* (for *dharmena āharana-*) 6 14 4, *ṇisunuttara-* (for *ṇisunu uttara-*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāṇi* (for *viṇā āsaṇāṇi*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāneya* (for *gamaṇā aneya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇaya-* (for *cautisa-ṇṇaya-*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37 a) The following words masculine in Sk are found with the n. pl. ending *-aṇṇ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirāṇa-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidrūma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*sākhāmrga-*) 6 11 4, *jāna-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jiva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *tada* (*tata-*) 14 9 7, *kalahāṇsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuni-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, *ṇhiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

IV Affixes

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below

§38 Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *yāraya-* (Sk *-kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-*, (Sk *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gāri-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 6 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9

b) *-ana-* *kandāvana-* 9 6 9, *bhayaavana-* 8 1 4, *jiravana-* 12 5 1, *suhavana-* 12 3 9, *kampavana-* 15 1

§39 Possessive suffixes.

-itta- *yovvanatti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthatta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumatta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9

§40 Adjectival suffixes

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima-* (from *V-phāda-*) 1 4 6, *samcārma-* (from *saṃ V cara-*) 4 10 8, from adverbs as in *hetthima* (from *hettha-* below) 4 9 9,

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *panaccira-* (from *panacca=pra+ V nṛtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhāmira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1,

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc as in *gāmilla* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvārilla* (fem enl from *uvar=upari*) 4 9 9a,

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappakkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9

§41 a) *-ttana-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *hiyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhiccattana-* (from *bhittya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattanaya-* (from *Surindā-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8

b) *-vma-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *podhuma* (from *podha=praudha-*) 4 4 1

§42 Comparatives in *-ā(ā)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(kaj-)*) as in *guru-yāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaddāraya-* (from *vadda-*) 16 4 8, *piyāraya-* (from *priya-*) 2 9 1, *pahārāya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *nisyāra-* (*nisitāra-*) 4 1, *viruāriya-* (fem from *virua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes a) *-ika-* in *dhānukkīya-* 6 15 3 against *dhānukka-* 6 15 7, b) *-akka* in *gurukki-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9, c) *-alla-* in *navalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9, d) *-ullaya-* in *kadaullā-* (from *kadaya-*) 14 5 7. This solitary instance of *-ullaya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in *Puspadanta*

§44 *-adaya-* and *-udaya-* in later Ap are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *suriradaya-* (from *surira-*) 6 13 5, *vankudaya-* (from *valra-*) 6 16 5

§45 Amelioratives a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap as can be seen from *ku-munivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *suravara-* 1 1 7, *jñavara-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *gurvvara-* 1 10 6, *rahavara-* 4 8 7, *taruvvara-* 6 3 5, *kavvara-* 6 11 2, *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asivara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* 8 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc, b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sulanikāra-* 1 2 2, *suparittiya-* 1 4 3, *sumanittihaya-* 3 1 13, *sunisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 3 7, *sudārūna-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariya-* 9 5 1, *sukulīnavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahuita-* 14 7 9, *su-Tanūyari-* 16 4 7, *sumhānaya-* 1 5 9, *susārāhi-* 17 9 6, *su-parittihavevi-* 19 1 4, *su-Pasannakitti-* 10 10 6

§46 In *sa-kryattha* (= *kṛtārtha*) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function

§47 In *anavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix *ku-* and *du-* (= *dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit

V. Stem-formation

§48 As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk fem stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-ya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49 Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe kah') is quite common. Final *-āya*, *-īya* and *-ūya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in A-declension (mas and neut) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA languages.

§50 The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the A-type *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of U-stems to A-stems and the Ins sing forms in *-em* from I-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem A-stem, instrumentals in *-ehim* (§75), Gen forms in *-hum* (§80) and Loc forms in *-hum* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51 In the case of the fem bases, the general tendency in Ap is to turn I-bases into A-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-ya*.

VI Inflexion

a) Substantive.

§52 The flexion system of Ap is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom and Acc, of Abl and Gen, partial merging of Ins and Loc, confusion of masc and neut, domination of A declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53 The Ap used in the *Varnavrttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas and neut)

§54 For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55 *-u* (enl *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom and Acc sing, there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom sing forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc in *-am*.

§56 For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aṃ* see §12

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-da-* (*-daya-*) is not known to our text. *-daya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44)

§58 Voc sing uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement) Note, **sārā* 1 12 6, *paīvā* 5 12 5, *muḍhā* 5 12 6, *Pahañ-janā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhaddārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP

§59 The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom Acc Masc pl form These as well as forms with the termination *-aṃ* are employed in the Neut pl *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvayā* (*pravrajita-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaiṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut pl In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60 As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut termination *-aṃ*.

§61 *eṃ*, *ena* (*-ēna*), are the terminations of Ins sing Short *-e* and *-em* are unknown to our text, while *-m* is found as an orthographic variant of *-em* A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 . 1 as the proportion of forms in *-em* and *ena* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēna* The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-enam* (eg 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62 In the termination *-eṃ*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-m* in the Mss. (cf Loc sing termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss).

§63. Regarding *-ena* Tagare observes¹ that it was less popular in Southern Ap It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Puspadanta deliberately tried to imitate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk classics One has simply to turn to Jc (ie *Jasaharacaru*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-m*, *-em* termination'

But these observations are not correct The frequency of the forms in *-ena* in PC proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP is not just a vagary of Puspadanta And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacaru* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-ena* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point

§64 Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives² *-eṃ* of Inst sing from Loc sing *-ahim* He believes that the Inst and Loc. merged into one case in Apa and the desinences of Loc came to be substituted for those of Inst He finds support for this view in the Inst sing forms in *-i* (from Loc sing short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg was well established in S(outhern) Ap of the 10th Cent A.D. e.g. *kāḥ* from *kāla-*, *suḥi* from *sukha-*, *daṃsaṃ* from *darśana-* in *J(asahara) c(ariu)*'. Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(ari)V (amśapurāṇa)* should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjāḥya* (qualifying *asāraṃ*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *marāṇu*) 12 3 5, *yujḥa* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc sing forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips

(2) Tagare, 1943, 118

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehum* corresponding to the forms in *-ahum* found in the Mss handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehum* forms to *-ahum* forms in PC is roughly estimated as 3 : 1.

§69 *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl Gen sing *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC¹ but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaeally closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70 Both *-ā(ā)hum* and *-ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are fairly numerous. It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss of PC, read *-ā(ā)hum* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A or P). In a lesser number of cases two Mss agree in reading *-ā(ā)hum*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)hum* in one Ms we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss). As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)hum*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss. read varyingly *-hu* and *hā*. But when both P and A read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71 Puspādanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pṛītya-bhāvahum* (38 18 7), *puvvaḥum* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvvaḥā* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvaraḥivahum* (39 8 6), *devaḥum* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavahum* (48 20 4), *varisahum* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-hum* as a Gen termination².

§72. Prakrit termination *-āna* is rarely found in PC I-XX

Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73 Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom Acc plur before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened *uppāu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *sevu* (from *seviya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāyau* and *seviyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vaśmāṇi* for *vaśmāṇyaho* (from *vaśmāṇya-*) 15 15 5.

§74 Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst sing. No form in *-aim* or *-aim* is attested from PC.

§75 Forms in I plur end in *-ahum*. In *āhum* *vara-vijjehim* 9 12 9, *guḥehim* (I for Abl) 13 5 6, *vittiehim* 10 5 6, *koilehim* 6 6 6. Masc ending *ehum* is employed.

§76 *-he* is the termination of G L sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss often confuse it with *-hum*³. In the case of Loc, Mss clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP though *maranaha keru* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

(2) e.g. see PC 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 10 5, 3 13 3, 3 13 4, 3 13 6, 4 2 8, 4 6 10, 4 7 8, 4 7 9, 2 8 1, 2 8 6, 2 8 8, 2 14 2, 2 14 3, 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7, etc.

(3) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhramśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its orthography was concerned.

(4) cf. Tagare, 1948, 147. Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms of that text. To quote one instance only at PC 19 12 1b PS read *Añjanaho* A *Añjanahe* equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-him*, where *-him* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aujjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aujjahim* (S °hi, A °he) 5 1 1, *Ujjahim* (A. °he) 5 12 9b, *guhahim* 19 9 4, *silahim* (A. °ha) 13 8 6.

§77 Here as elsewhere, the short *a* of the earlier orthography is spelt as *i* in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G L termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *him* as held by Tagore. Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G and L of Fem A stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78 In later Apabhramśa *-ahim* is quite frequently used for the Loc sing. of masc A-stems.

§79 Besides *-he* and *-him*, thrice *-hā* is attested in L sing of the fem A-stems *silahā* and *ilahā* 12 19 9b, *dikkhahā* (P S °ha) 3 10 2, The *Sanatkuṃāracarita* has *pyahā* and *niyahā* and *Sāvaya-dhammadohā* 95 uses *dālahā* in the Loc sing. sense. *narayahā* at *Pāhudadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L Sing of masc A stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors.

§80. In G. plur we find *-hum* and *-hā*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahum* and *padāyahum* 3 4 7, *muahum* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahum* and *acchantiyahum* 19 9 4, *sunhahum* (P S.) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahum* 17 5 2, *viṣjahum* (S °he, A °hu) 12 9 7, *viṣjahu* 9 11 9b, *pīvara-thanahā* and *varanganahā* 3 13 2, *dhenuvāhā* 3 13 5, *kaṇṇahā* (P S him) 10 7 1.

§81 *sāsūāna* and *sunhāna* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms

Masc I and U Stems

§82 The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom Acc. sing and plur is optionally lengthened.

§83 *-nā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I sing. *sura-vanā* 2 3 2, *pahunā* 13 2 1a, *Sumālim* (S *Sumālem*) and *Mālim* (S *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vālim* 12 9 10, *Sumālim* 8 9 6, *vaurm* 15 14 1, *Harikesim* 16 13 7, *Sūmālim* and *alim* 17 5 6, once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *ḍālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I sing from *-nā* (*alīnā* becoming *alīna* becoming *alim*) Tagare¹ prefers to

to *Añjanāyāh*. A is in many points more reliable than P and S so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC are concerned. Had I only P and S at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjanaho* as an instance of the extension of masc *-ho* termination to the fem A stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC of P and S giving the Nom Acc sing of masc A stems as ending in *-a* while the corresponding reading in A ends in *u*. Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap Mss, the uncritical character of some Ap texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhramśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhramśa linguistics.

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L sing of fem A stems (Hist Gram of Apa 92A and 93B and p 160). The form in question according to Tagare is *akhami* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmam* supposed to be I sing from *rāma* = *rāmā* in *Pāhūdadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *yasu akhami nūramam gayau manu ie yasya akasaye nūramaye galam manah*. Thus *akhami* and *rāma* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in I.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 168

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggim* (*aggmā*) with *sappim* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggim* cannot be explained with the help of *sappem*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84 *-he* and *-ho* are found in G. sing. *munihe* (S A °ho-) and *ḥumihe* 1 1 9, °*disihe* (S A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhihe* (PS °hi) 1 13 3, *samdhihe* (PS *samdhi*) 1 3 3, *sihuhe* 2 11 9b, *Vāhuvāhihe* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muniho* (S °ḥum) and *cūdāmanuho* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappataruho* 1 1 8 °*vāihu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-sihu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85 Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-him* and *hum* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *athāna-vaihum* *bhāhi* 4 2 6, *bhāhihum* 9 11 4, *vārihum* (PS °ḥum) 7 9 1, *guruhum* 7 12 5, *vārihum* (PS *hi*) 7 11 6, *sāhuhum* and °*vāhuhum* 5 3 5.

§86 Loc. sing. ends in *-hum*. *Meruhum* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °he), °*rihum* 11 3 1.

Fem. i and u stems.

§87 *-he* is used in Abl. and G. sing., *-him* in plur. *Paramesarihum* and °*sarihum* 9 1 9, °*seddhihum* 2 15 5, *kamalinihum* 19 4 9a.

§88 Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-him*. Instances are *vihattihe* (S *-him*) 4 1 8, *vāvihe* 5 14 7, 6 10 6, *karmihe* (PS *hi-*) 7 3 1, *gaṇyārthe* 7 3 3, *uccolthe* (PS °hi) 9 3 1, *seddhihum* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °he), *māhihum* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3 *purihum* (PS °he) 11 14 11b, *rayanihum* 18 6 6, *uccolihum* 20 3 3.

§89 *-hum* is also employed in L. plur. e.g. *paoliḥum* 16 14 8.

b) Post-positions

§90 The following post-positions in a compounded or uncompounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91 *samau* (Sk *samam* enl.) 2 12 2, *samāna-* (sk *samāna-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk *sadrśakam*, Guj. *sarsum*) 14 4 9 govern Ins. and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92 *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kajje* (**kārye* = *krte*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kajjeṇa* (**kāryeṇa* = *krte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93 *laggeṇi* (abs. of V *lagg-* 'stick', = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen. is used in an Abl. sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94 *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj. *keruṇ* and *tanuṇ* are used frequently as Gen. post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 8 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*keri*), 1 9 9b (°*keri*), 6 11 9 (*kerāṇi*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerāṇi*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc., and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*tanau*), 3 7 1.

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

(*tanai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 1 16 5 (*tanāya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *tanāya*. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *tanāya* can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho tanāyaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare. Again he understands that *tanā* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhramśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu tanai* (Paramappapayāsu, 2 186) = *madiyena, sukaihim tanām* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaddattanaho tanena* (HC 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattanaho tanēṇa* (Pāhudadohā, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *tanā* is used as an Instr. post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr. sing. The second case has neither any Instr. ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇena* is to be understood after *tanena* (i.e. *vaddattanaho tanena kāraṇena* and *siddhattanaho tanēṇa kāraṇena*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *tana* was used as an Instr. post-position also.

§96. *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvarim* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen. and are used in a Loc. sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also *matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj. *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97. *bhanevi* (abs. of *V bhan-* 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk. *iti kṛtvā, iti matvā*. From *mahi-vallahu bhanevi jo thuvvai* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddisya, prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and 2 4 9 (*bhanevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj. representative *bhanī* 'towards'.

§98. Neither *hontau** nor *thiu* are found in PC *pāsu* and *pāse-him* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index sv. *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him'. But at 4 5 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

(1) Tagare, 1948, 307

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl. sense is unknown to Southern Apabhramśa (Hist. Gram. Apa., 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp (89 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 2) and one from *Nāyakumāracaritu* (6 7 9) of the post-positional use of *hontau*. I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC *āyau kundina-nayarahō hontau* 9 2 7b. and one more from the *Jasaharacaritu* *haum vivarahō hontau nisaru* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhramśa origin.

c) Pronouns

§99. First Person Pronoun:

| Sing. | Plur |
|---|--|
| N <i>haum</i> 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8 | <i>amhe</i> 2 15 7, 2 8 3 <i>amhe</i> 7 4 9. <i>amhāi</i> 10 4 3 |
| Acc I L <i>maim</i> 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8, 3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8 | <i>amhehim</i> 2 13 9b. (IL) |
| Abl. G <i>mahu</i> 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b, 4 3 3, 4 5 2 | <i>amhahum</i> 2 4 2, 3, 4, 2 6 10. |
| <i>majjhu</i> 11 5 9b. | <i>amhahā</i> 2 15 3, 10 6 6 |

§100 Second Person Pronoun.

| Sing. | Plur |
|--|--|
| N <i>tuhum</i> 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6. | <i>tumhe</i> 7 4 9 <i>tumhaiṃ</i> 6 12 5. |
| Acc. I L <i>paim</i> 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8; 2 10 8, 2 10 9 | <i>tumhem</i> 5 9 4 (IL) |
| Abl Gen <i>tuha</i> 4 2 6, 3 8 10, <i>tau</i> 1 16 1, 4 12 2, <i>tuva</i> 19 15 9, <i>tujjhu</i> 4 4 9a | <i>tumahaiṃ</i> 10 7 9a <i>tumhahum</i> 10 8 5 <i>tumhahā</i> 5 5 3, 10 8 2 <i>tumha</i> 4 14 2 |

§101 Other Pronouns Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns So only the peculiar forms are noted

a) Third Person Pronoun Nom sing.¹ masc *su* 8 8 9, fem *sa* 10 2 3, I sing *teṇa* 3 9 10a, fem *tīe* 7 3 4, G. sing masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4, fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *tahe* 1 13 6

b) Relative Pronoun G sing *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a, *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun N sing masc *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a, *kavana-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a, 2 14 9, neut *kāṃ* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5, N plur *ke vi* 7 13 3, G sing *kāsu* 3 9 4

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun N Sing masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b, neut *eu* 5 5 5, *u* 10 1 8, N plur. masc *e* (short) 15 3 4, I sing *em* 3 9 10b. N sing fem *ima* 19 10 2, N sing neut *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9, I sing masc *āyaeḥum* 10 6 7.

d) Verbal Flexion

§102 Present Indicative It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future, etc.

a) First person Singular *-mi* is the only termination *-uṃ* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahaṃ* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jānahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2 *jāhuṃ* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1918, 222) observes, 'Neut direct sing *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in *Pāhudadohā* 11" This is an error Hiralal Jav has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippaṇi*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapah*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation

3 4 10, *vandhahum* 3 4 10, *lehum* 2 15 8, *paribhamahum* 6 13 7, *pekkhahum* 12 9 7, *parisujjahum* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness)

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *kare* 4 12 6)

e) *-ahū* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103 The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative, only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa* Instances: 1 plur *karesahum* 3 6 11a, 2 plur *kare-saho* 12 8 9b, 3 sing *hosai* 4 5 4, *vahesai* 6 11 3; 3 plur *hosanti* 5 9 10

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104 Imperative.

a) Imper 1 pl (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind 1 plur forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāhum* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b, *vandahum* 3 4 10b, *karahum* 5 10 7, *bhamāḍahum* 5 10 8, *paśahum* 6 13 9, *paśarahum* 7 9 1

b) Imper. 2 Sing.

i) *-ahi* *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *genhahi* 6 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjahi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jvahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *ḍakkhavihi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u* *jiu* 4 3 8, *nīsarū* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *hasu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujju* 7 12 3, *cau*, *samcaru* 7 12 4, *sunu* 7 12 5, *cadu*, *āu*, *padu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *utthutṭhu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e* *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anuhunje* 12 5 13, *anubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *nihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i* *vollī* 2 14 1, *suñi* 5 1 1, *kahi* 1 9 6, *pariñi* 10 5 8.

§105 The forms in short *-e/-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used. There are several forms in short *-e*. The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper forms in short *-e*. It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk opt 2 sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + 'zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u*. It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3 sing.

§106. Imper 2 pl ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *toḍaho*, *ḍoḍaho*, *chandaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇḍaho* 4 8 9, *paṭṭhavaho*, *paṭṭhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaho* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāhu* 2 16 11, *kahahu* 4 1 9b

§107 Optative

2 sing *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujhejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14 4, *lajjjahi* 18 8 3

§108 Passive

- a) Pres 2 sing. *paṇavijjahi*, *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9,
b) 3 sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghājjai* 1 10 5, *lajjai* 2 5 5, *jujjai* 7 11 9b

§109. Causative

- a) *uddāva-* 2 1 7, *cadāva-* 2 3 1, *cintāva-* 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 3, *devāva-* 1 8 3, *darisāva-* 2 3 9, *ṇhāva-* 2 5 9a
b) *vinṇava-* 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava-* 2 8 5, *ṇhava* 2 6 1, *thava* 2 2 7, 2 6 5;
c) *bhamāda-* 5 10 9,
d) *paīsāra* (from *paisa-*) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc, *vaisāra* (from *vaisa-*) 5 14 3, 20 3 3

§110 Denominative

- a) simple *pāyada-* 1 1 19, *dhavala-* 3 3 6, *uppallāna-* 5 4 5, *nhāna-* 5 4 5, *maṭṭa-* 14 7 8, *dhūma-* 17 14 7,
b) compound *kānekkha-* (from *kāna-* + *Vikkha-*) 2 12 8, *mambhīsa-* (from *mā* + *bhīsa-*) 10 2 1, *kaṇṇāra-* (from *kaṇṇa* + *āra-*) 19 14 2.

§111 -cvi- forms

- a) *āsaṇṇihū* 1 8 5, *muhaḷihūyau* 1 13 9, *vilakkhi-hū* 4 11 8, *dūri-hoi* 6 4 3, *dhūliḷhontāru* 8 5 11a, *ṇiratthi-ku* 20 4 7
b) *kannuppalī-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-ku* 4 5 3, *duvvali-huyau* 18 5 9b

§112 Infinitives

- a) *-anahā vandanahā* 1 9 1, *paṇmanaha* 5 15 9b, *kampanahā* 10 1 8,
b) *-ehum nehum* 10 2 4,
c) *-evi dharevi* 9 13 8

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc sing of the Gerundive *pievae laggā* 'began to drink'

§113 Absolutives There are several terminations for the absolute. *-evi*, *ēvi* *-avi* *-eppinu*, *-evinu*, *-(e)ppi* Of these *-evi* is the commonest

- a) *evi pekkhevi* 4 1 9a, *nisunevi* 4 2 1 *vāvarevi* 12 9 8, *hoevi* 2 15 8,
b) *-ēvi paṇavevi* 1 1 16, *bhaṇevi* 8 4 1, *paṇaṇcevi* 12 10 16 etc
c) *-avi parisesavi* 3 10 8, *ṇiyavi* 6 2 6, *ṇuyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5,
d) *-eppinu naveppinu joepinu* 1 1, *paṇaveppinu* 1 1 1, *gampinu* 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *toḍeppinu* 2 12 8, *deppinu* 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppinu* 2 2 7
e) *-ppi gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a,
f) *-evinu vhaṣevinu* 1 16 1, *ṇisunevinu* 11 11 6

§114 Potential Participle

Termination *-evau jīvevau* 5 16 4, *jujhevau* 4 9 1, *ghāevau* 4 12 3, *paṇevau* 10 8 3, *paḥarevau*, *jāevau*, 11 13 5, *karevi* (f) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *harevi* (f) 20 1 7.

§115. Gerundives:

jivevae 2 8 4, *parihevae* 2 8 4, *pievae* 2 12 5, *ievāho*
ruevāho 7 8 8

§116 Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsī* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with *'sī* to express a present perfect sense

kahiū āsī 'had been told' 1 12 8
kui āsī 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.
pesiya āsī 'had been sent' 2 15 1.
samappui āsī 'had been made over' 4 4 9a
vuttai āsī 'had been said' 5 5 5.
jāo āsī 'had been born' 6 15 2
gihiya āsī 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.
ñimmantio 'sī 'you have been invited' 16 13 5
dhukko 'sī 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

kammattā^o- 1 1 4, *vaya-paṇca*^o- 1 1 5, *accanta-mahanta-patta-siva*- 1 1 11, *puccha-pāhara*- 6 11 5, *lāṅgūla-pāhara*- 6 11 8, *bhava-samsāra-mahanāva-ṇāsiya*- 5 16 3, *pavara-bhuva-phaliha-dīha* 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvalī vi te vi, āsaṇṇam dhukkam valam ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119 Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

dāhūa-bhāem Bharahu thakku 1 11 8a .
'Bharata was situated in the Southern division'

b) Inst absolute for Loc absolute:

paim hontēa, havantu asesam 2 10 8; *dhammem hontēa, deva vi seva karanti* 6 14 9a, *nisariem pura-paramesareṇa, ṇisariya vira* 12 7 8

§120 Genitive:

The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA, verbs of giving govern Gen. *tuṇṇhu āsī samappui* 4 4 9a, *tam taho dei* 3 12 5, *samappevi paṇḍanaho* 6 8 5; *mālu paṇḍanaho uvasoha denti* 6 3 4.

Another Dat. usage. *haum puṇu jāmi, thāmi ṇiya-kajjaho* 5 14 1

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal:

Risahu gau nīvānaho 4 14 9a,
Ajya-bhadārau gau nīvānaho 5 10 2,
gau ṇiya-pattānaho 6 8 5,
turangamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,
Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 16 3,
sariyau dhoyanti salū rayāṇayarahō 6 3 3,
jasu dhukkai, so so lei nāsu 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,

jāi visāyaho 5 15 1,

mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2

- c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen of goal as in *mayarahau āyāsaho utthaliyau* 11 8 9b, *Sukesena Magahahā mukku payānu* 15 8 9b

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *pati*

In *nahnu dvāyarahu vyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

- d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal

naravai gau uvavau 5 14 6,

(te) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,

Bharahu rīvau patta 4 14 9a

- e) Other verbs governing Gen.

- 1) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc

heriehu kapitthaho kahū 4 7 1,

mantri Sirikanthaho kahai 6 5 1,

suvināvali Marudevī

Nāhi-ṇarāhvaho sisai 1 15 9b,

- ii) *Vgaraha- garahanti ṇandaho* 2 14 5,

- iii) *Vbhamā- bhamu Mādaraho jema tārāyau* 2 16 11b,

- iv) *Vabbhūḍa- Niḡghāu Mālihe abbhūḍu* 7 13 9b, *Rāvanu*

Indaho abbhūḍu 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc also

Rāvaṇu Sahasakirane abbhūḍu 1 5 1b

Note also the construction *abbhūtu jujjhu Vījāharāhā* 7 5 2 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādharaś' The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of *Vimalasūri* See 4 42, 5 69 etc

- v) *V samāvada- matla-gaṇdu pañcānanaho samāvadu* 7 13 9a

- f) In *marai to-vi mahu Toyadavāhanu* 5 7 7 Gen conveys cause

- g) In the absolute construction Gen does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādara* Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati instances. (*taho*) *raḡḡu karantaho, puvvahā lakḡha tisatṡhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed',

raḡḡu karantaho taho Maharakḡkḡho, Devarakḡḡu uppāṇau nandau 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakḡkḡha ruled, a son Devarakḡkḡha was born to him';

taho Lankāḡḡa-duḡiḡya paṇantaho paṅane keṇa vi kai liḡiḡya 6 9 1 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Lankā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'

- h) Genitive of contents (Instr sense)

ikḡḡu-rasaho bhariyāṇḡḡi 2 16 9, 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'

§121 Locative

- a) *Vpaśa-* governs Loc or Acc

- 1) *jale paṡha* 4 10 2, *paśarai na pattaṇe cakḡḡa-rayanu* 4 1 1, *na paśarai upḡḡaḡe cakḡḡu* 4 1 8, *samasaraṇe paṡṡḡḡu* 5 9 9b

- ii) *paisai saraṇu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, *so samasaraṇu pāitthau* 5 7 9, *Nandisarakkhu paisaramu* 6 8 4, *paisahum jṇālau* 6 13 9, *pañthu vaṇu* 12 12 9 .
- b) Instead of Acc or Gen, Loc is used with *visajjīya* 'sent' in *Na-la-Nila visajjīya Kikkapure* 12 12 2,
- c) *Khira-mahanāve khīru bhareppīru* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc is used similarly in Gujarati,
- d) Loc Absolute is quite common *Kāle galantae, nāhu nīya-deha-iddhi pariyaaddhai* 2 7 9a, *kuye khae vandha-vāhum, kena sahum rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc

§122 Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are used intransitively. Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gatah* etc in Sk. The instances are:

so pahāsu 3 9 3 'he said', *pamaya-ṇivahu cavu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-hoard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *sura-pavaru cavu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj *bolavum* and *kahevum* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A D

jimā 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhadārau jimu* 2 17 9

§123 Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common. *tēna hatthutthallū* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand' *Vāhuvālisarena gājju* 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'

§124 Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap are noted below:

- 1) *Kikkupurakkhu* 7 6 3, *Nandisarakkhu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk *ākhyā-*. See HP, Introduction.
- 2) *avattū Jara-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagalāmuhe avattantau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *avattū* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.
- 3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehiṃ* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggū pāṇehiṃ Vijayasīhu* 7 6 5.
- 4) *kaṃ divu* 3 6 11 'when?'
- 5) *kavaṇu gahaṇu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu viyaṭṭāho abbhittāho kavaṇu gahaṇu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvana count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)?'
- 6) *dhōu* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *dhōu na dantēhiṃ* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *dhōu laha-* = 'be able to approach' cf the use of *dhaukam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.
- 7) *naṃ naṃ* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *naṃu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.
- 8) *tuḍhiṃ* with *Vcāda-* has generally the sense of *samsāya-dolāṃ āruh-*. In *kaṇṇā dānu kaḥiṃ taṇau, jaṇ na dāṇu to tuḍhiṃ caḍāvai* 6 3 9a 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.
- 9) *thottuggīriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṇa thottuggīriya-gireṇa vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggīriya guru-purau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'

- 10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te maṇu kerau pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'
- 11) *gavaṇammanau* 3 6 1b. *gamanamaṇu* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *juḡghanamana* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'
- 12) *vattai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.
 - i) *tāva na ṇṇavaru jaya bhaṇamu, jāva na rane vvaikkhu sara-siru* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
 - ii) *jai kallae tāya!* *Lankānayaṇi na paṣarami, to nṇaya-jaṇeri Indāṇi kara-yale dharama* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Lankā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāṇi in my hand'
 - iii) *jai tam bhadda-hatthi nau sāhami, to janaṇovari asvaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadrā elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'
 - iv) *jai raṇamuhe mānu na malamu taho, to chitta pāya rayāṇāsavaho* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāsraṇa are touched'.

7 METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX.

The present study of the metres employed in PC I—XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaḍavaka. At times each Kaḍavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaḍavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaḍavaka. Every Kaḍavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaḍavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaḍavaka

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaḍavaka was known by any general name. SC VIII 31a while explaining the term *Kaḍavaka* declares, *āḥim puṇu ghatta samāmananti, jamaāvasāna(1) chaddani bhananti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaḍavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaddani'. This means, that the Kaḍavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

(1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhramsa metres see Jacobi, 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937 Shahidullah, 1928, Bhayani, 1945, 1948

(2) (a) Kaḍava(u) *atthahim Jamaahim raanti* | |
 \bar{a} ḥim puṇu Ghatta samāmananti | |
 Jamaāvasāna(1) *chaddani bhananti* | | SC VIII 30-31
 (b) Sandhyādaḥ Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvam syāditi Dhruvā,
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch 5 1

is to be known as Chaddaṇi. But the Ap Mss consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name. Hence Svayambhū's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted.

Only Sandhis 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kadavaka commencing stanza¹. It appears in the beginning of each Kadavaka of these Sandhis. In Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* Jambhetṭia (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khandaka (VII), Āvali (VIII), Dvīpadī (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Āranāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjarī (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose². The Ap texts or their Mss have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvai, Jambhetṭia, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms of PC prefixes the term *Duvai* to the Kadavaka-commencing stanzas of 3 Sandhi, other Mss are silent about it. On the other hand MP is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 3 Sandhi
(Gandhodakadhārā)

Scheme—No of lines: 4

No of moras per line: 13 (or 14, if the end syllable is scanned as long)

Gaṇa-scheme: 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4).

Rhyme-scheme: *a* with *b*, *c* with *d*

The six-moraic Gaṇa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form *uv* is preferred. The second Gaṇa has the following forms

uv — 21 — — 10 uv — 5
uvuv 10 — uv 4

This means that Jagana is permitted

The last Gaṇa is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuṣpadī. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Sarvasamā group of the Catuṣpadis, the Accharavilasī or Apsaravilasitā has 13 moras, the Gandhoaadhārā or Gandhodakadhārā has 14. SC VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC Sandhis 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvais), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvais), 48, 81 (Jambhetṭia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pānaka), 52, 53 (Āranāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjarī) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khaṇḍaka section of the *Chanda'nusāsana*.
- (3) (a) Calane teraha-mattam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇeham vihattayam |
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūsam, tam-mam Accharavilasam | SC VI 157.
(b) Apsaravilasitam bhavet, sa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-ganais tu vā
Chandaśśekhara 168
- (c) sa-ca-tāh cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsaravilasam | Ch 43a 3-4
- (4) (a) Calane coddaha-matāo(?) annam āhuttha caārā | SC VI 158
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyam pa-dvīcakārās tri-ca-dā vā |
Chandaśśekhara 169
- (c) sa-cāh ci dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch 43a 5-6

5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the Apsarovilasita¹ None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dihara-kālacakka-haeṇa* i.e. —uu—u—uuuu), 7 1 c (*jṇavara-puṇṇa vāya-hayaṇi* i.e. uuuu—u—uuuu), 3 12 1 d (*uvvasamu jāu savva-jaṇaho* i.e. uuuu—u—uuuu), etc. On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā in SC and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch is b rhyming with d i.e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuspadī, while in our stanzas a rhymes with b and c with d. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhramśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch while defining the Jhambataka, Hemacandra has observed² that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambataka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambataka and the Gandhodakadhārā are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambataka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme a/b, c/d (i.e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., b/d!

Irregularities. In 3 3 1b the Mss read *cautisāsaya*³ (P), *cautisāsayam* (A) and *cautisā asay* (S). Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautisāsaya*³.

- (2) The Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhi (Dvīpadi).

Scheme 6+u—u (or uuuu)+4+4+4+u—u (or uuu+— sporadic caesura after the 16 mora. This is Duvai or Dvīpadi. For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP 195, Sr 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our Dvīpadi also, except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the 4 Gaṇa is twice Jagāṇa: 13 4 1 a is—uu—u—u uuuu u—u u u—u—u— and 13 5 1 b is—uu—u—u—u—u—u—u—u—u—u—u—

These cases clearly show that the form u—u(uuuu) was not forbidden for the 4 Gaṇa.

- (1) Hemacandra and Rājasekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our test of its validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration.
- (2) vakṣyamānā Gandhodakadhārāiveyam gāna-vasād Jhambataka-sañjñam labhate Ch 38a/10-11
- (3) Its illustration
pahu tuba veri araṇṇu gaya, nichhu vi nivasahmi jṇava sasaya- |
ghana-kantaya-dūsamcarani, tahi jhambada karira-vaṇi |

The Duvai is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4

- (3) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 17 (and 25.) Sandhi (Helā-dvīpadī).

Scheme: 6 + u—u (or u, uu) + + + r—u (or u, uu) + — — Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1 Gana Jagana is forbidden in the 3 Gana. The last Gana has the form — — excepting three cases of uu—. The 2. and the 4 Gana are more frequently u—u. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12' mora

Helā is defined by Hemaçandra in the Khañjaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kadavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC as also in MP (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap. Mss. designate it as Helā-duvai, not merely Helā.

Irregularities: Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvai is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading -u of the Nominative as -o, -ēṇa of the Instrumental as -ēṇam, final -a as ā, -him as him etc. 17 3 1 b one mora too few Scansion:

uuuu — — u — — u — u — —

The 2 Gana is defective. Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaeṇa* for *kuddhena* of the identical expression *amanisa-kuddhaena* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagana to the 2 Gana.

17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long.

(25 3 1a) Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayaṇ-ṇenam hasevi* with A.

25 6 1. The end syllables are to be counted as long. Even then a is short by two moras.

The 1 Gana is defective. Adding one more *haṇu* to *haṇi haṇu* would rectify the metre.

25 14 1 b. Three moras too few.

Scansion: uuuu u—u — — u—u — —

The 4 Gana appears to be defective. Emendation: Perhaps *haṇu haṇu haṇu bhananto* to be read for *haṇu haṇu bhananto*.

- (4) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 19. Sandhi. (Mañjari)

Scheme: —u (uuu) + —u (uuu) + 4 + 4 + 4 + u —. —u is preferred for the three-moraic Ganas, more so in the 2. Gana Jagana is found in the 4 Gana only. The 5 Gana generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12 or 11 mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1, 6., 8, 13 and 15, Kadavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

(1) (a) cho cau cā, samesu ura-desu tattha Helā | SC IV 41 (b)

(b) sah chih yug 30 līr vā Helā | Ch 32 a/1

(2) tau ci-tau Mañjari Ch 32 a/9

The Tarangaka' with its forms (1) $6+u-u(uuu)+4+--$ ($uu--$)+ $u--$ and (2) $6+u-u+uu--+uu--+u--$ and the Plavangama ($6+4+4+4+3$, beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjari and these together with the Māgadhanarkuti, Narkutaka and Samanarkutaka' (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type

Irregularities: 19 12 1 b Two moras too few.
Scanion $uuu -uu uu- uu- u-$

The 2 Gaṇa is defective

B. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

General Observations The closing piece of the Kadavaka is variously called Dhruvā, Dhruvaka, Ghattā' or Chaddamā', though Mss always have only Ghattā. Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattās of that Sandhi are composed. Occasionally the Mss call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka. The metre employed in the Ghattās of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kadavakas, the purpose being the indication, while reciting, of the end of the Kadavaka and the topic. According as the metre is two-lined, four-lined or six-lined, it comes under the respective categories of Dvipadi, Catuspadi, Satpadi. Catuspadis again fall under any of the divisions Sarva-samā (all the four Pādas of equal measure) Ardhasamā (the first Pāda equal to the second, the third equal to the fourth), Antarasamā or Ardhasamā (the first equal to the third, the second equal to the fourth) and Samkīrṇā (mixture of the above varieties)

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre. This also appears to be the significance of the designations *Dhruvā* and *Dhruvaka*, though Hemacandra' takes them to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kadavakas)'. But compare the term *Dhruvapada* 'refrain' occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry. Structurally the Ghattā corresponds to *Valan* or *Uthlo* found in the Early Gujarati Akhyānakāvyas

Value of the end syllable in the Ghattā

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers, Ap. prosody presents several perplexing problems. But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattās is the

- (1) *triṣu api Māgadhanarkuti-Narkutaka-Samanarkutakeṣu antyaṣṭa catuṣmātrasya sthāne trimātrah ced bhavati tadā Tarangal am*, Ch 32 b/third and second line from end
- (2) *sa-ladala-ṭi-dogāṇi gau Māgadhanarkuti, sah ced Narkutakam, na-la-ga-ja-sah sa-sau yadi tadā Samanarkutakam* | Ch 32b 11-18
- (3) (a) *Sandhyāṇau Kadavakānte ca dhruvam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā*, Ch V 1
(b) *Sarva-muho Kadavakānte Dhruvā ca Dravayam et Ghattā vā* |
Candeli kardi is quoted at KD, 39, see also KD 38
- (4) For *Candeli* see below
- (5) *insyānte (=Kāṇṇi, kasyānte) dhruvam mīcāntam syād iti Dhruvā Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samyāntaram*, Ch V 1 Com.

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the aniceps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks.

Vānte G Vakrah

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g samjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takrah sthāpyatē 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāsā. Tena yatra —apavādah tatre g samjño na bhavati Dhruvāsu vivaksā-vaśād gurutvam laghutām ca yad āha Oja-samkhyā yadā'bhūtā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoh//Tathā gurua(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-visayammi visama samkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-samṭhio ho1// Ch 1 5 with Com

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC V 2 with the correct readings *guruo* and *lahuo*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as, four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuspadiś. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā, Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulamadhukara and Bhramaravilāsa¹. The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down the Gana-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metricians. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemacandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandas* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chando'nusāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 bδ; 21a, 44; 20 78, 115, 23; 30, 14 1 cf. 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic, if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the Campakakusumā (7+8)

anga-caṅgīma, jai gorāṅghim/

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahim// (Ch VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (i.e., a, c) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety Sāmudgaka (7+9)

jai bollai, ghana ukkanthia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayanthia/ (Ch VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the Campakakusumā and the Sāmudgaka have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandas*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Satpadis (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuspadis (e.g. Kāminihāsaa VI 112 a c, Chabbhaṇṇa VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6 Sandhū of Puṣpadanta's *Māhāpurāṇa* is called Malayavilasīyā in the text itself. Ch VII 66 and *Chandaśekhara*, 234 define a Dvīpadī called Madanavilasīā but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the Malayavilasīyās of MP. But SC VII 10 describes a Dvīpadī called Malaaviasīā which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas we find that in three cases (MP 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in 'r'. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gana a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 12; 131, 141 144 146, 147, Ch VI 4-14

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted: $\text{UUUUUU UU—}, \text{UU—}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{—}, \text{—UUUU}, \text{—}, \text{—UU UU—}, \text{—UU—}$. This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of counting the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in U U , as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvīpadi Jambhetṭiā (SC. VII 11, Rāj 235, Ch VII 67) has the scheme 4+5. Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1, 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambhetṭiā.

But SC can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC to illustrate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more definite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover, the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC and PC along with the names and schemes of their metres.

| | SC | Metre | Scheme | Occurrence in PC | | |
|----|---------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----|-----|
| 1 | V 5 | 4th Śatpada-jāti | 7+7+13 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 2 | V 9 | 6th Śatpada-avajāti | 9+9+15 | 14 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | VI 42 | Vammahatūlao | 8+14 | 65 | 1 | |
| 4 | VI 71 | Candujjuo | 9+16 | 77 | | |
| 5 | VI 74 | Raanāvali | 9+17 | 77 | 13 | 13 |
| 6 | VIII 4 | Maanāvaāra | 5 × 4 | 24 | 2 | 1-2 |
| 7 | VIII 6 | Dhuvaa | 9 | 33 | 3 | 9 |
| 8 | VIII 17 | 5th Chaddapiā | 7+7+13(?) | 3 | 1 | |
| 9 | VIII 21 | 7th Chaddapiā | 10+8+13 | 31 | 1 | |
| 10 | VIII 25 | 1st Ghattā | 9+14 | 41 | 1 | |
| 11 | VIII 27 | 2nd Ghattā | 12 | 5 | 1 | |

Of these Nos 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Śatpadis, Nos 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuspadis and Nos 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuspadis. Excepting No 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kadavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Śatpadis employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2 the 3rd 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of 8+8+14, is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi-commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15, and yet one Ghattā of PC 14, viz PC 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14. Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Śatpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix *ī* and taking into consideration Apabhraṃśa development *-iya* into *-ī*, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC 14 2 9 cdef was originally *-iya*. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuspadis No 5 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaṭavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33 Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is not to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in *—u*, while the even Pādas end in *u*. This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuspadī is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition stanza appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in *—u*, while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in *uu*. This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short! And in spite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in *—u*, being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5)!¹

There remain now No 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuspadīs. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13, but SC VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme. Similarly PC 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17. On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC VIII 24 are 9+14. There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) *savānaḥorṇī pī payānaraḥ ti-nava-kalāo havyanti |*
Ghattā-lakkhana cṛisau, govālā vīlavanti |
 This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC 77 and the Ghattā of the 13 Kadavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjvo, 9+16 and Raanāvālī, 9+17) is very significant'. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results:-

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhramśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa* (= *Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvīpadi Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvīpadis present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvīpadi in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Pañmucarī* and the *Rāṭhanemicarī*.

(1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77 Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8-15 (or 9-16) and others have the measure 8-16 (or 9-17).

(2) e.g. HP 192, ro 22, theoretical scheme. $6+4/4+4+4+3$, which does not apply to MP 85 2 15, 16 85 9 37, 38, etc.

of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puspadanta. There are only Śatpadiś and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuspadiś. This is inexplicable in view of the mention¹ of the Dvipadiś as a class of Ghattās along with the Śatpadiś and the Catuspadiś.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadiś on one hand and the Catuspadiś and the Śatpadiś on the other. The Kuṅjaravilasitā (SC VI 129, Ch VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadiś called Karpūra (Ch VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadiś, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Satpadiś many of which have the 1. and the 4. Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2. and the 5. Pādas containing 8 moras². But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadiś and the Śatpadiś, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadiś are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuspadiś and Śatpadiś. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap. epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvaa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions³. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattā as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect'⁴ as one of the functions of the Dhuvaa⁵. A metre named Dhuvaa, seven types of Chaḍḍanīās and three types of Ghattās are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC, where it is also stated that Ghattā is used in the beginning and Chaddanī at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kaḍavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattās and Chaḍḍanīās and that Ghattā and Chaḍḍanīā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsā⁶. Rājasekhara Kavī too deals⁷ with Dhruvā, Ghattā and Chaddanīkā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuspadiś and the Śatpadiś, and not the Dvipadiś, are employed at the end of a Kaḍavaka to sum up the topic of the Kaḍavaka they are also termed Chaḍḍanīkā⁸. This view is echoed in the *Kavīdarśana* and its commentary⁹. Ghattā eśā Kaḍavavaya-nuhane chaḍḍanīyē/Com Dhruvā, Dhruvakam itī samjñā-dvayāpi eśā (Ghattā)

- (1) Over and above defining the Śatpadiś, Catuspadiś and Dvipadiś Dhruvās, SC treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap. poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap. epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvās. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch VII 17 defines a Dvipadiś with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanīkā.
- (3) Jam gyaṭi puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva-bandhesu | dhuvaa-tti(ṇṭi) tam-ṇṇa tviham chappā-cauppaam duvaam | SC V I
Here puvvaddhe seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC VII 1.
- (5) SC VIII 5, 7ff, 31, 32, 35, 49.
- (6) *Chandāsekhara* 29, 33-34.
- (7) Ch V 1 commentary.
- (8) Volankar 1935-1936, p. 38.

Kadavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantarenābhīdhāne chad(d)a-
ṇikēti turya-nāmā'pi

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandahkandalī*—

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayam ca Ghattā vā/
sā tivihā Chapai, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsū puna dunni/
cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihane chaddaniya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipadis on one hand and Catuspadis on the other. But what was the basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long as more informative sources do not come to light

1) Antarasamā Catuspadis

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is: b rhyming with d

(5) Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14)

Occurrence 7. (42., 54) Sandhis

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3 In the former grouping, Jagana is avoided in the four-moraic Ganas The second four-moraic Gana is frequently $\overline{v}v-$ The end is trochaic except in 7 14 9a which ends in $\overline{v} \overline{v} \overline{v}$

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā Jagana is avoided in the 2 Gana The last Gana is always $\overline{v} \overline{v} \overline{v}$ This Ghattā is found in RC 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP 11, 48, 91. If the end syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravinda'. The odd Pādas in the illustration in SC. end in a trochee.

(6) Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence 16 Sandhi

4 9a, 6 9c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long Hence the odd Pādas cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras Therefore the measure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC VIII 10 defines¹ Chaddaniā II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative² stanza in the case of all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long Hence I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of the 16 Sandhi to be the same as the Chaddaniā II Otherwise with the scheme 11+14 it would be Vanaphullandhūa (SC) or Navaphullandhaya (Ch) as defined and illustrated at SC VI 101, 102; Raj. 117; Ch VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2 Gana is never $\overline{v}-\overline{v}$. That form is avoided in the 1. Gana also $\overline{v} \overline{v}-$ finds preference in the 1. Gana, and is the most prevalent form in the 2 Gana The end is generally $\overline{v} \overline{v}$, rarely $-$

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā The end is always $\overline{v} \overline{v} \overline{v}$

(1) SC VI 85, 86 The illustration is

sasi uggau tāma, jena naha-anganu(nahanganu)mandiau//
nani rai-raha-cakka(u), āsai Arune(m) chaddiau//,
Raj 103, Ch VI 34

(2) dāsa-teraha-mattā padhama-vidiā-paa jamaa-vara/
Chaddaniā vidiā punu-vi ganā iya bhana avara//

(3) $\overline{v} \overline{v}$ ni vudi pāva, dūl(l)aha(u) lahēv niappaṇau/
thu kāmīni-rajjai(?) jem na karahū hūa(u) appaṇau//

(7). Scheme 11+14 (theoretically 12+14)

Occurrence 2 (55, 70) Sandhis

2 9b, d 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras. 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2 Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC VI 115', Rāj 128, Ch VI 19, 45

The odd Pādas (6+4+u) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently uu—, the last two moras having only once the form uu. Hence its characteristic end is —u.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally —i u, thrice uu uu. Jagaṇa is found in the 2 four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form uu— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form —uu is not found in the 2 and 3 Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kadavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC 118, Rāj. 129, Ch VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC 12, 22, 59, 102, MP 86 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss as *nāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *nāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8) Scheme 11 (or 12) — 12

Occurrence 5. (23, 24, 62) Sandhis

SC VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap metres, connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddaniās and three types of Ghattās and SC VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows:

'savvānahom pi paṇnam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |
ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti |

'All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Abhiras (lit. cowherds).'

(1) SC treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC IV 7-13, VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.

(2) Here the designations Chaddaniā and Ghattā are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruvā*, *Dhruvaka* and *Ghattā*. Further SC VIII 35 mentions Ghattā and Chaddaniā among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these Ghattā and Chaddaniā are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch VIII.

(3) The text is corrupt *paṇna*, *kalāu*, *lakkhanu* and *erisu* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC Sandhi 5 is given at SC VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5 Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The *odd Pādas* have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as $6 + 4 + \bar{v}$ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with $\bar{v} \bar{v}$. Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a \bar{v} are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The *even Pādas* on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as $6 + 4 + \bar{v} \bar{v}$. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23 and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in $\bar{v} \bar{v}$. 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP employs it in 9, 33, 50, 69, 83, 87 and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9) Scheme 13 + 10.

Occurrence 1 (80) Sandhis

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes 13 + 10 or 14 + 10, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The *odd Pādas* invariably end in $\bar{v} \bar{v} \bar{v}$. None of the three Gāṇa schemes ($5 + 6 + 2$, $5 + 5 + 3$, $4 + 4 + 5$) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme $6 + 5 + 3$, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC VI 141. But the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā 14 + 10 is Ahinavavasanasirī or Abhinavavasantaśrī (SC VI 87 Rāj 105, Ch VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gāṇa is Jagaṇa

The *even Pādas* are divisible as $8 + 4$ or $4 + 4 + 2$. A long is eschewed for the 2. + 3 moras and the 6 + 7 moras. If the scheme $4 + 4 + 2$ is adopted, the second four-moraic Gāṇa always ends

in a long except once (10 9b) The end is either two shorts or a long

This Ghattā is also found in RC 43

Irregularities: 1 4 9d Two moras too many Perhaps sire is superfluous

(10) Scheme 13 + 15.

Occurrence 8, 11, 19 (21, 50, 79) Sandhis

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in $u\bar{u}u$, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the odd Pādas These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8 Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21 Sandhi) have a trochaic end

The even Pādas are identical in structure with a Pāranaka-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$. The alternative scheme $6 + 4 + 5$ is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d Jagana is rare in the 1 and 3 Gana The end is $-u$, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d, RC 24, 67 have this Ghattā The Ghattās of MP 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different They end in $-u$

Irregularities 11 4 9 d One mora too few. Emendation Read *sayām* for *sayam* 13 3 10 c Two moras too many *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant

(11) Scheme 13 + 16

Occurrence 6 (28, 51., 57, 76., 86) Sandhi

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras

The odd Pādas are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos 9 and 10 The even Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$ Jagana is permitted in the 2 Gana, eschewed in the 3 Gana which as a rule ends in a long The last Gana is mostly uv casually — Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch V 28) or a Samkulaka-pāda (SC VI 160, Rāj 172, Ch V 28 Com) The Ghattās of RC 14, 19, 29, 32, 35, 39, 41, 48, 58, 79, MP 13, 17, 20, 22, 26, and of Nāy 9 are composed in this metre

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12) Scheme 14 + 13

Occurrence 13 (44, 49, 56, 61, 67, 83, 84, 90) Sandhis

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible at $4 + 4 + 4 + 2$, Jagana permissible in the 2 Gana, but eschewed in the 1 and the 4, the last Gana having generally the form uv , which is mostly preceded by a long The even Pādas have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in $-u$ instead of the usual uvu RC 9, 15, 42, 47, 49, 69, 72, 84, 91 have this Ghattā

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as $15 + 14$ the metre would be Anangalātā (SC VI 136, Rāj 148, Ch VI 20,

(1) The text is a bit corrupt

109) The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities In 13 6 10 *a* one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 *c* one mora is too few.

(13) Scheme 14 + 12

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi

The odd *Pādas* have the same structure as the 15-moraic *Pāda* in No. 10. It is not different from a *Pāranakapāda*. The Gana scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagana is absent in the 1. Gana, rare in the 3, permitted in the 2. The end is generally *u u u*, once (5 5 8c) — *u*.

The even *Pādas* are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd *Pādas* of the *Dohā* less by the final short. The end is always *u u*. The form *u u* — is preferred in the 2. Gana.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called *Rāhamsa* or *Rājahamsa* (SC. VI 131; Rāj 143, Ch VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite *Ghattās* of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16, 18, 23, 28, 30, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43., 46., 54, 70, 73, 90, 92, 100, and 102 Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 9 *d* one mora too many. Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadis

The usual rhyme scheme in the *Sarvasamā* is. *a* rhyming with *b*, *c* with *d*.

(14) Scheme 15 moras per *Pāda*

Occurrence 9 18 (27, 48, 74) Sandhis

This is *Pārapaka* treated at SC VI 159, Rāj 170, Ch VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the *Kaḍavaka*. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10 and the 11 mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the *Pādas*. This *Ghattā* is also found in RC 26, 98, MP. 32, 88 and Nāy 5 1 9 1 a, b and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadis.

The rhyme scheme in the *Ṣaṭpadī* is *a* rhyming with *b*, *d* with *e*, *c* with *f*.

(15) Scheme 6 + 6 + 12) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13)

Occurrence. 3 Sandhi

The opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is found in a corrupt form¹ at SC VIII 17 as an illustration of *Chaddanā* V. Its definition given by SC VIII 16² is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a *Ṣaṭpadī*, while the stanza appears to refer to four *Pādas* only. The 3. and the 6. *Pādas* also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC V 5 cites in a corrupt form the *Ghattā* of the 3 *Kaḍavaka* of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the *Saṭpada-jāti* *Dhruvaka*, whose measure is to be

(1) tñuanaguru tam gaa guru, mellavī jñinakasāaum/

gau śāntatavīrahām tau, purima tāṇu sampāṇau//

(2) padhama-pae, vidya-pae, taia-pae, a telum thā/
ekkakkau, cha-ganu kau, vennum saala turie samthūa/

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same $7 + 7 + 13$. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3 Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is Chandanā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3 Kadavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Śatpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1, 2, 4 and 5 Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap prosody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadīs, Catuspadīs and Śatpadīs, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in uv . The form $u-u$ is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3 and the 6. Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + uv$. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gana. The 1 Gana does not show preference for any particular form.

This Śatpadī occurs also in the Ghattās of MP 5, 32, Jas 2

(16) Scheme $8 + 8 + 14$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 15$)

Occurrence 14 Sandhi

SC V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7, Kadavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Śatpada Avajāti, having the scheme $9 + 9 + 15$. The Avajātis are required by definition¹ to contain nine moras in their 1, 2, 4 and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, c, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in a long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long -i's have resulted from original -ya's through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Śatpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as $4 + 4$ except in 5 9b which has the form $-u-u-uuu$. Jagana is not used in these four-moraic Ganas. The form of the second Gana is $-(or uv)uv$. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme $4 + 4 + 4 + uv$. Only the 2 Gana can be Jagana. The 3 Gana prefers the form $uv-$.

Irregularities 7 9 d one mora too many. **Emendation** SC V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggena* (PS) or *vegena* (A). If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17), (18) Scheme

$8 + 6 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 7 + 13$)

$8 + 8 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$)

(for Kadavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence 15. Sandhi

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Śatpadī Ghattā treat only their three types, viz Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes $7 + 7 + 10$ to 17, $8 + 8 + 10$ to 17 and $9 + 9 + 10$ to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear², many

(1) paḥama-cauttāha, pañcama-vīa, jai nava mattau honti/
sese pāae, tam-ca lakkhanam, Avajāti tam bhananti// SC V 8

mattāo and Avajāti of the printed text have been emended

(2) evam ca sapṭādī-sapṭadaśānta-kalaughebhyaḥ tribhiḥ tribhiḥ tulyaiḥ tulyā-
tulyaiḥ tulyaiḥ vā arde pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-goṣṭhi-gari-
sthā śatpadī dhruvā/Ch 38b/8-9

other varieties of the *Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā* having all equal, partly equal or all unequal Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions¹ the varieties $10 + 8 + 13$, $12 + 8 + 13$, $8 + 8 + 11$, $10 + 8 + 11$, $12 + 8 + 11$ and $12 + 8 + 12$. *Svayambhū* also gives $10 + 8 + 13$ as the measure of the *Chaddanā* VII and gives $12 + 8 + 13$ and $12 + 8 + 11$ as its variations².

In most of the *Ghattās* of the 15 *Sandhi* the *Ṣaṭpadi* that is employed has actually the scheme $8+6+12$, but as the theory does not recognize a Pāda of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being $9+7+13$, by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a *Ṣaṭpadi* is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The *Ghattās* of the 1, 2 and 3 *Kadavakas* have the scheme $8+8+12$, theoretically $9+9+13$. This is fourth variety of the *Ṣaṭpada Avajāti* (SC V 8).

The 8-moraic Pāda has the scheme $4+--$ (or uu) uu . The form $--uu$ is preferred in the first *Gana*. The 6-moraic Pāda shows preference for the form $uu--uu$. The end is always uu . The 12-moraic Pāda is divisible as $6+4+uu$, wherein in the 2 *Gana* is never $u--u$.

RC 70 has $8+6+12$ for its *Ghattās*.

Irregularities 2 9e. Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is $8+6+12$ then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *taṃ*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right.

(19) Scheme $9+7+12$
Occurrence 12 *Sandhi*.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be $10+8+13$. But No. 20 below with the actual scheme $10+8+13$ is regarded so by *Svayambhū* himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19 and 20 is patent. 5 14d with the opening $--u--u$ would not allow us to constitute the 1 *Gana* with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the *Ghattās* of the 12 *Sandhi* should be $9+7+12$. Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic Pāda is $6+uuu$. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is $--u$. The 7-moraic Pāda is divisible as $4+uuu$. The 1 *Gana* avoids the form $u--u$. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has $--u$ for the end. The 12-moraic Pāda has the grouping $6+4uu$. The 2. *Gana* avoids $u--u$. $uu--$ is its usual form. This *Ghattā* occurs also in MP 25., 52, 55 and in *Nāy.* 2.

Irregularities 2 9e. One mora too many. Emendation *-jhaḍa* should be read as *-jhaḍa*.

(20) Scheme $10+8+13$
Occurrence 17, 20 (31., 37, 40, 52, 58) *Sandhis*.

This is *Chaddanā* VII defined at SC VIII 20 as

dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala
sambhāviahe |
padhama-vidiā-paa kara(u), taia(u) punu viunu,
chaddanā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar 1935-1936 p 39, or V 29-31

(2) Ibid, V 29-31

(3) SC VIII 20-23 of the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapāṅgala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandahkosa* at I, 25, 26

To illustrate this, SC VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31 Sāndhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Śatpadi seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhramśa have this Śatpadi as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattā* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap prosody. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions this first among the six Śatpadis treated. Compare also the Dvīpadi called Chaddanikā (incorrect for Chaddanikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10. and the 18 mora.

The Gana schemes of these Pādas are 4+4+uv or 6+vvuv (=10), 4+-(oruv)vu(=8), 6+4+vvv(=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2 Gana of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -u. This Ghattā appears also in RC 30, 52, 53., 74, 89, MP 40, 44, 71, 78., Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8 (21). Scheme 12+8+12

Occurrence 4 Sandhi

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.

This Śatpadi appears to be a variation of the Chaddanīā VII. Though SC does not know of any Śatpadi with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaddanīā VII, viz 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety.

The 1, 3, 4 and 6 Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos 17, 18 and 20.

Thus Ghattā is also met with in RC 3, 33, 50, 71, MP 1.

C Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

They fall in two main divisions (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kadavakas or some time throughout a Sāndhi to break the monotony.

1) The Standard Metres

Jacobi¹ and Alsdorf² on the strength of a statement in Ch hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhramśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap literature.

(1) See the *Chandahkosa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-paṅgala*, I 99

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30

(3) Jacobi, 1918, *44

(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question. Having dealt with the Apabhramśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāsana*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic. The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā. That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus

Sandhyāḍau Kadavakānte ca dhruvam syād iti Dhruvā
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā

Com Kadavaka-samūhātmakāḥ Sandhis tasyāḍau, caturbhiḥ Paddhadikādyaiś chandobhiḥ Kadavakam, tasyānte dhruvam niścitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samjñāntaram

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kadavaka*. In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhadikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ*. Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a *Kadavaka* is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the *Paddhadikā*. In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the *Kadavaka* lays down that only four (*Paddhadikā* and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a *Kadavaka*. Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a *Kadavaka*. This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, inspite of some difficulties, to set up the *Paddhadikā*, *Aṣṭillā*, *Pādākulaka* and a *Pāranaka*-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch. In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form. Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of *Kadavakas*, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a *Kadavaka*. Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of *Kadavaka* also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form. Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* sufficient. The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kadavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined.

It is from two other works on Ap. prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhadikādyaiḥ* both qualify. *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a *Kadavaka* is made up of four stanzas of the *Paddhadikā* or other such metres. The *Svayambhūcchandas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch. has the following lines on the structure of the Ap. epic

Paddhadī punu je-i karenti te soda(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |
vīhi Paahim jamau te nimmaanti, Kadavaa(u) athahim
jamaahum raanti/

āhuṃ puṇu Ghatta samāmaṇanti, Jamaāvasāna(e) Chaddaṇi
bhaṇanti |
samkhā-nivaddha-kaḍavehuṃ Samdhi, iha vivaha-pārahi tuhum
vi vandhi/SC VIII 30-31.

'Those that compose in the Paddhadikā, bring forth a Pada (1e Pāda) of sixteen moras They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (1e Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaddaṇi at the end of the Yamakas A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas So you compose it in a variety of modes' Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, 1e sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas

The *Kavidaṇṇa* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition It observes

Pajjhadiyā-caukkam Kaḍavam, tānam Gano Sandhi
Com. Pajjhaticādi-chandāmsi catvāri Kadavam' Ādi śabdād Vada-
nādi-parigrahaḥ Tesāṃ Kaḍavakānām ganah Sandhi-samyāḥ

Here *Pajjhadiyā-caukkam* is predicted of *Kaḍavam* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre' In the first chapter of Ch while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense

turyāmsāḥ pādo 'vīseṣe/
Com. Chandasāḥ caturtho bhāgah pāda-samyāḥ, avīseṣe sāmānyā-
bhūdhāne

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kadavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kadavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kadavaka

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC I-XX, viz, Paddhadikā, Vadanaka and Pāranaka The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic

(22) Paddhadikā.

The Tīppana on the word *Sayambhū* in *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 9 5 describes him as *Pāmthadi* (corrupt for *Pāddhadi* = *Paddhadi*)-bad-dha-Rāmāyana-kartā, Apālisamghiyah Thus Svayambhū's *Rāmāyaṇa* or *Paumacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh-

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51

(2) The *Chandahkandali* quoted by the Com. of the *Kavidaṇṇa* (p 39) has the following Paddhadiyāhuṃ cauḥuṃ puṇa kadavam

(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kadavaka But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view Only in some late Ap works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kadavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained

diā metre Svayambhū himself says¹ in the beginning of his *Rit-
ṭhanemicarū* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhadiā 'studded'
with the Chaddani, Duvaa and Dhuvaā. Thus Paddhadiā appears
to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap epic in general too the Paddhadiā has
an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh
in the Sk epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap metrician has des-
cribed it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand
there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, struc-
ture and function of Paddhadiā. All that we gather from what is said
on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as
obiter dicta is collected below.

In the eight chapter of SC dealing mainly with the form and
structure of the Ap Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are in-
formed² that there are seven types of the Chaddaniā, three types of
the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhadiā and different types of the
Giti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhadiā* stands not
for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding
portion of the same chapter of SC these varieties of the Chaddaniā
etc are described. SC VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description
of the Paddhadiā. But the information we gather from that pas-
sage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kadavaka. It does
little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhadiā. It
states, if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhadiā, he should
construct a Kadavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs),
each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There
should be the Ghattā and the Chaddaniā in the beginning and end
respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist
of a limited number of such Kadavakas. Various other Ghattās,
Chaddanīs, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This
gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhadiā is employed. It
also suggests that a Paddhadiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is
said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different
varieties of the Paddhadiā. But we get some results by examining
the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC VIII 30-
33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhadiā, evidently
in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups
of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being
— u without fail. This is supported by SC VIII 41-44 given to
illustrate the Paddhadiā which is said by SC VIII 35 to appear
along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At
another place in SC VIII 45, the Paddhadiā³ is included among the
metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Last-
ly Paddhadiā occurs at SC VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā
Catuspadi Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as
4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in u u—.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the
terms *Chaddaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhadiā*
also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chandana-Duva-Dhuvaehum jaḍiya, Caumuhena samappiya Paddhadiya/
RC 1 1 10

(2) satta-vihā Chaddaniā, ti-vihā honti taha a Ghattāo/
Paddhadiā 'pea-vihā Gūo honti vihiāo//SC VIII 7

(3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhadiāḥ* in
Paddhadiā suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more in-
stance of the use of the term *Paddhadiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the *Sandhibandha*¹. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form 4+4+4+ v-v. It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular. In other words because the metre with the form 4+4+4+ v-v was fondly employed in the *Sandhibandha* that alone came to be called the *Paddhaḍikā*. From the remarks *ādi śabdād Vadanādi paṅgrahah* of the com of the *Kavidarpaṇa*², we know that over and above the *Paddhaḍikā*, *Vadanaka* and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap. epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puspadanta and others.

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13, 15-16 Kaḍavakas), 3 (13 Kaḍavaka) 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 Sandhis

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaḍavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is 4+4+4+ v-v, *Jagaṇa* being permitted in the 1, 3. For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928, 73; 1936, 190, Jacobi, 1918,* 48, Bhayani, 1945, 56-57. The 1 Gana enjoys great freedom of form, though -vv finds a preference (about 60 p.c.). As contrasted with this the 3 Gana has the form vv-(orvvvv) in about 70 p.c. of the cases. Accordingly in the case of the *Paddhaḍiās* of PC, Alsdorf's results that the *Paddhaḍiā* is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gana is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified. In the 2 Gana the form -vv is the least preferred (about 12 p.c.), while vv-- has a relative majority. This presents a contrast with the 1 Gana. The end is rarely v, vvv (about 5 p.c.)

(23) Vadanaka

Occurrence 1 (2, 12, 14 Kaḍavakas), 2, 3 (2, 12 Kaḍavakas), 5 (1-5, 7-16 Kaḍavakas) 8, 11, 14, 17 (1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 Kaḍavakas), 20 Sandhis

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaḍavakas out of 285 in all. It is defined by most of the Pk. metricians. For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, *47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76, 1936, 191, Shahidullah, 1928, 63, Bhayani 1945, 50.

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation *Vadanaka*, and though *Adila* is the name given to a special form of the *Vadanaka*, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Bar-dic group' of metricians accept the name *Adila* for our metre. But from SC IV 32 and the *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named *Vadanaka*, it being called *Adila* only when it has got *Yamakas*.

6+4+4+2 is the general scheme of the *Vadanaka*. A sample analysis indicates that in the 1 Gana forms -vv- and vvvv- occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred -v-v and --- have the smallest frequency. In the 2 Gana one third of the total number of cases

(1) of the term *Rāsābandha* at SC VIII 49 and the description of the Sk *Mahā-kāvya* as *Sargabandha*

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51

(3) SC IV 29, Rāj 16, Ch V 28, *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21, compare also *Vṛtājñāna-muccaya* IV 33-34, *Chandahikōśa* 41-42, *Prākṛtapaṅgalā* I 127

are $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$. The form $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.).
 $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the 3 Gāna is $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ — (about 69 p.c.). Next comes — (about 25 p.c.).
 $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ occurs rarely. The 4 Gāna is usually $\bar{u} \bar{u}$, only about 18 p.c. cases are —

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case of the *Samdeśarūsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with Alsdorf's findings concerning the *Vadanaka* stanzas in the *Harivamśapurāṇa*, where $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ is frequent in the 1 Gāna. The *Samkulaka* described as a *Samacatuspadī* (scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$) at SC, VI 160, Rāj 172; Ch V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as the *Vadanaka*, except that it ends in —, not in $\bar{u} \bar{u}$. The famous Hindi epic *Rāmācāritamānasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre, the last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into a long. It has come to be known as *Copāī* or *Caupāī* in the early vernacular literature.

(24) Pāranaka.

Occurrence 1 (1, 3. *Kaḍavakas*), 5 (6. *Kaḍavaka*), 6, 9. (1., 11, 13-14 *Kaḍavakas*), 12, 15, 19 *Sandhis*.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty *Sandhis*, or in 77 out of 285 *Kaḍavakas*. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is identical with that of the *Paddhadikā* except that the last Gāna has the form $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$ instead of $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$. In other words omitting the first short and preferring $\bar{u} \bar{u}$ for the middle of the last Gāna of the *Paddhadikā* gives the *Pāranaka*. Everything else said in connection with the structure of the *Paddhadikā* applies in principle to the *Pāranaka*. The form — \bar{u} in the last Gāna is very rare.

The *Pāranaka* is described among the *Samacatuspadī* *Dhruvās* along with the *Paḍākulaka*, *Samkulaka* and *Paddhadikā* by SC VI 159 (*Āraṇa* is a blunder for *Pāranaka*), Rāj 170, Ch VI 29. Though it is described here as a *Catuspadī*, like the *Paddhadikā* it is used as a *Dvīpadī* in the *Kaḍavaka*. *Svayambhū* gives two Gāna-schemes for the *Pāranaka* $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$ or $6 + 4 + 5$. The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the *Kaḍavakas* may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement of *Svayambhū* (SC VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be employed for building up the *Kaḍavaka*. But difference between the *Paddhadikā* and the *Pāranaka* is slight and the latter can be well looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former². It is characteristic of the *Apabhraṃśa* prosodists that such an important metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a host of other metres among the *Samacatuspadī* *Dhruvās*.

2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a *Kaḍavaka* here and there is composed in a non-*Paddhadikā* type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) *saṃve pannaṛaha-mattāā ta(1)ca-tāāra-samjuttāā'ha ā/*
cha-ca-pa-ganeṇ samabaddhā, [P]āraṇaassa me pāā//

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the *Vadanaka* by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the *Pāranaka*. It is known as *copāī* and is described by the *Chandahkośa* (43, cf. also 20) under the name *Laghu copāī*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varnavṛttas of the Sk prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varnavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk Mahākāvyas.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25) Madanāvatāra.

Scheme $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20)$.

Occurrence III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuspadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms $x x x x x$ and $x x x$ are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Madanāvatāra is several times used in MP and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhānu* (2. Kaṭavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2, 4, 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātrīṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. $a \ 4 + v - (or \ v v) v (= 8)$.

$b. \ 4 + 4 + 4 + v - (or \ v v) v (= 16)$.

Occurrence XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuspadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaṭavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids $v - v$. Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā ($4 + v - (or \ v v) v$) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhadiā. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhadiā-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhadiā-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) Vilāsini.

Scheme $3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + v - (= 16)$.

Occurrence XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsini and Bhūsanā Gāh-taka* ($5 + 5 + 3 + v -$). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsini-chanda and Vilāsini belongs to that group.

(1) ca-la-da-lāh Candralekhā/ Ch VII 65

(2) tau cah tau Vilāsini/ Ch. IV 60

(3) pau tau Brūṣaṇā/ Ch IV 37.

of Ap metres including the Helā, Āvalī, Mañjarī, Dvipadī, Racitā etc which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsinī.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gita* of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is $-u-u-/-u-u-$, wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC 71 2, MP 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks it to be Pañktikā (Ch. II 108).

(28) Pramāṇī.

Scheme $u- \times 4$

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk prosody. It is defined at *Chandaśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandasa* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kadavaka-commencing stanza.

| Name. | Measure. | Place of occurrence (Sandhi) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| (1) Gandhodakadhāra. (6 + 4 + 3 =) | 13 \times 4 {a/b, c/d} | III |
| (2) Dvipadī. | (6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + u - (or uu) u + - =) 28 \times 2 | XIII |
| (3) Helā-dvipadī. | (6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 + u - (or uu) u + - - =) | XVII |
| (4) Mañjarī. | 22 \times 2 -(or uu) u + -(or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 7 -) | XIX |
| | 21 \times 2 | |

II Metres employed in the Ghattā

| Measure | Place of occurrence (Sandhi). |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| (5) 9 + 13. | VII |
| (6) 10 + 13. | XVI |
| (7) 11 + 14. | II |
| (8) 11 (or 12) + 12. | V |
| (9) 13 + 10. | I |
| (10) 13 + 15. | VIII, XI, XIX |
| (11) 13 + 16. | VI |
| (12) 14 + 13. | XIII |
| (13) 15 + 12. | X |
| (14) 15. | IX, XVIII |
| (15) 6 + 6 + 12. | III |
| (16) 8 + 8 + 14. | XIV |
| (17) 8 + 6 + 12. | XV |
| (18) 8 + 8 + 12. | |

- (19) 9 + 7 + 12
 (20) 10 + 8 + 13.
 (21) 12 + 8 + 12

XII
 XVII, XX
 IV

III Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

| Name | Measure | Place of occurrence (Sandhi) |
|------------------------|--|--|
| (22) Paddhaḍā. | (4 + 4 + 4 + u - v =) 16. | I (4-11, 13, 15 16. Kadavakas), III (13. Ka d a v a k a), IV, VII X, XIII, XVI, XVIII |
| (23) Vadanaka. | (6 + 4 + 4 + u v =) 16. | I (2, 12, 14 Kada- vakas), II, III, (2- 12 Ka d a v a k a s), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (I. 7 9 11, 13-15, 17-18 Ka- davakas), XX |
| (24) Pāraṇaka. | (4 + 4 + 4 + uvu =) 15. | I (1, 3 Kadavakas), V (6 Kadavaka), VI, IX (1-11, 13, 14 Kadavakas) XII, XV, XIX |
| (25) Madanāvā- tāra | (5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =) 20 | III (1 Kadavaka) IX (12 Kadavaka). |
| (26) ? | a (4 + u - (u v r) r =) 8 b (4 + 4 + 4 + u - (or uv) v =) 16. | XVII (8. Kadavaka). |
| (27) Vilāsini. | (3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - =) 16. | XVII (12 Kadavaka). |
| (28) Pramāṇi | u - four times | XVII (16 Kaḍavaka). |

8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS

I Sandhi

Introduction: the birth of Ṛṣabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthankaras (1) Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8) Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith. He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10). Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successful births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11) Their names—Marudevi, the consort of the last Kulakara Nabhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kirti, Buddhi, Sri, Hri, Dhrti, and Laksmi approached Marudevi in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevi saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14) The fourteen dreams described—Marudevi conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tirthankara. In due course Rṣabhadeva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Rṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvaṇa elephant (1) Kubera decorated the city of Śaketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Rṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2) He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Rṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4) Various gods emptied water-jars over Rṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5) Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Rṣabha's left thumb The child was taken back to Ayodhyā He was named Rṣabha

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared Consequently he taught them various professions and arts He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others He begot one hundred sons Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8). Seeing Rṣabha immersed in wordly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nīlāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Rṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9) Seeing Nīlāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Rṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10) Bharata was installed on the throne and Rṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11) The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12) The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths At this juncture there arrived Namī and Vinamī sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Rṣabha their share in the kingdom Coming to know of this disturbance to Rṣabha, Dharaṇendra appeared there. He questioned Namī and Vinamī (14) They said 'when we were abroad the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Ṛsabha, but we were kept out of consideration' As they were bent upon receiving their due at Ṛsabha's own hands, Indra assumed Ṛsabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārdha together with some miraculous powers (15)

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Ṛsabha but he did not accept them In Hastināgara, king Śreyāṃsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice As Ṛsabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāṃsa, the day became known as Aksaya-tṛtīyā (17).

III Sandhi

Ṛsabha's life-story—upto his attaining Kevala

Leaving Hastināgapura, Ṛsabha arrived at Purimatala There he came to the Śakataṃukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Ṛsabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2) He came to possess thirty-four Atisayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3)

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina The seats of various Indras shook The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Iśānendra mounting upon the Airāvata elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6) Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Ṛsabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9) He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10)

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11) The sermon had a pacifying effect on all Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgā-sāgara (12) Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

IV Sandhi

Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali— attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali and Ṛsabha

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (Cakraratna) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily. 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata. 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *carama-dehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha: 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *īrsā-kasāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon?" Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghāṭikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tīrthakara has become a Kevalin'. In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons
(up to Devaraksas) Account of Ajita
(the second Tirthankara) and Sagara
(the second Cakravartin)

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate. Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitasatru of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc were celebrated exactly as in the case of Ṛṣabha. Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmadaṭṭa, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Śukla Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśa, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśa, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Purnavahana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathanūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Purnavahana's son Toyadvahana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadvahana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadvahana (7) and Bhīma said 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (rākṣasī vidyā), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Lankā together with the Underground Lankā (Pātāla Lankā), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadvahana accepting these gifts entered Lankā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said 'Only one Tirthankara, Ṛṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthankaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Baladevas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadvahana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9) Lankā was given to his son Mahāraksas Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagirathi's suggestion to dig out the Ganga and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Danda-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharanendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagirathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Śāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagirathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagirathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagirathi was crowned king.

Here, Mahāraksas, who had got a son Devaraksas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like'. Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devaraksas ruled over Lankā (16).

VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Tadiṭkeśa

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kīrtidhavalā (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kīrtidhavalā's brother-in-law Śrīkantha came to Lankā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkantha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkantha's wife Kamalā explained to Kīrtidhavalā 'I am daughter of Puspottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkantha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puspottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkanṭha is at fault?" Hearing these words Puspottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkanṭha married Kamalāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrīkanṭha eager to leave, Kirtidhavalā, with a view to avert separation from him, said 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4) (Kirtidhavalā's) minister advised Śrīkanṭha to select Monṭoy Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrīkanṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra (5) Śrīkanṭha's army entered Monkey Island which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkanṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiskupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandīśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Manuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandīśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śrēyāmsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Lankā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkanṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty'. The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amarprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Gīrīnandana, Gīrīnandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Lankā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with fright humbly enquired, 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Lāṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikūmāra god' Thereupon Tadiṭkeśa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Lāṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Uda-dhīrava that Tadiṭkeśa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

VII Sandhi.

Śrīmālā's Svayamvara. Lost Lāṅkā won back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Ādityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavatī, Praticandra's sons Kiskindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara hall (2). Śrīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiskindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādhara's? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeśa, the king of Lāṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeśa told his ally to return to Kiskupura with Śrīmālā.

Somebody informed Āsanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiskupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiskindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Āsanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiskindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeśa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeśa told him 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālalaṅkā. Āsanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Lāṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiskindha and Sukeśa and bringing all other Vidyādhara's also under his control Āsanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiskindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiskindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiskindha. Kiskindha got two sons: Iksurava and Śūryarava. Sukeśa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed 'Let us go to see king Kiskindha'. Their father said 'All around

there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātālalāṅka. Lāṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Lāṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Lāṅkā was besieged. Nirghāta, the governor of Lāṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13). In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword. Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Lāṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Śānti-Jina (14).

VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall.

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states. At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundarī established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter. Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage 'You are left alive because you are a messenger. Who is that king of Lāṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned. All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5). Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9). Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him. Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin. Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11). Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra. He put Lāṅkā in Dhanadā's charge and Kiṣku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvana Bhānukarna Vibhīṣana:
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātālalāṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puspavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikaśī that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage. Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasi, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukaṛṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhiṣaṇa. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Iksurava, Kiskindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśikī. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Lanka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhiṣaṇa turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kuṇḍera, Varuna, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhīmavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukaṛṇa and Vibhiṣaṇa. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvana, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvana got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukarna was the master of five charms and Vibhisana of four. Rāvana founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasrasikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvana's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvana, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukarna and Vibhisana went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

X Sandhi

Rāvana's marriages: Lankā is won back.

Rāvana came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārica along with the beautiful princess Mandodari came to Rāvana's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhī that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvana, who was approaching (1). Candranakhī explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvana's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvana saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādharas, Maya and Mārica, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodari happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvana's mind, Mārica introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasangita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodari in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvana consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvana (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses dispaired. But Rāvana with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodari gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarna also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Lankā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālankāra was sent to warn Sumālin. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaiśravaṇa keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalankā. You remember Mālin's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvana

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhīṣana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched. Here on the report of the messenger the Yakṣa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants. The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11). Vibhīṣana dissuaded him. Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puspavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi.

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puspavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Harisena (1). Sumālin related the episode of Harisena—how for eight successive days Harisena performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammetā, a terrific noise was heard. They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4). Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5). With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7).

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālankāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiṣkindha's sons in a battle with Yama. Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims. Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10). Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa. Yama was worsted in the battle. He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12). Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama. Rāvaṇa gave Yamapuri to Ikṣurava and Kiṣkindhapuri to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14).

XII Sandhi

Abduction of Candranakhi by Khara and Dūšana: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vāli's hand: Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina. Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world. Another person said 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvaṇa's arms' (2).

Once when Rāvaṇa had gone to marry Tanūdari, Khara and Dūsapa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalankā. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalankā returned. When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūsapa, Mandodri dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakshi's marriage. Khara was crowned. Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave birth to a son Virādhita in the forest (4).

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to Vālī. He recounted to Vālī the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvaṇa to pay regards (5). But Vālī turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words. The latter thus rebuffed rudely said, 'Either you come and salute Rāvaṇa or offer battle.' Thereupon Vālī's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vālī's strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure Vālī of his arrogance, marched against him (7). Vālī also came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat. Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vālī with his right hand lifted up Rāvaṇa along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride, crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vālī went to Mūni Gaganācandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount Astāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11). Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvaṇa. Nala and Nīla, sons of Ikṣurava were sent to Kiskupura. One half of Sugrīva's kingdom was given to Śaśikurava, the son of Dhruvā and Vālī. To Sugrīva was married Sūtārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragatī, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match. Sahasragatī consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm. Sugrīva got two sons Anga and Āṅgada (12).

XIII Sandhi

Lifting of Kailāsa. Rāvaṇa marches against Indra

Having married Ratnāvalī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vālī's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvaṇa descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows. Seeing Vālī there, Rāvaṇa burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vālī together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3). With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12). If he accepted Uparambhā he would be the master of Āśālī Sudarśana Cakra and Nalakūbara. At this Rāvaṇa looked at Vibhīṣana. The messenger went to take her bath. Vibhīṣana observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13). If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Āśālī and you can still manage not to touch Uparambhā.' Agreeing with this, Rāvaṇa presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āśālī charm got it (14). Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other. Vibhīṣana soon captured Nalakūbara. The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured. Uparambhā was not accepted by Rāvaṇa. Nalakūbara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15).

XVI Sandhi.

Indra's consultation with his ministers:

Failure of the negotiations.

Rāvaṇa and Indra prepare for war.

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3). As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty. But Indra said: 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4). Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers: 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said. 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors.' Thereupon Viśālacaksu said: 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5). Parāśara, Pśuna, Kauṭilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state. Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Rāvaṇa (6). So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Rāvaṇa's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension. They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citrāṅga should be sent to Rāvaṇa's court' (7). Accordingly Citrāṅga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Nārada informed Rāvaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrāṅga, and of the political design underlying it. He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two. This good turn was done to him by Nārada remembering Rāvaṇa's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8). Nārada left and Rāvaṇa gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies.

Citrāṅga came to Mārīca's palace and thence was brought to Rāvaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces. Citrāṅga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9). Rāvaṇa praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

XV Sandhi.

Defeat of Sahasrakīraṇa and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakīraṇa As Sahasrakīraṇa was coming out from wafer, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakīraṇa alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons Sahasrakīraṇa fought bravely (3) Hearing that Sahasrakīraṇa, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Rāvaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakīraṇa's chariot (4) Sahasrakīraṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Rāvaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Rāvaṇa struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5) Rāvaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence

Some Jaṅghācāraṇa sages informed Śatacara, Sahasrakīraṇa's father, who was a recluse He came to Rāvaṇa (6) He asked Rāvaṇa to release Sahasrakīraṇa, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence) Rāvaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakīraṇa his kingdom back But the latter said 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7) He installed his son in his place and renounced the world As these news were communicated to Anaraṇya, the king of Ayodhyā, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge

Rāvaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8) Comforting Nārada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathurā, to whom Camarena had presented Sūlāyudha Thence he went to Kailāsa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Rāvaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nīrvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Rāvaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlanghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Āśālī charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Rāvaṇa's forces besieged the city (10) But they informed Rāvaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive Rāvaṇa was very much worried by this Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Rāvaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Rāvaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11) Her friend Vicitrāmālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āśālī charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra' Vicitrāmālā went to Rāvaṇa and

XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:
 Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:
 Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārīca as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2) Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādharas were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Rāvapura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6) Añjanā's friend Vasanta-mālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Mīsrakeśi said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8)

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9) In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājīva and Puṇḍarīka took Khara and Dūsana captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādharas of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11) In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12)

XIX Sandhi

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned
Birth of Hanumat Pavana's Search
Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived Pavana gave his armlet and left In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity, Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1) But Ketumatī was unconvinced She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2) They spent a frightful night in that wilderness Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3) But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5) Añjanā's lament Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryanka cave where sage Amītagatī practised austerities Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6) Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb But the sage said "That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings" With these words, the sage left

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue Hearing this Manicūda, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Astāpada and chased the lion Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8) The Gandharva sang a charming song They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort While they stayed there in the Paryanka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks

Pratisūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9) Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10) Pra-

tiśūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratiśūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūsana and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuna and Rāvana, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratiśūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratiśūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratiśūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratiśūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18).

XX Sandhi.

Rāvana's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvana declared war on Varuṇa. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvana (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvana saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuṇa and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvana. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvana do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūsana?' (4). Varuṇa armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvana was surrounded by Varuṇa's son (6). Here Varuṇa was surrounded by

Rāvana's sons and generals Rāvana's chariot and armour were destroyed. But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7). He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuna challenged him. While they were fighting, Rāvana intervened and threatened Varuna to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuna retorted and both fell upon each other. At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons. Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvana captured him. Bhānukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuna's harem crying piteously. Rāvana denounced his action as unbecoming (11). Rāvana married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph. He honoured Hanumat. Sugriva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat. Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city. All other kings also were honoured.

Here, Śambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,
from PC. and RC

From the Paumacariu:

I Stanzas found in the beginning Section¹ of Ms. S of the
Paumacariu.

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सहो दन्तीभट्टं(हे) च मणहरो अत्यो ।
विणिं वि सयम्भु-कव्वे कि कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सहो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भट्टासय-गोगहण अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
- 3² जलकीलाएँ सयम्भु(म्भु) चउमुहएव च गोगह-कहाए ।
भट्ट च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमड अवग्मस-मच्च(१त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अडकुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥
5. सच्छन्द(द्)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।
वायरण-केसरड्ढो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणो जयउ ॥

II One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the
Paumacariu.

6. दीहर-समास-णाल सह-दलं अत्य-केसरवविय ।
वुह-महुयर-पीय-रस सयम्भु-कव्वप्पलं जयउ ॥

III Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the Paumacariu
Colophon of the 1 Sandhi.

7. इय एत्य पउमचरिए षणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्पुप्ति' इम पढम चिय साहिय पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 2 Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्खमण and वीय.

Colophon of the 13 Sandhi:

9. इय इत्य पउमचरिए षणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'कडलासुद्धरण'मिण तेरसम साहिय पव्व ॥
प्रयमं पव्व ॥

(1) See critical notes on p 1 of the constituted text.

(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss
bhattam and *atthavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaddam* and *macchavhe*
in 2 line

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारुपञ्चचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणह 'रावणविजय' नत्तारह्म इम पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 18 Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जयाविवाहो' अट्ठारह्म इम पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 20 Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्ड' वीत्तहिं आसप्तएहि मे सिट्ठ ।
एण्ह 'उज्झाकण्ड' साहिज्जन्त णिसामेह ॥
13. बुद्धरायवोव तइल्लुअ पणत्ति णत्ती मुयाणु पाडेण (?) ।
णामेण साजमिलव्वा सयम्भु-धरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए त्तिहावियमिणं वीत्तहिं आसप्तएहि पडिब्बं ।
'तिरि-विज्जाहर-क-ड' कण्ड पिव कामएवस्स ॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अज्झा-कण्ड समत्तं ।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चन्वि (य णा) माए ।
वीदमउज्झा-कण्ड मयम्भु-धरिणीएँ लेहवियं ॥

Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्ड ममत्त ।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥
तिरि-मुणि सुव्वय-तित्थ णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्डं णिसामेह ॥

Colophon of the 78 Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं ॥ ज्येष्ठं वदि १ सोमे ॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पञ्चमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रडय नमाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुवण-मयम्भु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।
सेसे भुवण-पगाने तेआसीमो इमो सग्गो ॥
21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेनियस्स विस्वारिओ जमो भुवणे ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णिस्सेसो ॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पञ्चमचरिय-सेने सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-मयम्भु-रडए स-परियण-हलीम-भव-कहण ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-मयम्भु-सुअ-रडए ।
बुह्वण-मण-मुह-जण्णो उउरानीमो इमो नग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 85 Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-रइय सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिण ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-लहु-अडगजाय-विणिवद्धो ॥
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

- 26 Same as 17.
- 27 Same as 19, except d मारुइ-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिण ।
- 28 वन्दइआसिय-तिहुयण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87 Sandhi:

- 29 Same as 19, except d हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिण ।
30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुयण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88 Sandhi:

31. तिहुयण-सयम्भु णवर एक्को कइराय-चक्किणुप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियस्स चूलामणि व्व सेस कय जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except d राहुव-णिकलमण-पव्वमिणं ॥
- 33 वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुय-जाय-वज्जरिए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

- 34 वायरण-दढ-क्खन्वो आगम-अडगो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-धवल्लो जिण-तित्थे वहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

- 35 Same as 19 except d वल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिण ।
36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90 Sandhi:

37. तिहुयण-सयम्भु-धवल्लस्स को गुणो वणिणउ जए तरड ।
वोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-भारो समुव्वद्धो ॥

Colophon of the 90, Sandhi:

- 38 Same as 19, except d राहुव-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिण ॥
- 39 वन्दइआसिय-तिहुयण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स मेमे सपुण्णो णव्हमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

- 40 सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणे ।
उज्झा-कण्डम्मि तथा वावीस मुण्ह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एक्काहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवड सव्वाउ ॥
- 42 Same as 28.
- 43 Same as 34, with trifling variants.
- 44 Same as 31, with trifling variants
- 45 चउमुह-सयम्मुएवाण वाणियत्थ अचक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्मु-रइय पञ्चमिचरिय भहुच्छरिय ॥
- 46 सव्वे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पडियक्खराइँ सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गम्भ-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुउ छन्दचूडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्मु लहुतणओ ॥
तो पद्धडिया-कव्व सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सव्वो-वि जणो गेण्हइ णिय-ताय-विडत्त-दव्व-सन्ताण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्मुणा पुणु गहिय सुकइत्त-सन्ताण ॥
- 49 तिहुअण-सयम्मुमेवक भोत्तूण सयम्मु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।
को तरइ गन्तुमन्त मज्झे णित्सेस-सीसाण ॥
- 50 इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्मुएवेण रइय समत्त ।
तिहुअण-सयम्मुणा त समाणियं परिसमत्तमिण ॥
- 51 चेष्टितमयन चरित करण चारित्रमित्थमी यच्छब्दा ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्त तेन चेष्टित रामस्स ॥
52. वाचयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुरवृद्धिमीयते पुण्य च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म) मेति ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेस ।
सपुण्ण सपुण्ण वन्दइओ लहइ सपुण्ण ॥
- 54 गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त)-विरइयं वन्दइ-पढम-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लादाँ तिहुअण-सयम्मुणा रइय (?) महप्पय ॥
- 55 वन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल्ल-पहुइ-भव्वयण-ण-समूहस्स ।
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुह होउ सव्वस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सग्गडगी ति-रवण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्मु-जणिया परिणत्त वन्दइय-मण-तणय ॥
इति रामायणपुराण समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Ritthanemicariu* ¹I The opening *Kaḍavaka* of the *Ritthanemicariu*

- 57 सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।
 करहु विहूसणु कण्णु जायव-कुख-कुलुप्पलु ॥
 चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काई करम्मि हरिवस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २
 गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु णवि जम्महो वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३
 णउ णाइउ बाहत्तरि कलाउ एक्कु वि ण गन्थु परिमोक्कलाउ ॥ ४
 तहि अवसरे सरसइ धीरवड करि कब्बु दिण्ण मड विमल मड ॥ ५
 इन्देण समप्पिउ बायरणु रसु भरहे वासे वित्थरणु ॥ ६
 पिडगलेण छन्द-पय-पत्थाह भम्मह-दण्डिणे हि अलङ्कार ॥ ७
 बाणेण समप्पिउ घणघणउ तं अवसर-डम्बर अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 सिरि-हरिसे णिय-णित्तणउ अवरेहि मि कडहि कडत्तणउ ॥ ९
 छड्डणिय-दुवइ-धुवएहि जडिय चउमुहेण सम पय पडडिया ॥ १०
 जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरियए आसीसए सव्वहुँ केरियए ॥ ११
 पारम्मिय पुणु हरिवस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा ॥ १२
 ॥ चत्ता ॥
 पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।
 थिउ जिण-सासणे केम कहि हरिवंसु भडारा ॥ १३

II Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu*
 Colophon of the 1 Sandhi:

- 38 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए बवलडयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
 पढमो समुद्विजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

- 59 तेरहु जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।
 तह सट्ठि जुञ्जकण्डे एव बाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥
 60. सोमसुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फणुणे रिक्खे ।
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणिय जुञ्ज-कण्ड व(?) ॥
 61 छव्वरिसाई तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।
 बाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे वोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥
 62 दियहाहिस्स वारे दस गी-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।
 एयारसम्मि वन्दे उत्तरकण्ड समाढत्त ॥
 63 वर तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मान-परिखण्डन ।
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणक दु ख मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलडयासिय-सयम्भु-कए
 कविराज-धवल-विनिमित्ते श्री समवसरणकथन
 नाम निन्याणवो सन्धि. ॥

Beginning of the 100 Sandhi:

- 65 काळण पोमचरिय सुद्धयचरिय च गुण-मणघविय ।
 हरिवस-मोह-हरणे सरस्सई सुद्धिय-देह व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premī, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhū', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms of the *Ritthanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 100 Sandhi

- 66 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरण णाम सउमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 102 Sandhi:

- 67 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भवगहणमिण ॥
- 68 तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होत्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्स ।
कव्व कुल कवित्त तो पच्छा को समुद्धरइ ॥

105. Sandhi, 16 (last) Kadavaka, Ghattā and Colophon.

- 69 इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरहँ, जिम नसकि त्त पवित्थरहो ।
ससार महणवु अइ-विसमु, सइँमुएण हेलइ तरउ (हो) ॥
- 70 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिण ॥ सवि १०५ ॥

106 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and Colophon

- 71 ते वण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-सजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।
इह भवेँ जमुकित्ति पवित्थरिवि हुन्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥
- 72 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणभरण-पव्वमिण ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kadavaka, 2 line before the Ghattā.

- 73 जसुकित्ति अणुसरइ मणु कहिँ-मि ण भरइ ॥

107 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā

- 74 सइम्भुयएण विदत्तु धणु जिम बिलसिज्जइ सन्त ।
तेम सुहासुह-कम्मडा मुञ्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

107 Sandhi, Colophon:

- 75 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय सोय-वलहइ ॥

108 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

- 76 पिय-मायरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भूसिय णिय जस केत्ति जणि ।
जिण-दिव्वसहेँ कारणेँ दुक्ख-णिवारणेँ देउ सयम्भुय वरें वि मणि ।
77. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिव्वासम कहिय ॥
- 78 जरकुमार-लम्मो पण्डववरवास-मोहपरिचाय ।
सय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्नी समाणिय एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

109 Sandhi, Colophon

- 79 इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-सगहे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय पण्डसुयहो भवेँ । णवाहिय-सयं सधी ॥
- 80 इह जसकित्ति-कएण पव्व-समुद्धरण-राय-एक्कमण ।
कइरायस्सुव्वरिय पयडत्थ अक्खिय जइणा ॥
- 81 ते जीवन्ति य भुवणे सज्जण-भुण-गणहरा य भावत्था ।
पर-कव्व-कुल वित्त विहडियं पि जे समुद्धरहि ॥

110 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon

82. सव्व सुयङ्गु णाणु जिण-अक्खिउ, भव्व-सहं रि कि-पि ण रक्खिउ ।
णिय-जसुकिंति तिलोएँ पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणें चिर आहासिउ ॥
83. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-कइणा समाणियं दहसय सग्ग ॥
84. एक्को सयम्भु-विउसो तहो पुत्तो णाम तिहुवण-सयम्भु ।
को वण्णिउ समत्थो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एक्कमणो ॥

111 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā & colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वरिसे असणं गिण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छ ।
तेत्तिय पक्खुस्सासं जसकिंति-विहूसिय-सरीरे ॥
86. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए गेमिणिब्बाण पण्डसुयतिण्णं ॥

112 Sandhi, last Kadavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. इह भारह-पुराणु सुपसिद्धं णेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाइद्ध ॥ १
वीर-जिणेंसे भवियहो अक्खिउ पच्छइं गीयमसांमिण रक्खिउ ॥ २
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्बुसामें विण्हकुमारें दिराय-मामें ॥ ३
णदिमिउ-अवरज्जियणाहे गोवद्धणेण सु-भद्दह(?)वाहे ॥ ४
एम परम्पराहें(इ) अणुलगउ आयरियह मुहाउ आवग्गउ ॥ ५
सुणि सखेव-सुत्तु अवहारिउ विउसे सयम्मं महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६
पद्धडिया-छन्द सु-मणोहर भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-सुहडकर ॥ ७
जस-परिसेसि-कविहिं जं सुण्णउ तं तिहुवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८
तासु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिब्बाहिउ पिय-जसु णिय-जसु भुवणे पसाहिउ ॥ ९
गय तिहुवण-सयम्भु सुर-ठाणहो ज उव्वरिउ कि-पि सुणियाणहो ॥ १०
त जसकिंति-मुणिहि उद्धरियउ णिऐवि सुत्तु हरिवंसच्छरियउ ॥ ११
णिय-गुरु-सिरि-गुणकिंति-मसाए किउ परिपुण्णु मणहो अणुराए ॥ १२
सरहसेणेदं(?) सेठि-आएसे कुमार-णयरि आविउ स-विसेसे ॥ १३
गोवगिरिहें समीवे विसालए पणियाहें जिणवर-वेयालए ॥ १४
सावय-अणहो पुरउ वक्खाणिउ दिहु मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५
ज अ-मुणन्ते इह मडें साहिउ त सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मड-णाहो णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहो ॥ १७
णन्दण(उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तहो णन्दउ दय-वम्भु वि अरहन्तहो ॥ १८
कालम्भि(णि) य णिच्च परिसवकउ कामु वि षणु कणु दिन्नु य थवकउ ॥ १९
सहव-भासि विणासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुण्णु चउदसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०
॥ घत्ता ॥
इय चउविह-सङ्गधहें विहुणिय-विग्गहें जिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरणु ॥ २१
जसकिंति-मयासणु अखलिय-सासणु पयडउ नन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२

88. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु रइए समाणियं कण्ह-किंति-हरिवस ॥
गुरु-पव्व-वास मयं सुय-णाणाणुक्कमं जहा-जाय ।
सयमिक्क-दुद्ध-अहियं सघोओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ सवि ११२ ॥
89. इति हरिवशपुराण समाप्तं ।

APPENDIX II

Citations in SC identified from Svayambhū's Epics

1 Said to be Caumuhassa

हउं अज्जणु तुम्हए उरण्ण । SC IV 3a
 कुरु पञ्चारित अज्जणुणे ण, ते तुम्हई सो हवँ एउ रण्ण ।
 रत्तहो सीसु जयइहो, लइ वरहु सव्व मई एकु खण्ण ॥ RC 67 11 Ghattā

2. गजबिन्धइ, जपु सिद्धइ परसमाण्णु जसु अप्पओ ॥
 पहु एकहो तइलोकहो, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ ॥ SC V 5
 इय बिन्धई असु सिद्धई परसमाण्णु जसु अप्पउ ।
 गहन्वकहो तइलोकहो सो जं देउ परमप्पउ ॥ PC 3 3 11

3. कहवि सगहिरई, गहरई, थणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताइ ॥
 वेगो बलगाहो मयणतुरगहो ण पइ छुइछुइदुवत्ताइ ॥ SC V 9.
 कहँ वि स-गहिरई दिट्ठई गहरई थण-सिहरोपरि सु-पहुत्तई ।
 वेगे ण बलगाहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो ण पायई छुइछुइ खत्तई ॥ PC. 14 7 9

4. णवफण्णे गिरिसिहरोपरि फुल्लपलासु ॥
 को डइदु मे, को ण डइदु जोअइ व हुआसु ॥ SC VI 24
 कथइ अङ्गारय-सकासउ रेहइ तम्बिह फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥
 ण दावागलु आउ गवेसउ को मई डइदु ण दइदु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71 1 1-2
 फाण्णे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविखज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b

5. ध(ह)णुमत्त रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरेहि ॥
 ण गमणे बालदिवायर जलहरहि ॥ SC VI 42.
 हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरेहि ।
 ण गयणयले बाल-दिवायर जलह-हि ॥ PC 65 1

6. भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहसणु सोओ
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण खअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71
 भाइ-विओए जिह जिह करइ विहसणु सोउ ।
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण खअइ म-हरि-बल-वाणर-लोउ ॥ PC 71 1.

मुरवरतासअर, रावण दइदु जासु जग कपइ ॥
 अणुकिहि मगाइ चुक्कइ पवणो इसिहि जपइ ॥ SC VI 74.
 मुरवर-डामर, रावण दइदु जासु जग कप्पइ ।
 अणु कहि महु, चुक्कइ एव पाई सिहि जप्पइ ॥ PC 77 13 13

वाआला फरमा विन्धणा गुणेहि विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
 जिह पुज्जणु नज्जणउवणि तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 50
 दुम्भुह सलोह वण्णज्जला, विन्धण-मीला पाणहरा ।
 गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जिअ, नो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC 64 11 Ghattā

9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहयपहपङ्गणे ।
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिअ सअसख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गल ॥
 तिबलि ढढन्त घुम्मन्तवरमहलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.
 ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पडु-पङ्गणे,
 णाई सुर-दुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिय सय सङ्ख जाय महा-गोन्दल,
 टिविल-टण्टन्त-घुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दल ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥
 सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.
 वारन्तहो मज्झु, उम्मगिम करेवि ।
 रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेवि ॥ PC. 83 3 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु त गअ गुरु मेल्लवि खीणकसाअउ ।
 गउ सततविरह तउ, पुरिम ताणु सपाइअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.
 तिहुअण-गुरु, त गयउर, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाइउ ॥
 गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु सपाइउ ॥ PC. 3 1.
12. अणअणुसमिद्धहो, पुहविसिद्धहो अणमणअणानन्दणहो ॥
 रणवासहो एन्तहि, रामाणेन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्टणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.
 अण-अण-समिद्धहो पुह-विसिद्धहो अण-मण-अणानन्दणहो ।
 वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते त्तिण जाइआ ॥
 ण अअकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी घाइआ ॥ SC. VIII 25.
 खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे तित्ति ण जाइय ।
 ण अय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडवी घाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अवखइ गउतमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपससहो ॥
 सुण सेणिय उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरवसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.
 अवखइ गोतम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पससहु ।
 सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वसहु ॥ PC. 5 1.

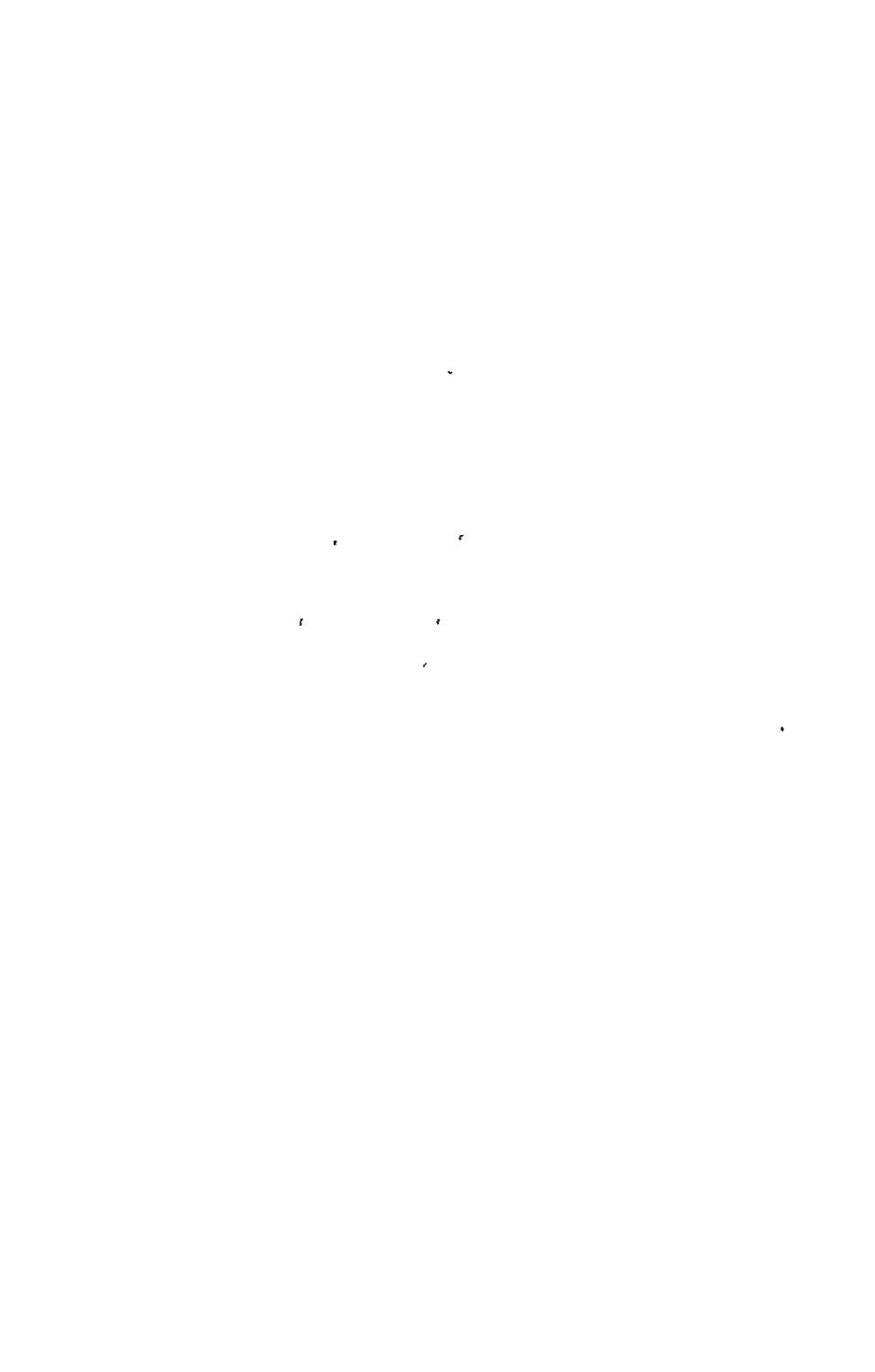
APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages

of the

Paumacariu (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*

(pp. 1-32)



APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's
Padmacarita and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.

RP.¹ (and/or VP.)

- 1 (a) वद्धमान-मुह-कुहर-विणिग्गय,
रामकहा-णइ एह कमागय ॥ 1 2 1.
(b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती,
गणहर-देवहिं दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥
पच्छइ इन्दभूइ-आयरिणं,
पुणु धम्मणे गुणालङ्कारिणं ॥
पुणु पइवें संसाराराणं,
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं ॥
पुणु रत्तिसेणायरिय-पसाणं
सुद्धिणं अवगाहिअ कहराण ॥ 1 2 6-9.
- 2 जहिं फालिम-वयणहं दाळिमहिं,
णजान्ति ताहं ण कइ मुहाहं ॥ 1 4 6.
- 3 जहिं दक्खा-मण्हव परिअलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलहं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.
- 4 तहिं तं पट्ठयु रायणिहु,
× × ×
णं पिहिविणं णव-जोत्तणणं
सिरें-सेहण आइद्धड ॥ 1 4 9.
- 5 सुम्मइ व गण्हिं मय-सिम्भलेहिं ।
उज्जइ व तुरग्हिं चञ्चलेहिं ॥ etc.
1 5 4-8.
- 6 तहिं ओसपिणि-कालें गणें,
कप्पयहच्छणा ॥
अउद्ध रयण-विसेस जिहं,
कुलयर उप्पणा ॥ 1 11 9.
- 7 चन्दहों रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.
- 8 1 13 5-9.
- (a) आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.

- 1 वर्षमान-जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थोऽगिणेश्वरम् ।
इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्त. सुधर्मं धारिणी-भवम् ॥
प्रमथं कमतः कीर्तिं ततोऽनुत्तरवाग्मिनम् ।
लिखितं तस्य सप्राप्य रवेर्यत्नोऽयमुद्गतः ॥
1 41-42.
- 2 तथा शाखासुगाननैः ।
संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः पुष्पभिर्दाळिसीवनैः ॥
2 16.
- 3 फलखाद-ययःपान-सुखसंस्तुत मार्गगाः ।
वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणां यत्र मण्डपाः ॥
2 18.
- 4 तत्रास्ति सर्वतः कान्तं नान्ना राजगृहं पुरम् ।
कुसुमामोद-सुभगं सुवनस्यैव यौवनम् ॥
2 33.
- 5 (a) हसद्भिरिव शुक्लानां पङ्क्तानां कदम्बकैः ।
etc. 2 21b-22.
(b) नमतीव सदा या(ऽवा)त-चूर्णितादर-
पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a
- 6 अथ कालान्तरोत्पत्त्या हानिं यातेष्वनुकमाद-
कम्पपादप-खण्डेषु श्रुणु कौलकरीं स्थितिम् ॥
3 74.
- 7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.
- 8 3 100-110.
- (a) असितोत्पल-दामानि केवल भारमात्रकम् ।
3 100b.

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP. unless in-
dicated otherwise.

- (b) तहें गिय-लायण्णु जें दिण्ण-सोडु,
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोडु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जें चारु,
पर गरुयड मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल,
आडम्बर पर कन्दोट-माल ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमलासाएँ भमन्तएँण, अलिवलएँ मन्दें ।
सुहलीहूयड कम-जुयलु किं णेडर-सहें ॥
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायड वायड ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि देह समोलु सहस्यें ॥ 1 14 5a.
- (c) सन्नाहरणु का-वि सहूँ चयें ॥ 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडड का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्खय-उग्ग का-वि पडिरक्खड ॥ 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जक्खकड्ढेण पसाहड ॥ 1 14 8a.
- (b) निर्गुणः कौकुमः पद्मो
लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(१२)विन्दवः ।
कुचयोः हार-भारस्तु वृथव परिकरितः ॥
3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमालाया(?) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद वरम्
असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् ३ 100
- (e) मृषणं भ्रमरा एव निनीताः कमलाशया ।
पादयोरेन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काचित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काचित् । 3 116a.
- (c) आनेत्री वासंसा काचिद्
भूषणानां तत परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरप्राहिणी काचित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाप्रकरा काचित्
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काचिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 वर-पल्लवें पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिह्ति ।
1 14 9a.
- 11 एम वुत्तु, तड होसड तिहुजण-तिलड पुत्तु ।
1 16 1b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सुर समुट्टिड । 1 16 8a.
- (b) उड्ड × × × दिवायर । 1 16 9b.
- 13 बोहन्तु भग्द-जण-कमल-सण्डु । 1 16 8b
- 10 (a) शयनीये स्त्रे झुता साऽत्यन्त-कोमले ।
3 121b.
- (b) भद्राक्षीद् × × स्रग्नात् । 3 123b.
- 11 जगाद 'त्वयि संभूतर्त्तलोक्त्यस्य गुरुः शुभे'
3 153b.
- 12 उदितस्त्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 प्रबोधं यास्यतीदानीं भव्यसरवकुमुदती ।
3 203b.
- VP. जिनिन्दमाणु बोहिन्तो भवेय-कमलाहूँ
2 36b
- 14 केवल-किरणायर । 1 16 9a
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयर । 1 16 9a.
- 16 लडु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खें
परियच्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ 2 2 5.
- 17 जगाएँ माया-वालु यवेप्पिणु । 2 2 7b.
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a.
- VP. मोहन्धार-तिमिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरे धनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।
3 169a.
- (b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
- VP. मायाबालं ठविय पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 अङ्गं चढाविड तिहुअण-गाहउ । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अङ्कमारोप्य । 3 175a.
 19 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ,
 लहु सिंहासणें ठविड मडारउ ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।
 ततो जिनः सुरेजेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.
 VP. ठविरुण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे ।
 2 15a.
 20 ण्हवणारम्भ-भेरि अण्कालिय । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(ह)ता मेर्यः । 3 178a.
 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.
 VP. 3 87-91.
 22 बहु-मङ्गल-कलसेंहीँ जिनवर । 22 महीप्रसिव तं नार्थं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिव ।
 णं णव-पाउस-कालें,
 मेहेँहिँ अहिसिउ महीदर ॥ 2 5 9. अभिषिच्य । 3 187.
 23 गेण्हेँवि वज्ज-सुइ सहसकलें । 23 कर्णयोः कुण्डले कृते ।
 कण्ण-सुअलु जग-गाहहों विज्जइ,
 कुण्डल-सुअलु सत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ 2 6 2-3. तरङ्गणं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥
 3 188.
 24 तिहुअण-तिलयहों तिलउ थवन्तें,
 मणें आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्तें ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन भ्रुवोर्मध्यं $\times \times$ विभूषितं ।
 तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य विभ्रतः ॥ 3 200.
 (b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य
 कुतोऽन्यन्मण्डनं परम् । 3 196.
 25 रुवालोयणें रुवासत्तहें,
 तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-गेत्तहें ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूप पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् ।
 तृप्तिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.
 VP. पुलक-तो य न तिप्पइ
 अच्छीण सहस्रमेतेण । 3 77b.
 26 वामकरहुट्टउ णिहोरेंवि,
 वालहों तेसु अमिउ संचोरेंवि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराङ्कष्टे ततो न्यस्तममृतं वज्रपाणिना ।
 3 221.
 VP. अहुट्टय-अमय-लेहण-वलेण । 3 107a.
 27 जणणिणें जं जि विहु अहिसिउ,
 रिसहु भणेंवि पुणु रिसहु जें वुत्तइ ॥
 2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्तः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।
 ततः तन्मृषभाभिख्या निन्यद्भुः पितरौ सुतं ॥
 3 219.
 28 कालें गलन्तणें णाहु,
 णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियवुइ । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥
 3 224a.
 VP. (a) अणुदियहं परिववुइ । 3 107a.
 (b) पत्तो सरीरविद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.
 29 अमर-कुमारोहें सहुँ कीलन्तहों । 2 8 1a. 29 कुमारकैर्युक्तो वयस्यैरिन्द्रनोदितेः(ईतैः) ।
 चक्रारासौ कीडा ॥ 3 222.
 VP. सुरदारयपरिकिण्णो $\times \times$ कीलन्तो । 3 107.
 30 देवदेव सुअ सुकला-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 शुभा-संतापितान् । 3 237b.
 31 ते कप्पयर सज्ज डच्छण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाथ याताः समस्तास्ते
 प्रक्षयं कल्पपादपाः । 3 237a.
 32 भिद्धिगल्लु संसार असारउ । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

- 33 अण्णहो अण्णु करह सिञ्चत्तणु,
ते जि हूउ वहरायहो कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.
- 34 चारु देव, जं सई उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.
- 35 सिविया-जाणं सुरवर-सारउ,
× × × चडिउ भडारउ ॥
देवेहिं खन्धु देवि उचाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.
- 36 'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते । 2 11 4a.
- 37 चामीयर-पडलोवेणं थविथउ ।
णेणहंवि जण-मण-णयणाणन्ते,
वित्तउ खीर-समुहं सुरिन्दं ॥ 2 11 5b-6.
- 38 तेण समाणु सणेहं लह्या,
रायहं चउ सहास पव्वह्या ॥ 2 11 7.
- 39 भद्दु वरिसु थिउ काउसाए । 2 11 8b.
- 40 पवणुदुयउ जडाउ, रिसहहो रेहन्ति विसालउ,
सिहिहं वलन्तहो जाहं, धूमाउल-जालामालउ ॥
2 11 9.
- 41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.
- 42 वारुण-दुग्धाए लह्या । 2 12 2b.
- 43 केण-वि महियलं घत्तिउ अप्पउ । 2 12 6b.
- 44 को-वि फलहं तोडेपिणु भक्खह । 2 12 8a.
- 45 'जाहुं' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.
- 46 इह्वी चाणी समुट्ठिय भम्बरे । 2 13 1b.
- 47 तहिं अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराह्य ।
2 13 6b.
- 48 पुच्छिय धरणिघरेण, विण्णि वि × × × ।
थिय कजे कवणेण, उवखय-करवाल-विहत्था ॥
2 14 9.
- 49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.
(b) दोयहं । 2 16 5a.
- 33 (a) अत्र कथित पराधीनो
लोके श्रुत्यत्वमागतः । 3 265a.
(b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 263a.
- 34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.
(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
- 35 मुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धां × × ×
आख्य शिविका नाथः ॥ 3 278.
- 36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युत्तरा । 3 282a.
VP. सिद्धाण नमुक्कारं काऊण । 3 186a.
- 37 रत्नपटे केशाच्च प्रतिपद्य मुराधिप-
चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.
VP. 'वज्जाउहो × × केसे मणिपडलयम्मि धैतूणं
× × खीरसमुहम्मि पक्खिवह ॥ 3 187.
- 38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि वृषाणा स्वाभिभक्तितः ।
× × × × × प्रतिपन्नाणि नम्रतां ॥ 3 286.
VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्ता जहणं
परमदिक्ख । 3 186b.
- 39 वर्षार्धमार्जं स कायोत्सगण निश्चलः ।
3 287a.
- 40 वातोद्धृता जटास्तस्य रेजुराकुलमूर्तयः ।
धूमात्यः इव सख्यानवहिष्ठा (ः) कस्य कर्मणः ॥
3 288.
- 41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.
- 42 दुःखानिलसमाहताः । 3 290a.
- 43 केचिन्निपतिता भूमौ । 3 290a.
- 44 गताः केचित् फलाशनं । 3 291a.
- 45 (a) उक्त्वा 'ब्रजाम्' । 3 302a.
(b) ब्रजामः । 3 301a.
- 46 विचेरुर्गगने वाचो × × × घुषामुजाम् ।
3 294b.
VP. भम्बरतलम्मि घुट्टं । 3 142b.
- 47 VP. ताव य सपत्ता णमि-विणमि । 3 143a.
- 48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो दुग्धेत्थ
किं निमित्तेण असिलट्ठिगहियहत्था × × ठिया
3 147.
- 49 (a) 4 8-9.
(b) दौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 पट्टणु इत्थिणयरु संपत्तड । 2 16 6b. 50 हास्तिनपुरं × × × स समागतः । 4 6a.
VP. गयपुरनयरं कमेण संपतो । 4 2a.
- 51 सयडासुह-उज्जाण-वणु । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सयडासुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
- 52 वीयड मन्दरु णाहँ समुट्ठिड । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलासमिव जङ्गमम् । 2 115a.
VP. हिमगिरिसिंहरस्स संकासं । 2 38b.
- 53 केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लह्या ।
etc. 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुन्नतानि संप्राप्ताः केचित् । etc. 2 196-197.
- 54 छण्णवहँ सहास वङ्गणाहँ ।
तहों दह-पञ्चासड णन्दणाहँ ।
× × ×
चउरासी लक्खहँ गयवराहँ,
अट्टारह कोटिड हयवराहँ ॥
कोडीठ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहँ,
वत्तीस सहास णराहिवाहँ ॥
वत्तीस सहासहँ मण्डलाहँ,
कम्मत्तेँ कोटि पवहहँ हलाहँ ॥
णव णिहियड रयणहँ सत्त सत्त ।
3 18 2-7a. 54 अक्षया निधयस्तस्य नव × × ×
× × ×
त्रयं सुरभिकोटीनां हलकोटिस्तथोदिताः ।
चतुर्भिरधिकासीतिर्लक्षणां वरदन्तिनाम् ॥
कोट्यश्चाष्टौ दशोद्दिष्टा वालिनां × × ।
द्वात्रिंशच्च सहस्राणि पार्थिवानां × × ॥
तावन्त्येव सहस्राणि देशानां × × ।
चतुर्दश च रत्नानि × × × ॥
पुरं प्रीणां सहस्राणि नवतिः षड्भिरम्बिताः ।
4 62-66a.
- 55 णवणवहँ सहास महागराहँ । 4 2 3a. VP. (a) मत्तवारणाणं चउरासीहँ च सयसहस्साहँ
तावइया परिसंखा रहण × × ॥ 4 59.
- 56 किं वहिण्ण वराप, अड-संघाए,
दिट्ठि-उज्जुळु वरि मण्डहों । 4 8 8b. (b) पुत्ता य पञ्चसवा । 4 62b.
- 57 वेट्ठिड × × ×, वेल्ली-जालेंहँ
अहिविच्छिय-वम्मीयहँ । 4 12 9a. 55 आकराणां सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसयुताः 4 62.
- 58 (a) कइलासेँ परिट्ठिड रिसहणाहु ।
4 18 1a. 56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनावयोः ।
4 70b.
- (b) भरहु वि णिण्डुइ पत्तड । 4 14 9b. (b) दृष्टियुदे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.
- 59 उच्छण्णेणं णरवर-तरु-जालें ।
विमलेक्खुक्क-वंसेँ उप्पण्णड,
धरणीधरु सुरूव-संपण्णड ॥ 5 1 2b-3. VP. किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 48a.
- 60 दसाहँ सहासहँ सहियड । 5 2 9b. 57 वाल्मीकि-विवरोपातै(?)रन्तुप्रैः समहोरगैः
× × × वल्लीभिः वेष्टितः × × । 4 76.
- 61 थिड छट्ठोववासेँ सुरसारड,
वग्गयत्त-धेरें थक्क भट्टारड ॥
× × × पारणड करेप्पिणु,
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2. 58 कैलाससिखरे प्राप विवृतिं नाभिनन्दनः ।
4 180b.
62. पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहों केवलु । 5 3 3b. 59 अथेश्वाकुकुलोत्प्रेषु तेष्वतीतेषु राजसु ।
× × समुत्पन्नो धरणीधरनामतः ॥ 5 59.
63. अट्ट वि पाडिहेर । 5 3 4a. 60 सहस्राणि दशानेव सयं । 5 69a.
- 62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
- 63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहाय्याणि । 5 72b.

- 64 गणहर णवह् लक्ख वर-साहुँ ॥ 5 8 5a.
- 65 (a) पेक्खेहि माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहो,
मच्छर माणु वि गलिट णरिन्दहो
(b) सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्ठ,
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्ठ ॥ 5 7 8-9.
- 66 विहि-मि × × वइरह् परिहरियह् ॥ 5 7 10b.
- 67 सीम-सुसीमैहि ॥ 5 7 11a.
- 68 (a) पुव्व-भवन्तर-गेहो ॥ 5 7 11b.
- (b) तुह् महु अण्ण-भवन्तेरि णन्दणु ॥ 5 8 1b.
- 69 कासुकविमाणु ॥ 5 8 3a.
- 70 लह् रक्खसिय विज सहुँ हारे ॥ 5 8 3b.
- 71 दुप्पहसार ॥ 5 8 4b.
- 72 सीस परम-जोयण-वित्थिण्णी,
लक्काणयरि तुज्झु मई दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5.
- 73 अण्णु-वि एक्क-चार छजोयण,
लह् पायाललक्क षणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6.
- 74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-मन्तिहि परिमिड ॥ 5 8 8.
- 75 लक्काडरिहो पइहु ॥ 5 8 9a.
- 76 बहवो काले × × ×,
अजियजिण्हो गठ वन्दणहत्तिण् ॥ 5 9 1.
- 77 (a) कह होसन्ति भवन्ते काले ।
तुम्हो जेहा ॥ 5 9 3b-4a.
- (b) कह तित्थयर देव अइकन्ता ॥ 5 9 4b.
- 78 मागहमासपे कहह भडारड ॥ 5 9 5b.
- 79 पई जेहउ छक्खण्ड-पहाणउ,
भरह-णाराहिउ एक्कु जि राणउ ॥
पई विणु दम होसन्ति णरेसर,
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण,
× × × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9.
- 80 दस-उत्तरेण सएण, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ 5 9 11.
- 81 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ ॥ 5 10 4a.
- 64 नवति × गणेशा × साधूना × लक्ष ॥ 5 73.
- 65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भव ।
सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94.
- VP पेच्छइ तमतमिरहरि जिणस्स भामण्डलं
दिक्खं । मोत्तुण निययगव्वं × × ॥
तत्थेव समिविद्धो नचासजे समोसरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.
- 66 सुफवेरी ॥ 5 95a.
- 67 सीम-सुसीमौ ॥ 5 149a.
- 68 जन्मान्तरसुतग्रीत्सा ॥ 5 162a.
- 69 विमानं कामगं नाम ॥ 5 167d.
- 70 (a) राक्षसीं विद्या ॥ 5 167a.
- (b) ददावस्यै हारम् ॥ 5 161a.
- 71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः ॥ 5 155b.
- 72 त्रिंशद्भोजन-मानाधः सर्वतः × × ×
लक्ष्मि नगरी ॥ 5 158.
- 73 पञ्चोजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयमिष्यम् ॥
5 168a-164.
- VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।
दिक्खं छजोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 182.
- 74 विमलामलकान्त्याद्याः × × । वेष्टितोसौ ॥
5 169a; 170a
- 75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
- 76 वन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ।
5 184a.
- 77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।
कति वा समतिक्रान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.
- 78 भाषाऽर्धमागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य ॥ 5 190a.
- 79 (a) एकस्त्वत्सदशोऽतीतश्चकचिद्विधियः पतिः ।
भवानेको × जानेष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.
- (b) वासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव सार्धं प्रतीधरेः ।
वलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.
- 80 (a) प्राप्तजतः सः ॥ 5 239b
- (b) दशाधिकं धर्त तेन साकं खेचरभोगिनां
× × × निष्क्रान्तं ॥ 5 240.
- 81 पुत्राणां विभ्रतां शक्तिशुतमा
आताः पश्चिदहस्ताणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 पक्ष-दिवसें × × ×,
वन्दनहस्तिर्गु गय कइलासहो ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-कियहैं । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहैं किम्पि जिण भवणहों रक्खणु । 5 10 7b.
- 85 दण्डरयणु × × भमाडिड । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयल वि छारहों पुत्तु पवचिय । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 हुम्मण दीण-वयण × × ×
सक्केय-णयरे संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों । 5 11 5b.
- 90 वण-वट्टियहैं विजु-विस्फुरियहैं,
सुविणय × × × × ॥
जलबुबुव-तरङ्ग-सुर-चावहैं । 5 12 8.
- 91 ँ जिणुगेवि राड मुच्छगड पडिड । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं सोए किं खन्धावारें । 5 13 7.
- 93 णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि × × ×,
जहिं मुड बहुयस कमलभन्तरे ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 जिह धुमगाड, रस-लम्पडु अचलन्तड ।
तिह कासाडरु सवडु, कामिणि-वयणासत्तड ॥
5 14 9.
- 95 सव्वड कण्णड पर-भायणड । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 माहव-भासहों पडम-दिणें,
वहिं सिरिकण्ठे दिण्णु पयाणड । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कदाचिदयो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः । 5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारियाह मरहेण । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्खणात्थ किंवि उवायं रुहुं कुणह । 5 171b.
- 85 दण्डरलेन परिक्षेपं प्रचक्रिरे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्मसाद् भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कथमपि । 5 258a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.
(b) धीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
- VP. साएयपुरिं समणुपणो । 5 175b.
- 89 नायं प्राणास्त्राक्षीन् क्षणाद् । 5 255a.
- 90 केनोर्मन्त्रधनुःसप्रविष्टुदुहुदसंनिभाः । 5 270a.
- VP. इन्दधणु-केण-सुविणय-विजुलया-
कुसुम-बुबुव-सारिच्छा । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं विय सोऊण × ×
मुच्छावसवैम्मलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वडुमहैए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपश्यद्
द्विरेफ स निपीडितम् । 5 305b.
(b) वृत्तिं मधुकरः प्राप्तः । 5 307b.
- VP. पेच्छह भमरं पडम-मज्झे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकुरन्दरसासक्तः । 5 307a.
(b) यथाऽयमत्र संश(स)क्तः प्राप्तो मृत्युं मधुमतः ।
प्राप्त्याप्तो वयमप्येवं सत्ताः स्त्री-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
- VP. जह पडमगन्धल्लो नट्ठो विय महुयरो
अविज्ञाणो ।
तह जुवह-वयण-कमले, आसतो चेव नट्ठो हं ॥
5 219.
- 95 खभाव एष कन्यानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् । 6 44a.
- VP. होही पर-सोवत्था × × वर-कजा । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.
VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे अग्रमे × × यथौ × ×
वसो द्वीपं वानर-लान्छितम् ॥ 6 86.
- VP. चेत्तस्स पडमदिवसे सिरिकण्ठो निग्गओ । 6 36a.

- 98 इहु तेण समाणु खेहु करैवि । 6 7 1a. 98 (a) ततखैमैहवी रन्तु प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता ।
6 111a.
(b) तैरसौ सार्क रन्तु प्रवृत्ते वृषः । 6 114a.
Vp कीलणहेवं नरिन्देण । 6 48b.
- 99 अवरोहि मि धरावैवि सहे चरेवि । 6 7 1b. 99 ग्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.
VP. घेतूण ताण । 6 43a.
- 100 गड किक्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिहर,
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ।
किउ सहसा सव्वु सुवण्णमण्ड,
णासेण किक्कपुरु अण्णमण्ड ॥ 6 7 2-3. 100 (a) किक्कमारोहत । 6 123.
(b) पुरं तत्र $\times \times$ ख्यातं किक्कपुराख्यया ॥
6 123a.
- (c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः
6 124a.
VP. किक्किन्धि पम्बओवरि सुवण्णपायारि ।
चोहसजोयण-विउलं किक्किन्धिपुरं कय तेण 6 49.
- 101 जहिँ चन्दकान्तमणि-चन्दिण्ड,
ससि भणैवि अ-विणैँ जेँ वन्दिण्ड । 6 7 4. 101 (a) चराङ्क-सदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः $\times \times \times \times$
रजनीष्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
(b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकारितोदारचन्द्रिका ।
6 130a.
- 102, 6 7 6-7. 102. 6 126-128.
- 103 अवरोपरु विहसन्ति च घरहँ । 6 7 7b. 103 हसन्त्य इव घोषाणा भवनानां द्रुपताम् ।
6 128b.
- 104 एक-दिवसेँ देवागमणु,
णियवि जण्णु णन्दीसरदीवहों ।
वन्दणहसिदँ सो वि गड ॥ 6 7 9. 104 (a) कदाचिदथ $\times \times$ व्रजन्तं वन्दनां (ऽना)
मकल्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरभूमिम् ।
पाकशासनमैक्षिष्ट सन्ना देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
- (b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.
- 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवाह सचउ,
मणुसुत्तर महिहर जाम गड ॥
पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहों ।
6 8 1-2a. 105 (a) खेचरेषु समं नवैः । 6 142b.
(b) सहाश्रितः मातुषोत्तरशैलेन
निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
- 106 महेँ अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काहँ किउ,
जेँ सुर गय महु सि विमाणु षिउ ॥
वरि घोरे वीर-तउ हरेँ करमि,
णन्दीसरक्कु जेँ पडसरमि ॥
गड पम भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहों,
संताणु समप्येवि णन्दणहों ॥
णीसक्कु जाउ णिमिसन्तरेँण,
जिह वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेँण ॥
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमड,
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु पवणगड ॥
तिह रविपहु $\times \times$ ॥
णवमड णामेँ अमरपहु,
106. (a) अतिकान्तास्ततो दृष्ट्वा $\times \times$
गीर्वाणनिवहात् $\times \times$ परिदेवमथो वके ।
6 144-145a.
(b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्मभिर्ममा
अश्रुभैः पूर्वसंन्वितैः ॥ 6 148.
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि यैरन्यजन्मनि ।
यातुं नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिर्मे न विद्वन्यते ॥
इति निखिल्य मनसा न्यस्य रोज्यभरं सुते ।
अभूत् महामुनिर्धैरस्त्वकसवैरपरिमहः ॥
वज्रकण्ठस्ततः ॥ 6 151-153a.
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोष्येवं $\times \times$ ।
तत इन्द्रस्यतो जातो मेरुस्तस्याच मन्दरः ।

- वासुपुज-सेयंस-जिनिन्दहों ।
अन्तरे विहि मि परिद्वियड ॥ 6 8 3-9.
- 107 तहों पङ्गों केण वि कह लिहिय ।
दीहरलङ्गूल ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.
- 108 पुत्यन्तरे कुविड नराहिवड,
'त मारडु लिहिया जेण कह' ॥ 6 9 4
- 109 कुल-देवयहँ । 6 9 8b.
- 110 मडहँ चिन्हँ धएँ छसँ लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.
- 111 बिणिण वि सेठिड वलें करेवि यिड ।
6 10 1b.
- 112 उप्पणु कहलड ताडु सुड । × × ×
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्डु पुणु,
पुणु खयराणन्डु विसालगुणु ॥
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु । 6 10 2-4d
- 113 एकहिँ दिणें डववणु णीसरिड । 6 10 6.
- 114 महएवि ताम तहों तक्खणेंण,
थणसिहरहिँ फाडिय मक्कडेंण ॥ 6 10 7.
- 115 तेण-वि नारायहिँ विडु कह । 6 10 8a.
- 116 उयहिकुमार देड उप्पणणड । 6 10 9a.
- समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥
ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.
(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपुजस्य चान्तरे ।
अमरप्रभसङ्गेन ॥ 6 216.
VP. सेयंस-भभवओ जिणन्तरे तह य
वासुपुजस्स अमरपहेणं ॥ 6 90.
107. VP. तेहि तत्थ आलिहिए
× × × पवङ्गमे वीहणङ्गुळे । 6 70.
- 108 केन विवाहे मम चित्रिताः । कपयः × × ॥
× × × करोम्यस्य वध खयम् ॥ 6 173.
VP. कुमारो रुद्रो जेणेएँ धरणीपिट्ठम्मि
लिहिआ वाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.
तस्स पुडं निगगहं काहं ॥ 6 72.
- 109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
- 110 मौलिकोटिषु ।
अजेषु गृहशृङ्गेषु तोरणानां च मूर्धसु ।
बिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानाञ्च प्रयच्छत ॥
6 190b-191.
- VP. लोडु तोरणेसु य थएडु पासाय-सिहरे
मडडेडु ।
काळण रयणथडिए ठावेह पवङ्गमे सिगं ॥ 6 80.
- 111 श्रेणिद्वयं विजित्वा(स्वा?)ऽसौ × × ×
आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
- 112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेसुः । 6 199a.
(b) सुत प्रतिबालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।
तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.
- 113 अन्यदाऽथ × × निष्कान्तो रन्तुसुधानं ।
6 228.
- 114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना
नखकोटिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.
VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे ।
6 102.
- 115 निहतो बाणमाकूथ्य तडिकेशेन वानरः ।
6 239b.
VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो वाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।
6 103.
- 116 महोदधिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243b.
VP. समुप्पणो उयहिकुमारो । 6 109.

- 117 बुक्कार-धोर-धग्घर-सरहँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कुनमीषणनिःस्रतैः । 6 246b.
VP. (a) महाधोरे । 6 107b.
(b) बुक्कारयं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 जल्ले थल्ले आयासे ण माइयहँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जल्यलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णहँ उम्मुलिय-तरवरहँ,
अण्णहँ संवालय-महिहरहँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उत्तिस्सय पवतान् केचित्
केचित्तुम्मुल्य पादपात् । 6 247a.
VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे
गिरि-विविह-स्वख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहर पाउ जिह गिहउ कइ । 6 12 1b. 120 निहल्ल वानरं पाप तवाद्य चरणं कृतः ।
6 249b.
- 121 चिन्तेवि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हहँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महपवि-कल्ले कइ धाहयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ ह्रवगमः ।
6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोकारहँ बल्लेण,
सुरवर उप्पण्णु तेण फल्लेण ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतामिमां 6 256a.
VP. साहु-पमावेणं सदहिक्कुमारो अहं जाओ ।
6 110b.
- 125 गिउ वि कुसु × × × तहँ,
गिउसइ महरिसि × × × जहिँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ सुर्वन्तिकमुपाहृतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुण पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहँ' ।
6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छतुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसहँ । 6 15 2b. 127 अमृत × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318
VP. वाणारसीहँ एको जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 भल्लेवि काविल-सग-गमणु,
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-अवणु ॥
तत्थहँ वि चवेपिणु सुउसइ,
हुओ सि एत्थ उक्काहिबइ ॥
वाणुकिउ हिण्डेवि अव-गहणँ,
उप्पण्णु पवज्जु पमय-वेणँ ॥
पइ हउ समाहि-भरणेण सुउ,
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहिक्कुमारु हुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7
VP. जोइसवासित्तणं पत्ते ।
तज्जो चुओ समानो इहतडिकेनो तुमं समुपपज्जो ।
चाहो वि परिममिता ससारे वाणरो जाओ ॥
6 142b-14.
- 129 रल्ले सुकेसु थवेंवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेल-सन्नके पुत्रे संक्रम्य निजं पदम् ।
6 334
- 130 अइहँ मोडन्ति वलन्ति हल्य । 7 2 8b. 130 चक्रे देहस्य वलनं स्फुटसन्धिकृतखनम् ।
6 367
- 131 (a) पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छइ
अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8 131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव ज्यतीयाय नभश्चरान्
पवता इव ते प्राप्ताः श्यामता शोकवाहिनः
6 42
- (b) ससि-ज्जेणहँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द । 7 4 3b.

- 132 गणियारिणं बाल, गणिय किञ्चिन्धर्षो पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् ।
किह । सरि-सलिल-रहलुणं कलहंसहो कल- धात्री सदःसरस्यन्जं हंसीमुत्कलिना यथा ॥ 6 415
हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10
- 133 भजन्ति स्वस्मन् विहवन्ति मञ्ज ॥ 7 9 4a. 133 मन्वस्य स्वस्मन्मादाय वभज्जांसे परः कपिः ।
6 441a
- 134 लङ्काहिह पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेसो राक्षसाधिपः × × × आयातः ।
6 450a.
- 135 किण् पाराडट्टणं बल-समुद्धे । 7 6 1b. VP. सुकेसिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
- 136 जे विजयसीहु हउ भुय विसालु, 136 निहतश्च तत्र आता येन पापेन वैरिणा
सो णिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7 प्रापितोऽसौ महानिद्रां ॥ 6 498
- 137 घण-पडलहूँ णिएवि । 7 10 2a. 137 हृष्टा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- 138 सहस्रारकुमारहो देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- 139 किञ्चिन्धाहिबो वि । 139 गतो मेहं किञ्चिन्धो वन्दिदुं जिनम् । 6 508
- 140 जोवह व पडैहिय-छोयणेहिँ, 140 (a) निक्षेपैर्हंसतीवायमदृष्टासेन भादुरः ।
हसह व कमलायन-भाणणेहिँ ॥ 6 518b.
गायह व भमर-भदुभरि-सरेहिँ, (b) अभ्युत्थानं करोतीव नमनं च नमस्ततः ।
णहाह व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिँ ॥ 6 515b.
वीसमह व ललिय-लयाहरेहिँ,
पणवह व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिँ ॥
- 7 10 1-8
- 141 महु महिहरो वि किञ्चिन्धु बुत्तु । 141 पर्वतोऽपि स किञ्चिन्धः प्रख्यातः × ×
7 11 1a. पूर्व तु मधुरित्यासीत् ॥ 6 522
- 142 पडह लङ्क । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततोऽलङ्काम् । 6 565a.
- 143 छन्वीस वि सहसहूँ पेक्खणयहुँ । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
- 8 1 6a.
- 144 अट्टायाल-सहस-वरजुवहूँ । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहस्राष्टाभिः सहस्राणि च योषितां
7 24b.
- 145 तं मालि सुमालि करे धरह । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- 146 मोक्कल-वेस णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः × × मुक्तकेदयः । 7 47b.
- 147 विड्डु णिडाले मालि णारणु । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो आलदेशेऽथ × शरं × निचखान ।
7 85
- 148 रहिरायन्विरु । 8 9 3a. 148 रक्षादणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- 149 वाम-पाणि वणें देवि अखन्तिणुँ, 149 सस्मभ्य वैदना क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः
मिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिउ सत्तिणुँ ॥ 8 9 4 ललाटस्य तटे शक्या हृतः ॥ 7 86
- 150 तं णिसुणेंवि गड चोहउ जोवीहिँ, 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शकं अनुमार्गेण गत्वरं ।
ससहरपुरउ परिट्टिउ तोवीहिँ ॥ 8 10 6. उवाच प्रणत सोमः ॥ 7 91
- 151 महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 स्वयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- 152 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पलेक्षणां पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी $\times \times \times$ तुहुँ । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्यासि दुहिता वाले । 7 159a.
 154 बोमविन्दु णिवह । 154 व्योमविन्दोरहं सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवां
 दृष्टं तासु भूय $\times \times \times$ कदकसि णामे $\times \times$ ॥ कर्तुं पित्रा नितरपिता ॥ 7 162
 गुरुचयणैर्हि आणिय एउ वणु ।
 तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6
 155 अट्टङ्गणमिच्चहं जाणएँण, 155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गमिचत्तः $\times \times$ रत्नधराः
 बुच्चह रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2 $\times \times \times$ व्यङ्गणोत् । 7 185
 VP. अट्टङ्गमिचत्तधरो $\times \times$ नेमिचित्तो ॥ 7 80
 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. 156 सत्पत्सन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.
 VP. होहिन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a.
 157 जो परिपालिज्जह पण्णएँहि । 9 4 3a. 157 नागेन्द्रकृतरक्षेण । 7 219a.
 VP. नागसहस्सेण चिय जो सो रक्षिज्जह ।
 7 95.
 158 दहसुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 158 आतोऽसौ तद्विज्ञाननघं ज्ञताम् । 7 222b.
 VP. कयं दहसुहो नामं । 7 96.
 159 आणन्दे कहि मि ण माहयहं । 9 5 2b. 159 VP. न माचह निगणेषु अत्तेसु । 7 154.
 160 परिचिन्तित उठ सामण्यु णरु । 9 5 5a. 160 महादेव नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।
 7 218b.
 VP. चिन्तेह तो मणेणं होहिह एसो महापुरिसो ।
 7 94
 161 णहं जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वदसवणु, 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्याचके । 7 238b.
 पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' । 9 5 8b. (b) $\times \times$ पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.
 (c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
 162 (a) तं णिसुणैवि $\times \times$ वज्जरिउ । 162 ततः साऽकथयत्तस मातृस्त्रीय एष ते ।
 $\times \times$ । 9 6 1 7 236a.
 (b) इहु भाइ तुहारउ वदसवणु । 9 6 3b.
 163 कमागय । 9 6 4b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
 164 कइयहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
 165 गय विण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं $\times \times$ भीमं नाम महाबनम् ।
 7 257a.
 (b) सुसीषणम् । 7 259b.
 166 जहिँ णीसा मन्तेहिँ अययरेँहिँ, 166 सुसाजगरनि-श्वासप्रेक्षितोदारप्रादयैः ।
 डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवेँहिँ । 9 7 3a. 7 258a.
 167 जा अट्टक्खेरेँहिँ पसिदि गय । 9 7 6a. 167 विद्यायाद्याक्षरी । 7 264a.
 168 सव्व-कामण्ण-रुय । 9 7 6b. 168 सर्वकामाद्यदा । 7 264b.
 VP. सव्वकासा । 7 107b.
 169 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय, 169 ततो जपितुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडशाक्षरम् ।
 जय (?) कोटि-सहस्रास-दहोत्तरिय ॥ मन्त्र कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्याष्टतिदशोदिताः 7 266
 VP. जविस्सण समादत्ता विज्जा वि हुँ सोलसक्खर
 निबद्धा ।
 दह-क्खडि-सहस्साई जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥
 7 108.

- 170 वच्छत्यलं पट्ट सुकोमलें, 170 विशाले हृदये चक्रवर्त्तसेन ताडनम् ।
कण्ठावयसगिलुप्यलेण ॥ 9 8 5 7 279b.
- 171 पट्टु णरु.... कट्टमड । 9 8 7 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 जक्खहो वज्जरित अणद्धियहो । 9 8 8b. 172 यक्षः × × अनाद्युत इति ख्यातः । 7 267.
VP. जक्खो आणाद्धिओ नामं । 7 109.
- 173 कं झायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो । 9 9 4b. 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b
VP. कयरं देवं विचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियड । 9 9 6a. 174 VP. घोरुवसग्गं कुणइ तेसि । 7 116b.
- 175 वडुरुवोहि । 9 9 6a. 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.
VP विविहेहि रुवेहि । 7 117b.
- 176 भासीविस-विसहर अजयोरहिं, सडूल-सीह- 176 RP. 7 287-289 mention सर्प,
कुजर वरोहिं ॥ केशरिन्, दंष्ट्र, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, दाव, स,
गय-भूय-पिसाएहिं रक्खसोहिं, गिरि-पवण सुद्र, and VP. 7 118-120 me-
हुआसण-पाउसोहिं ॥ 9 9 7-8 ntion वेयाल, बाणसन्तर, गह, भूया
विसहर, सीह.
- 177 सयल्ल वि वण्डु-जणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु । 177 अन्त.पुरं च कुर्वार्णं विप्रलापं मनच्छिदम् ।
9 10 2. 7 293a.
VP. अन्तेउरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव
य । 7 123a.
- 178 मेच्छहिं पिडिज्जम्माहिं । 9 10 8a. 178 ताव्यमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 तिर-कमलइं साह मि केराहिं, 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा आत्रोर्निपातितः
रावणहो गमिप दुरिसावियइं । 9 11 7-8a. 7 308b.
- 180 तिर अगमएं वत्तिड × × × भाहहिं । 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः ।
9 11 3a-4 7 309a
- 181 ते झाणहो चलिय मणासणउ । 9 11 5a. 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तवीषद व्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 विज्जहुं सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a. 182 VP. सहस्रं विज्जाणं × × सिद्धं । 7 130
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. RP. 7 324- 832 and VP. 7 185 142 enumerate the Vidyās several names are common.
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1, RP 7 338 and VP. 7 144 and PC. 9 13 3, RP. 7 334 VP. and VP. 7 145.
- 185 गामेण सयंपट्टु णयर किड । 9 13 6a 185 खर्यप्रभसिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेशितम् ।
7 337a.
- 186 ते रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणहो, 186 तं रत्नश्रवणं श्रुत्वा विद्यालङ्कितवक्षसम् ।
आयइं कट्ट-जाउहाण-वळइं । 9 13 96 a. सर्वतो रक्षसां सघाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु, 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैलराजं गतो आत्ता,
गउ अहिसुहु मेरु महीहरासु । 01 16 वन्दितुं जिनपुत्रवान् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 एत्तिपे आवाह वडसरडु ताम । 10 1 7a. 188 क्षणस्मात्रं ततोऽनैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।
8 38b.

- 189 दीसइ सुणासु ××× 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सन्निभ-नासिकाम्
ये पायण-जलहों किड सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 8 62b.
10 8 7
- 190 दहगीव-कुमारहों लहें वि चित्तु । 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अमिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.
- 191 तं वहुवरु ××× विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु । 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती ।
10 4 9a. 8 81a.
- 192 जलहरवरु गारें गिरि विसालु । VP. पत्तो सयंपहुपुरं तीएँ समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.
10 5 2a. 192 नाम्ना मेघवरं गिरिम् । 8 90a.
- 193 कुमारिहिं छह सहास । 10 5 3a. VP. मेदवरं पन्वयं पत्तो । 8 29b.
- 194 रयणासव-गन्धु ××× । 194 वट्ट सहस्रणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.
- सहस्रति दिहु परमेसरीहिं ॥ 10 5 5a-5a. 194 ता युगेपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नध्रुव-सूतम् ।
10 6 6a. 8 99a.
- 195 तड अन्हई कारणे हुकु मरणु । 10 6 6a. 195 अस्मत् प्रयोजनाभाध प्राप्तोऽस्यत्यन्त-संशयम्
8 122a.
- 196 किर काई सियालहिं बाहएहिं 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गरुडस्त किं य कीरइ बहुएसु
वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु । 8 45a.
- 197 बद्धा विसहर-पारेंहिं । 10 6 8a. 197 नागपाशैः ××× बद्ध्वा । 8 185b.
- 198 आमेछें वि पुजें वि । 10 7 1 a. VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिं । 8 51b.
- 199 पँत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरें कुम्भयणु । 10 7 4a. 198 मोचितास्ते तत्तस्माभिः पूजां च परि-
लम्बिताः । 8 186a.
- 200 वयणालङ्कार-दूतः । 10 7 6 a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 142a.
- 201 पट्टहु गम्पि । 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 165a.
- सेहि मि किड अन्मुल्याणु किं पि । 10 7 7 VP. वयणालङ्कारदूतं । 8 67a.
- 202 पोचड गिवारि हड कुम्भयणु । 201 प्रविवेच ततो दूतः ××× ।
10 7 8 a. चपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः ।
8 164
- 203 पयहों पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क, 202 तेऽयुक् ×× प्रसक्तचेतसं पौत्रं गिवारयितु-
पट्टवेसड पुणु-वि करे वि लङ्क ॥ 10 8 8 मात्मनः । 8 168b.
- 204 कहों लणड वणड कहों लणड इन्दु । 203 अलङ्कारोदयं ××× तदेव विवरं भूयः
प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 176
- 10 8 7 a. VP. पुणरवि चरिणीविवरं ×× किं पवि-
सिउं महसि ॥ 8 75b.
- 205 पई पट्टसु करेपिणु बलि-विहाणु । 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा-
ष्यते । 8 181a.
- 10 8 9 a. VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि हु
अण्णइ इन्दो । 8 77a.
- 205 शिरस्त्राणत् पातयामि रूपे बलिम् । 8 188b

- 206 विणिवाएण दूएण एण ।
परिममद् अयसु परमण्डलौहं ॥
10 8 10 α 11α.
- 207 णीत्तारिड दूड । 10 9 1α.
- 208 गिरि-गुञ्जकलैं । 10 9 8α.
- 209 सर-मण्डड किड तहिँ दससिरेण ।
10 11 1b.
- 210 भणु पाडिड × × ×,
दहमुद-रहु किड सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ।
10 11 6.
- 211 हड धणड मिण्डिवालेण डरलैं ।
10 11 8α.
- 212 णिड गिय-सामन्तैहिँ नइसवणु ।
10 11 9α.
- 213 धण-विन्दुहँ । 11 1b.
- 214 °जिणालाहँ । 11 1b.
- 215 पुच्छिड पुणु सुमालि दहगीविं । 11 1 1b.
- 216 (a) कहह सुमालि दसाणणहँ । 11 1 9α.
(b) जिणमवणहँ × × ×
एयहँ हरिसेणहँ केराहँ । 11 1 9b.
- 217 एयहँ तेण वि णिम्मियहँ
× × × °कुन्दुजलहँ । 11 2 9α.
- 206 अकीर्तिरुद्धवत्पुर्वी लोके छुद्रवधे कृते ।
8 189b.
VP. दूएण मारिएण-वि सुहडाण जसो न
निण्डह ।
- 207 दूतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.
VP. दूओ × × निच्छुओ । 8 84b.
- 208 गुञ्जाख्यस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201α.
VP. गुञ्ज(ज)-वरपन्वर्यं । 8 88b.
- 209 ततः चार्णदेशाननः मण्डपं च वनं चक्रे ।
8 235b.
VP. दहमुहो गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणह ।
8 117b.
- 210 दशास्यस्याच्छिनवापं चक्रे चैतं रथच्युतम् ।
VP. चावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुण्णिओ ।
8 118b.
- 211 हृदये × × मिण्डिमालेन × × जघान
कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239.
VP. मिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्यलम्मि पदओ धणओ ।
8 120.
- 212 मूलैः × × × नीतो धनदः । 8 241b.
VP. भिच्चेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्डिऊण हवडुतो ।
8 122.
- 213 सुमहान्तः पयोमुचः । 8 274b.
VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.
VP. जिनालया । 8 138b.
- 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपुच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।
8 272α
VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालिं ।
8 135b.
- 216 सुमाली तमयाऽगदत् । × × अमृनि × × ×
विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिषेणेन ॥
8 275-277α.
VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे
× × जिनालया करिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 तेनामी कारिताः । 8 399α
VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवल्लुम्मा ।
8 209α.

- 218 गठ सुणन्तु हरितेण-कहाणत्, सम्मेय-हरिहिं मुक्कु ययाणत् । 11 3 1.
- 218 (a) हरिपेणस्स चरितं श्रुत्वा
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.
(b) सम्मेदभूषणस्यान्ते × × ×
चकार शिविरम् । 8 405
VP. (c) हरितेण-कहं सोळण
× × × पत्थियो सहसा । 8 211.
(b) अवइण्णो × × ×
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्भं । 8 212a.
- 219 इन्दु वि चडेंवि ण सक्खियत्
खन्नासणें प्यहें वारणहें । 11 3 9a.
- 219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्जितो धर्तुमसमर्थेन वारणः ।
8 412b.
(b) मन्ये पुरन्दरस्यापि दुर्महोडयम् । 8 413a.
- 220 सम्बन्धिय-सुन्दर । 11 4 2a.
- 220 VP. सुपइयि-सव्वणं । 8 215b.
- 221 (a) सत्त सत्तुत्तुत्तु णव दीहर । 11 4 3a.
- 221 (a) हत्ताना समकं दुत्तं द्वाकं परिणाहत्तः ।
8 418a.
VP. सत्तुत्तुत्तु नव-हत्यं आययं । 8 215a.
(b) मधुपिन्नलोचनः । 8 418b.
(c) वट्ट° × × कुम्भत्थलु । 11 4 6a.
VP. मधुपिन्नलोचणं । 8 215b.
(d) गलिय-गण्डत्थलु । 11 4 6b.
(c) वृत्तं 'महाकुम्भम्' । 8 420a.
(d) गलद्दगण्ड° । 8 421a.
- 222 (a) विज्जुल-विलसिय-कार्णे,
तावेहिं पण्डलं चट्टि । 11 6 5-6.
- 222 (a) विज्जुलविलसितेन × × कर्(र)णेन
ततो × × उत्पत्त्य × × ×
आरुह्य मत्तज्जम् । 8 339.
(b) अप्फालि । 11 6 6b.
VP. विज्जुलविलसिएण × × चट्ठिओ ।
8 176a.
(c) आरुफालनैः । 8 343a.
VP. अप्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.
- 223 मेळ्ळिट कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.
- 223 सङ्कुटना मुक्काः साधुवादाः × × दुरैः ।
8 431a.
- 224 तिजगविहूससु णामु पगासि 11 8 1a.
- 224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिषेकां प्रापयं दशवत्तः ।
8 432a.
VP. भुवगालङ्कारनानवेयै । 8 225.
- 225 पिटमहसा-करि-कह-अणुराइट,
तहिं अवसरे नड्ड पक्कु पराइट 11 8 2
- 225 स्थिते द्दमुत्ते दन्तिवधया × × × नहसा
× × प्राप्तः पुरयः । 8 436b-437a.
VP. गयक्कदासत्तो ताव य समामो येवरो ॥
8 226b-227a.
- 226 पहर-विहुर । 11 8 3a.
- 226 संवहारमनः × × दर्शयच्च(छ)जंरां तनुं ।
8 433
VP. पहरज्जअरियनय् । 8 227b.
VP. गओ सिग्घ । 8 236b.
- 227 बिबितें × × × पराइट । 11 9 1b
- 227 VP. विदंजिया य नरया । 8 237a.
- 228 विदंसित अस्तिपत्तवय् । 11 9

- 229 एम भणैवि पीसरिड सलाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निगओ जसो ××
रहगयतुरङ्गसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 तं णिसुणैवि ××× 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीनाः संग्रामाय कृतोद्यतिः
किर णिगगइ सण्णहैवि पुरन्दर, निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
- अगगए ताम मन्ति थिड 11 13 1-2a. VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं
कुव्वन्तो ×× मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयर जमरायहौ । 11 13 6b. 231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतिता यमः ।
8 494a.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहौ
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूरयहौ । 11 13 8. 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किक्किन्धसंज्ञकं
तथर्क्षरजसे किक्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498a.
- VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइचरयस्स देइ
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिङ्गं रिक्खपुरं ।
8 255.
- 233 गड लङ्कहें सवहंसुहड
णहें लग्गा विमाणें मणोहरड । 11 13 9. 233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम् । 8 502b.
- त्रिकूटशिखरं ××× प्रस्थितः । 8 508.
- VP. पुष्पविमाणाळो सप्पइओ दहमुहो गयणं,
वचइ लङ्काभिमुहो । 8 256b-257a.
- 234 सीसण° । 11 14 1a. 234 °सीसणम् । 8 509a.
- 235 किं तमालतर-पन्तिड । 11 14 3a. 235 तमालवनसंकाशम् । 8 508b.
- 236 (a) इन्दपीळ । 11 14 3b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-त्रातम् । 8 509b.
- (b) मरगय° । 11 14 4b.
- (c) सुरकन्ति-मणि° । 11 14 5b.
- 237 °जल-कछोळड । 11 14 6b. 237 °कर्मिंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति ××× जलयर । 11 14 7b. 238 महाप्राहसमाकुलम् । 8 508a.
- 239 जणु पीसरिड सण्डु परिओसे । 11 14 9a. 239 सर्वे पौराः समागत्य ××× आनर्तुः ।
8 521.
- VP. सग्गे वि नायर-जणो विणिगगओ अहिमुहो ।
8 271b.
- 240 गन्द-वड्ज-जय-सह-पठत्तिहि 11 14 10a. 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव बर्धस्त्रो देहि संततम् ।
इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुज्जानाः । 8 505.
- 241 °अगवपत्त° । 11 14 10. 241 गृहीतार्घम् । 8 519.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिचइ पड्डु पुँ । 11 14 11a. 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीशो लङ्काम् ।
8 518b.
- (b) जिह सुरवइ । 11 14 11b. VP. लङ्कापुरी पविट्ठो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
- (b) त्रिदशेश इव । 8 518b.
- VP. इन्द-सम-विमवो । 8 201b.
- 243 ता मेरुहें भमैवि, जिणवरु णवैवि,
तहिँ जें पठीवड आवइ । 12 1 9b. 243 VP. जम्बुदीपं पयाहिणं काउं नमिऊण
जिणहराई ××× पुणो एइ । 9 3.
- 244 गड एक-दिवसेँ सुर-सुन्दरिहें ॥ 244 कन्यां तन्ना तनूदरीं गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्
निप्रमिस्तावद् ×× चन्द्रनखा जहे ॥ 9 24-25.
- जा भवहरणेण तण्णयिहें ॥

- ता $\times \times \times$ चन्दणहि हरिय खर-दूसणेंहि ॥ 12 3 2-3. VP. जावचिय दहवयणो विवरोकसो $\times \times \times$ तणुकडु कारणतयं ताव खरदूसणें $\times \times \times$ हरिया चन्दणही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण तेव पर-भायणिय । 12 4 4. 245 कन्या नाम $\times \times$ देया परसायेव निश्चयात् । 9 32. VP. अन्नस्स होइ $\times \times \times$ कजा । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुँ । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विज्जाहराण $\times \times \times$ चोइस सहस्सा । 9 16.
- 247 वणें गिवसन्तियहें $\times \times \times$ सुउ डप्पणु विराहिउ । 12 4 9. 247 असूत च सुतं $\times \times \times$ विपिनवासया । - $\times \times$ विराधिताभिरया प्राप्तः । 9 42-44. VP. सा दारयं पस्या नामेण विराहियकुमारं । 9 21.
- 248 पुत्थन्तरेँ जम-बूरावणें $\times \times \times$ रावणें ॥ पट्टविउ महासह दूउ तहिँ $\times \times \times$ वालि जहिँ ॥ 12 5 1-2. 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः । (b) दद्यात्येन ततो दूतः श्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a. VP. अह रावणेण तइया वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिओ दूओ । 9 24.
- 249 $\times \times \times$ पुणु सूरउ, जमु भजेंवि तहें पइसारु कउ । 12 5 12. 249 यमाराति समुद्रास्य $\times \times \times$ अर्कराजाः स्थापितः । 9 54. VP. रिक्खरयाइचरया $\times \times \times$ नियरजे ठविया मए $\times \times$ जिणिकण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 आउ $\times \times \times$ नमहि तुहुँ । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणमं मे कुत । 9 56. VP. (a) लहुँ एहि । 9 26. (b) कुणह पणमं । 9 28.
- 251 बलेंवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विसुखं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बियेण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64. VP. वरचविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 अरें वालि देउ किं पई न सुउ $\times \times \times$ ॥ जो गिविसदेण पिहिवि कमइ, कत्तारि वि सायर परिममइ ॥ 12 6 8. 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बुद्वीपं क्षणेन यः । त्रिः परीत्य $\times \times \times$ पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-याणसि वालि । 9 32. (b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं । 9 3.
- 254 पणवेपिणु तिलोकाहिवइ, सामण्णहें अण्णहें नउ नवइ ॥ 12 11 2. 254 अन्यं न प्रणमासीति जिनपादाब्जगुम्मतः । 9 84. VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं न पइइ वलणेषु अचस्स । 9 29.
- 255 गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ । 12 11 6. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90. VP. मुणिगयणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावट्टे । 9 61.

257 सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाण्णहों । 12 12 1

258 विजाहर णामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों चीय सुतार-णाम णरेण,
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगह-वेरेंण ॥
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय,
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु,
दससयगहहें वि विरहग्गि गुरु ॥
पज्जलइ ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.

259 विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिच्चालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणेंवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिड
पुप्फविमाणु अम्भरे ॥ 13 1 1.

260 णे कच्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु । 13 1 5.

261 णीसइउ हूयउ किक्किणीउ । 13 1 6.

262 मारिञ्चें चुच्चइ देव देव,
स-सुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥
लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु,
अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.

257 दशमीवाय सुग्गीवो वितीर्ये श्रीप्रभाम् ।
9 100.

VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कवं सिरिप्पमं
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.

258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति गता ख्यातिं × × तां
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6.

(b) ततो मुनिगिरिं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्गीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाण्ड्यहीतां तां सुग्गीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.

(c) चक्राङ्गस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.

VP. (a) जलणसिह-खेयर-सुया
× × × तारा नामेण ।
साहसगई × × अहिलसइ परिणेउं ॥ 10 2-8.

(b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतण्ण दत्ता ।
परिणेऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.

259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.

(b) निलालोकैऽयं नगरे
× × रम्भावली सुतां ।
उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां
× × नमसा × × × ।
सहसा पुष्पकं स्तम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104

VP. निच्चालोए नयरे × ×
रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।
तीए विवाहहेउं पुप्फविमाणडियस्स गयणयले
वच्चन्तस्स निरुद्धे जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.

260 मेरोरिव तटं प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् ।
9 104.

261 शब्दभमे घण्टादिजन्तु । 9 105.

262 (a) मारीचस्तत आचक्षौ × × × ।
'श्रुणु देवेष कैलाशे स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥
9 107.

(b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वयं ।
पञ्चगाभ्यासिवाश्लिष्टं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.
(c) सुनिश्चलम् । 9 128

VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.
(b) पलम्बभुयजुयलं । 9 62a.
(c) मेरुं पिव निचलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव,
फुट्ठ ण जाव । 13 2 9.
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु । 13 2 10
- 265 किं यम्भिव विमाणु । 13 3 9.
- 266 उम्मुल्लेवि कट्ठलासु जे सायरें धिवमि ।
13 3 10b.
- 267 तल्लु मिन्देवि पट्ठु । 13 4 1b.
- 268 भासण-कम्पु जाड पायालयले
धरणिन्दरायहों । 13 6 1b.
- 269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति ॥
13 6 9.
- 270 दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किड । 13 6 10b.
- 271 घोरासड मेडिओ । 13 7 1b.
- 272 भत्तार-भिक्षु महु देहि । 13 7 9.
- 273 भच्छइ भत्तावण-सिलहिं बालि 13 8 6.
- 274 परिअञ्जेवि वन्दित दससिरेण,
पुणु किय धरहण गामार-गिरेण । 13 8 7.
- 275 जं तिहुवण-गाहु सुप्पिणु,
अण्णहों णमिड ण सिरकमल्ल ।
तं सम्मत्त-महहुमहों,
लड्डु देव पई परम-फल ॥ 13 8 10.
- 276 कय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों । 13 9 2.
- 277 सत्ति अमोहविजय । 13 10 4.
- 278 अत्थवणहों डुकु पयड्डु ताम । 13 12 5.
279. 14 3 3-10.
- 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।
× × × यावन्नायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 वैलासनगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यवधौ । 9 133.
VP. एयं विषय पञ्चयं × × × उम्मुलि-
ऊण सयलं धत्तामि लहुं सल्लिनाहे । 9 66.
- 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्त्वा । 9 135.
VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्ठो । 9 67.
- 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः ।
9 191.
- 269 स्फुरत्फणामणिः । 9 192.
- 270 बभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दधाननः ।
9 151.
- 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवान् जगत् ।
9 152.
VP. रवो कजो जेण तत्थ अट्ठोरो । 9 78.
- 272 भर्तृभिक्षं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 आत्तापन-धिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं खं च
निन्दित्वा सूत्कारमुच्चराननः ॥ 9 172.
- 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणीं मुचवा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं ।
अन्यस्येति स्वयोकं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम् ।
9 160.
VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं अजस्स न पणमिओ
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमडलं । 9 8.
- 276 चक्रे जिनवराचनम् । 9 174.
VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 ततो × × × जगामात्वं दिवाकरः । 10 52
VP. कमेण अत्थं विष दिणयरो समझीणो 10 27.
- 279 ददर्श नर्मदा केनपटलैः सस्तितामिव शुद्ध-
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलं द्विपभूषिता ॥
तरंगभ्रूविलासाद्याभावतौत्तमनाभिका
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रा पुलिनोरुक्लत्रिका ॥
नानापुष्पसमाक्षीर्णा विमलोदकवाससम् ।
10 60-62α.
VP. 10 30-32.

- 280 मोहप्याइड । 14 3 12b. 280 महाप्रीतिमुपागतः । 10 62.
- 281 जलु अन्तिपेहिं णिरुद्ध णिम्मलु । 14 4 8. 281 यत्र संवाहनाभङ्गे. × × × जले यत्र प्रयोगेण
क्षणेन विधृते सति । 10 68-69.
VP. विविह-जलजन्त-विरह्य-निरुद्धजल° ।
10 36.
- 282 माहेसरपुर-परमेसर । 14 4 9α. 282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः । 10 65.
- 283 कहि मि × × × धवल्लिज जलु etc. 283 काचिच्चंदनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम् ।
14 6 2-8. अन्या कुंकुमपंकेन द्रुतचामीकरप्रभम् ॥
घौतताम्बूलरागाणामधराणां सुयोषिताम् ।
चक्षुषां व्यंगनानां च लक्ष्मीरभवदुत्तमा ॥
10 81-82.
- 284 पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाट् । 14 7 1. 284 VP. धेत्तुं इन्दीवरं हणइ अजा । 10 39.
- 285 दिट्ठइं णहरइं थण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुचइं । 14 7 9α. 285 कुचौ नखपदाद्विती । 10 71.
VP. चरे नहक्खयं दट्ठण । 10 40.
- 286 तिहुअणें सहसकरिणु पर धण्णड । 286 प्रथितो भुवि × × × सहस्ररश्मिरैवैष सखं
खवइ-सदासु जासु ॥ 14 8 2-3. परमसुन्दरः ॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम् ॥
10 65-66.
- 287 रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु,
सुन्दर सियय-वेइ विरप्पिणु ॥
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि,
विविह-वितान-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥
× × × × × × × × × ×
णाणाविहहिं विलेवण-अएँहिं,
दीव-धुव-वलि-युक्क-णिवएँहिं ॥
युज्ज करेंवि किर गायइ जावेंहिं ॥
14 9 1-5α.
- 287 (a) रावणोऽपि मुखं ज्ञात्वा । 10 85.
(b) सिकता-रचितासु-मीठवन्ध° । 10 87.
(c) प्रतिमार्हतः । 10 86.
(d) स्थापयित्वा । 10 89.
(e) °वितानके । 10 88.
(f) धूपैरालेपनैः पुष्पैर्मनोहरैर्वहुभक्तिभिः ।
विधाय महतीं पूजाम् ॥ 10 89-90.
VP. (a) वरवाह्या पुलीने । 10 47.
(b) कणयपीठे ठावेइ पडिमाओ
जिणवरिन्दाणं । 10 46.
(c) धरिय-विद्याण° । 10 47.
(d) कारुण महापूर्यं संयुणइ × × ×
तस्स संयुणन्तस्स तओ ॥ 10 47-48.
- 288 दहसुहु पडिम लेवि विहटप्फहु । 14 9 8. 288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतियतनाम् ।
10 92.
- 289 सुरिड गवेसहें । 14 9 9α. 289 विज्ञायतामरम् । 10 92.
VP. गवेसेह । 10 49.
- 290 'लेहु' मणेप्पिणु । 14 13 9α. 290 आज्ञापयत् × × । त्वरितं गृह्यतामेवः ।
10 99.
- 291 सलिलहें णीसरिड । 15 1 6. 291 निर्जगाम जलाशयात् । 10 102.
- 292 चिड समुहाणणु । 15 1 9b. 292 VP. अहिमुहं । 10 59.
- 293 सम्मीसिड । 15 2 2. 293 दत्त्वाऽभयम् । 10 102.

- 294 बविउ परोप्पर सुर-पवर ॥
 'अहों अहों अणीह रक्तेहिं किय,
 पङ्कु ऐं बहु अणु वि गयें थिय ॥
 × × × × × × × × ×
 तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लजियहँ,
 थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3-6.
- 295 पढिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों,
 परमेसर × × × ॥ 15 4.1
- 296 तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ । 15 4 6
- 297 माहेसर-पुरवह विरहु किउ,
 गिविसद्धें मत्त-गह्मद्धें थिउ ॥ 15 5 1.
- 298 सण्णाहु खुरप्पें कप्परिउ । 15 5 3
- 299 कहिँ अणु सिक्खियउ ॥
 जज्जाहि ताम अम्भासु करें,
 पच्छले जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5-6
- 300 णरवह णिब्बालें कोन्तेण हव । 15 5 8.
- 301 ताम दत्तासेण आयासेण,
 उप्पप्पवि पङ्कु धरियउ । 15 5 9b.
- 302 णिउ गिय-णिलयहों × × × गियलियउ ।
 15 6 1.
- 303 ण भहयएँ रवि गउ अत्थवणु । 15 6 2
- 304 अक्खचारण-रितिहों × × × सयकरहों
 × × × गय वत्त । 15 6 6-7
- 305 शुरु वन्दिउ दिण्हँ आसण्हँ 15 7 1.
- 306 सुएँ सहसकिरणु । 15 7 2
- 307 पणवेयिणु बुद्ध रावणेण । 15 7 4.
- 294 (a) विचेररवे वाचः सुराणाम् × × × ।
 अहो महानयं वीरैरन्यायः कर्तुमीप्सितः ।
 10 108-109.
- (b) बहवश्च नमश्चराः । 10 110.
- (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुक्ताः
 भुवं याताः खेचराः । 10 111.
- 295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने ।
 'देव × × × । 10 120.
- VP. पढिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6.
- 296 आरुह त्रिजगद्भूषणामानं मत्तवारणम् ।
 10 122.
- VP. आरुहो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगयं ।
 10 61.
- 297 सहसकिरणं चक्रे विरथं × × × ततः
 सहसकिरणः समाख्या द्विपोत्तमम् ।
 10 123-124.
- VP. विरहो सहसकिरणो कम्पो खण्डेण
 सगमे । × × × आरुहो गयवरं ॥ 10 63.
- 298 युक्ता बाणा निश्शिशु कङ्कटम् । 10 125.
- VP. भुवह भुनिसियवाणे
 दहभुह-सचहणमेयकरे । 10 64.
- 299 कुतस्तत्र उपदेशोऽयमायातः × × × ।
 तावद्धनुर्वेदमधीषु कुरु च भ्रमं ततो मया
 समं युद्धं करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127-128.
- VP. सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धनुर्वैद्यं
 × ताहे मए समार्णं जुज्झसु । 10 65.
- 300 विभेद × × × तं कुन्तेनालिपदकृते 10 129.
- 301 तावदुत्पल × × × तमष्टापदकम्पनः ।
 × × × गृहीतवाच । 10 131.
- 302 नीतः खलिलथं चङ्गा । 10 132.
- VP. वन्धिऊण नीओ निययावास । 10 68.
- 303 इव नी(ःसी)तिमुपागतः सहस्ररश्मिरैदक्षम् ।
 10 133.
- 304 शतबाहुषय श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्गाचारण-
 लब्धीसः । 10 139.
- 305 प्रणामं च चक्रे । वरासनोपविष्टे यतो ॥
 10 142-143.
- VP. कयपणामो × × दिण्णासण° । 10 72.
- 306 सहसकिरणं ततो भुव । 10 147.
- VP. भुवसु इमं सुयं मे । 10 76.
- 307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्रः प्रणतः । 10 148.

- 308 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवेंवि 15 8 2. 308-VP. ठविकण निययरजे पुत्तं । 10 83.
 309 चमरें अमरें दिणु वर-सूलाउड्ड 15 9 4. 309 असुरेन्द्रेण यदत्तं शूलरत्नं महागुणम् ।
 12 12.
 VP. एयस्स सूळरयणं दिच्चं अझुरेण । 12 6.
 310 थिउ गवर गमिप कइलास-धरें 15 9 5. 310 निरेण × × प्रापाद्यपदभूधरम् । 12 72.
 VP. अट्टावयपव्वयं पत्तो । 12 86.
 311 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाहँ 15 9 8. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.
 312 गलकुव्वरहँ दुल्लङ्ग-णयर-परमेसरहँ । 312 नलकूवरः × × पुरे दुल्लङ्गयसंज्ञके 12 79.
 15 10 2. VP. नलकुव्वरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्गपुरे परिवसइ ।
 12 88.
 313 वलवन्तहँ जन्तहँ । 15 10 6. 313 उदारयन्त्राणि । 12 92.
 314 मइ होन्तिहँ । 15 12 1. 314 मयि सत्ताम् । 12 104.
 315 तहँ तुमुलें जुळें × × ×,
 जिह सहसकिरणु रणें राजणेण ॥
 तन्सणेण, गलकुव्वर धरिउ विहीसणेण ॥
 15 15 6-7. 315 ततो महति संग्रामे × × विभीषणेन बैगेन
 × × × नलकूवरः गृहीतः × × × ।
 सहसकिरणे कर्म दशवज्रेण यत्कृतं ।
 विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूवरे ॥
 12 142-144.
 VP. गहिओ विहीसणेणं नलकुव्वरपत्तियवो समरे ।
 12 68
 316 वाणर-चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहँ गन्दणु । 316 सज्जमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205
 17 3 9 VP. कइडओ महिन्दसुओ । 12 96
 317 मइं ताय जियन्तें । 17 5 10. 317 सखेव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
 318 सिरिमाळि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8. 318 श्रीमाली × × × दुष्टः । 12 231
 VP. सिरिमाळीण-सहरिसं । 12 108
 319 दहसुह-पित्तिपण × × × । 319 कनकेन ततो मित्वा जयन्तो विरथीकृतः ।
 सुसुमूरिउ मदारहो कणय-पहरणेण 17 7 1 श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 284
 VP. सिरिमाळीण × × × कणएणं
 विरहो कथो जयन्तो । 12 108
 320 मुच्छा-विहलङ्गल उट्टिउ । 17 7 3. 320 मुच्छार्गायश्च परिस्त्रागादुत्थिते । 12 235
 VP. मुच्छावस-वेम्भलो जाओ । 12 108
 321 भीसण-मिण्डवाल-पहरण-धरु,
 जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकह । 17 7 4 321 आहस्य मिण्डमालेन जयन्तेन ततः कृतः
 श्रीमालिर्विरथो रोधात् प्रहरणेन । 12 236
 322 सुरवह-गन्दणेण × × × गय भार्मेवि ॥
 आहउ चच्छत्थलें, पडिउ रसायलें ॥
 17 7 9-10 322 सुरराजस्य सूनुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गाढं
 गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240
 VP. जयन्तेण × × × पहओ थणन्त-
 रोवरि सिरिमाळि गयप्पहारें । 12 104
 323 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरह,
 गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरह ।
 सुरउ सुरक्कमेण विणिवायइ,
 णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायह ॥ 17 9 4-5. 323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतङ्गजः ।
 तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो रथेन ध्वस्यते रथः ॥
 12 264

- 324 सारहि बाहि बाहि रहु तेचहें $\times \times \times$
जेचहें सुरवइ । 17 10 1-3.
- 325 सरु अगोठ मुकु सहसकलें । 17 14 6.
- 326 सरवरगि उल्हाविठ $\times \times \times$ धूमलगत्तड ।
17 14 9.
- 327 बहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥
किड अन्धारड तेण रणङ्गणु ॥ 17 15 1-2.
- 328 पेक्खेंवि गिय-बलु ओणल्लन्तड ।
मेळ्ळिड विणयरत्थु पजलन्तड ॥ 17 15 4.
- 329 गागपास सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5.
- 330 गारुडरथु वासवेंण विसज्जिड । 17 15 7.
- 331 सगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेह्णि,
डोलाकडी णं वरकामिणी । 17 15 8.
- 332 तिजगविहूसणें गणें बरिड । 17 15 10a
- 333 णम्प देवि अंसुएण णिवद्ध । 17 17 4.
- 334 ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाणं
आणिड वन्नेवि । 17 17 6.
- 335 त पविणणु सन्तु सहसरें । 17 18 9.
- 336 गड पम्बजेंवि । 17 18 10a.
- 337 रणें माणु मलेवि पुरन्दरहों
परियजेंवि सिहरहें मन्दरहों ।
आवइ पढीवठ जाव पडु ॥ 18 1.
- 324 उवाच सारथि $\times \times \times$ तस्यैव शक्रसंज्ञस्य
संमुखो बाह्यतो रथः ॥ 12 305-306
VP. बाहेहि रहवरं मे सुरियं इन्दस्स अहिमुहं ।
12 120
- 325 निक्षिप्तमन्त्रमात्रेयं नायेन खर्गवासिनाम् ।
12 322
VP. अग्रेयं पहरणं सुरिन्देण $\times \times$ विसज्जियं ।
12 126
- 326 धूमलक्ष्मांसं (? मार्कं) विध्यापितम् ।
12 327
- 327 सुरेन्द्रेण ततोऽसर्जि तामसाहं समन्ततः ।
तेनान्वकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम् । 12 328.
VP. इन्द्रेण पुणरवि लहुं
विसज्जियं तामसं महासार्थं । 12 128.
- 328 ततो निज-बलं मूढं दृष्ट्वा रत्नश्रवः स्तुतः ।
प्रभाक्कममुचत् ॥ 12 330.
- 329 यमविमर्देन $\times \times \times$ नागाङ्गमुज्जितम् ।
12 332.
VP. नाय-सरा $\times \times \times$ लङ्काहिवेण सुक्का
12 129.
- 330 गारुडाहं ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः । 12 336.
- 331 पक्षवासेन तस्याभूत् $\times \times \times$
दोलाकूटसिवाक्षेयं $\times \times \times$ बलम् । 12 337.
- 332 आरूढत्रिजगद्भूषम् । 12 340
VP. आरुहइ $\times \times \times$ भुवणालङ्कार-भक्तगयं ।
12 131.
- 333 तत उत्पल $\times \times \times$ बङ्गांशुकेन देवेन्द्रम् ।
12 346-347.
VP. दिव्वंसुएण वदो । 12 137.
- 334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि गृहीत्वा वासवात्मजम् ।
12 348.
- 335 VP. सहस्रारो इच्छइ सन्वमेयं तु ।
12 137.
- 336 दीक्षां जैनेश्वरीं प्राप । 13 106.
VP. गिहइ $\times \times \times$ पम्बजं । 13 51.
- 337 असौ देवाधिपप्राहो यातो मन्दि(?)न्द-रम-
न्यदा । जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥
14 2.
VP. सो $\times \times \times$ मेरं गन्तुण चेइयहराइ
ओरुण पङ्गिनियतो आगच्छइ । 14 1.

- 338 मारिचि पपुच्छिड रावणेण । 18 1 2. 338 पप्रच्छ × × × मारीचम् । 14 5.
VP. परिपुच्छइ मारीई । 14 3.
- 339 उडु कलयलु सुम्मइ काई माम । 18 1 3. 339 अयि मारीच मारीच कुतोऽयं निनदो महाव्र
14 6.
VP. कस्सेसो मेघसरिसनिग्घोसो । 14 3.
- 340 जइ णामेण अणन्तवीर । 18 1 4. 340 अनन्तबल-सङ्गया कथितो मुनिः । 14 10.
- 341 देवागमु । 18 1 6. 341 देवागमः । 14 7.
- 342 परियञ्जैवि णवैवि थुणैवि णिविहु 18 1 8. 342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा × × ×
स्थितः समुचितावनौ । 14 14.
- 343 मवचयई को वि कौ वि अणुवयई × × × । 343 सम्यग्दर्शनमायाताः केचित् केचिदणुव्रत ।
को वि सम्मत्तु लएवि थिड ॥ 18 1 9. महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाताः । 14 354.
- 344 धम्मरहु महासि अणइ तेत्थु × × × । 344 अथ धर्मरथाख्येन मुनिनाऽभावि × × × ।
× × रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1-2. द्वीपोऽयं धर्मरत्नाना × × × गृह्यतामेक-
मप्यस्माद्रत्नम् ॥ 14 355-356.
VP. भणिओ धम्मरवणं भुणिणा
× × × रयणहीवे जहा रयणं । 14 151.
345. 18 2 5-7. 345 of हुताशनशिखा पेया बद्धव्यो वायुरंशुके ।
उल्लेख्यो घराधीशः । 14 363.
- 346 णड सक्कमि वड धरेंवि । 18 2 9b. 346 न समर्थोऽहं सेवितुं यत्तपोव्रतं । 14 364.
VP. असमर्थोहं । 14 152.
- 347 परिचिन्तैवि । 18 3 1. 347 अवधार्य । 14 370.
- 348 जं मई ण समिच्छइ चारुणु, 348 न मया नारी, परस्तेच्छाविचर्जिता ।
तं मण्डएँ लएमि ण पर-कलनु । 18 3 2 गृहीतव्या ॥ 14 371
- 349 महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें पुरवरें । 18 3 4 349 महेन्द्राख्यः × × × महेन्द्रनगरं तच्च पुरम् ।
15 18-14
VP. महिन्दनगरं कयं महिन्देणं । 15 10
- 350 तहों हिययवेय णामेण भज, 350 (a) नार्यो हृदयवेगायाम् । 15 15
तहों दुहिय अणसुन्दरि मणोज । 18 3 5 (b) अक्षनासुन्दरी त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी 15 16
VP. (a) हिययसुन्दरीए महिन्द-भज्जाएँ 15 11
(b) वरअजणसुन्दरि । 15 12
- 351 हिन्दुएण रमन्तिहें । 18 3 6 351 क दुकेनासौ रममाण । 15 21
VP. कीलन्ती ते(गे)न्दुएण । 15 13
- 352 डप्पण चिन्त । 18 3 7 352 चिन्तातिदुःखितः । 15 22
- 353 गड × × × जिणु-अट्टाहिणें अट्टावयहें । 353 फाल्गुनाष्टदिनोत्सवे जम्पुरष्टापदे ।
18 3 9 18 74-75
- 354 एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राड × × × आड । 354 पहादोऽपि तदाऽयासीत् । 18 78
18 4 1 VP. पल्हाओ वि नरवई × × गन्तूण । 15 33
- 355 मयणाडरु पवणअय-कुमार । 355 दिवसानां त्रयं सेहे न प्राद्वादिः प्रतीक्षतुम् ।
णड विसहइ तइयड दिवसु एत्तु ॥ 15 94-95.
18 5 1-2 VP. न सहइ पवणजओ गमिडं
मयणोरगावरद्धो । 15 43-44,

- 356 णड विसहउँ तहयड-दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहयिहुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् ।
15 125
- 357 जइ अजु ण क्विखड पियहें वयणु,
तो कछपें महु णितुलड मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज ।
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीवओ
हं होहामि न एत्थ सवेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणेंव बुद्धइ पहसिएण,
× × × वयणें पहसिएण । 18 6 4. 358 एवमुक्ततोऽवोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् ।
15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल गवक्खणें दिहु चाल । 18 6 7 359 वातायनस्थितौ सुक्ताजालतिरोधानावज्जना
तामपइयताम् । 15 139.
- 360 एत्थन्तरेँ × × × खवह वसन्तमाल ।
18 7 1. 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकामिथा ।
अभावत ॥ 15 147.
VP. एत्थन्तरन्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयसि
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 361 सहलड तड माणुस-जन्मु माएँ.
भत्तार पहजणु लहु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2 361 अहो परमधन्यत्वं स्वरूपे भर्तृदारिके ।
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.
VP. धत्तासि तुमं बाले जा दिना पवणवेगस्स ।
15 65.
- 362 सिर विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसवेस ।
सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि,
थिड पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥
18 7 3-4 362 मिश्रकेलीति × × × अवदत् × × × धृत्-
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परित्यज्य वायो-
रेक्कासि यद् गुणान् ॥ 15 155.
VP. विजुप्पमं पमोत्तुं पवणंजयं
पसससि × × × परमसूहे । 15 68-
- 363 (a) जं अन्वर गोपय-सायराहुँ 18 7 5 363 भेदो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × ×
(b) तं विजुप्पह-पवणक्षयाहुँ 18 7 8 गोपयत्सांमुखेथ यः । 15 160.
- 364 आपाँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुबिड णर ।
थिड × × × उक्खय-खगग-कर ॥
'रिड रक्खड विहि-मि लेमि सिरहँ ॥
18 7 9. 364 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविदीपितः ।
15 163.
(b) समाकर्षय सायकः । 15 164.
(c) छुनाम्भतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-
मुसयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना दत्ता करोतु ॥
15 166.
VP. सोल्लण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-
रियामरिसो आयद्धुड असिवरं । 15 71.
(b) सिराद छिन्दासि दोह विजणीणं
× × × करेड विजुप्पहो इहइ । 15 73.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुजलिय । 18 8 2. 365 सत्तेभकुम्भदारणकारिणः । 15 173
VP. गयकुम्भदा[र]णसमत्थं । 15 75.
- 366 णिय-भावासहें । 18 8 3. 366 वसतिमात्मानः । 15 177.
VP. निययावासं । 15 77.
- 367 गय रयणि दासु । 18 8 4. 367 आगता क्षय विमावरी । 15 185.
VP. रयणी बोलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उगड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिम्रांशुः । 15 181.
VP. दिवसयरो उदिओ । 15 83.
- 369 उम्माहड लाहड जन्तएण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभूत् । 15 193.
VP. सोऊण गमणं तिस्स बाला चिन्तेइ 15 85.
- 370 कर-वरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं । 18 8 8. 370 श्वसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
- 371 परिचिन्तियड । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्यौ । 15 216.
- 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंविं
'पुणु × × × परिहरेंविं । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासङ्गजन्मना । 15 217.
- 373 दूड विसजियड । 18 9 9. 373 कृतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
- 374 वरुणहों णन्दणेहिं । 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकाद्याः × × ×
× × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं × × खरदूसण वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 48.
× × धरिय णवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. (b) गृहीत खरदूषणः । 16 51.
VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता । 16 19.
(b) वरुणसुएहि गहिओ खरदूसणो । 16 24.
- 375 सालयहुं म होसह कहि-मि घाड । 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः 16 58.
18 10 4.
- 376 ओसरु हुडु-दारें । 18 10 8. 376 अवसर्पाशु × × × दुरीक्षणै । 16 87.
- 377 अछिछड अचछन्तें जीड महु,
जन्तें जाएसह पहें जि सहुं ॥ 18 10 9. 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवितास्मि ।
जीविष्याम्यधुना खामिन् कथं दूरगते त्वयि ॥ 16 91-92.
(b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.
VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ । 16 43.
- 378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु डुकु,
अत्थवणहों ताम पयहु डुकु ॥ 18 11 2. 378 संप्राप्तो मामसं सरः । आवासयन्तटे तस्य ॥ 16 98.
VP. उवट्टिओ माणससरम्मि × × ×
रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्थगिरिं
कमेग सरो समल्लीणो । 16 44-45
- 379 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चकएण,
चाहिज्जमाण मयरदएण ॥ 18 11 4. 379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकामाकुलो चक्रवाकिनां
वियोगानलसतप्तम् । 16 107.
(b) ददर्श । 16 113.
VP. तत्थेक्का चकाई दिट्ठा
× × विरहगिगतवियद्दी । 16 51.
- 380 पड्ढाहणन्ति × × पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ 18 11 5. 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्षती वेगात् । 16 109.
(b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.
VP. विट्ठणह पक्खान्वलि
उद्धाई चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
- 381 जाड तहों कल्लण-भाड,
मई सरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाड 18 11 6. 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.
(b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उपपदेवि गह्वरेण वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गगनमुद्ययौ ।
16 148.
VP. दोष्णि वि गयणप्रणेण वचन्ता । 16 63.
- 383 पत अर्जणहे भवणु
पञ्छण्यु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरे पइहु,
× × × आगमणु सिट्ठु ॥ 18 12 1-2. 383 (a) प्राप्तखाजनमुन्दर्या गृहे प्रप्रीवकोदरे ।
वायुरस्यात्प्रविष्टु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिकं ।
16 151.
(b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनक्षयमागतम् । 16 154.
VP. पहसिओ × × × अब्भिन्तरे पविट्ठो ।
16 64.
- 384 एवहु पुण्णु जह । 18 12 5. 384 अपुण्णाम् । 16 156.
- 385 पल्लं चडिउ करे लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 गृहीत्वा दयितः पापौ शयने समुपाविशत् ।
16 171.
- 386 तं मरुसेजहि मिगणयणि । 19 1b. 386 देवि मा कार्षीच्छेगं त्वम् । 16 229.
VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
- 387 कर मउलिकरेप्पियु विण्णवह,
रयसल्ले गम्भु जह संभवह ।
तो उत्तरु काहँ देमि जणहेँ ॥ 19 1 2-3. 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जयादाजनमुन्दरी
× × × त्तुमती × × × ततस्त्वचविरहे
गभौ ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.
VP. अजं पिय उदुसमओ × × × गम्भो कयाह
उयरम्मि होही वजणिजयरौ । 16 86.
- 388 कङ्कणु × × × समल्लेवेवि । 19 1 4. 388 वलयं दत्ता । 16 238
- 389 एउ काहँ कम्भु पई आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेदं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
- 390 भयाउरउ संलायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ।
19 2 4. 390 भीला निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
- 391 हक्कोरैवि पभणिउ कूर-महु ।
'एयउ × × × माहेन्द्रपुरहेँ कूरन्तरेण ।
परिधिववि आउ सहुँ रहवरेण ॥
19 2 5-7. 391 क्रूरनामानं क्रूरमाहूय किङ्करं × × ×
इत्युचै । × × × नीत्वेमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन
सहितां सख्या निक्षिप्येहि । 17 12-13.
- 392 गउ वे वि चडावेवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.
VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा
× × × जाणम्मि समाहूडा । 17 8.
- 393 अज्जण × × × ओजारिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतार्येताम् । 17 21.
- 394 रवि अत्थन्वओ, अज्जणाएँ वेरउ
दुकुलु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽज्जना समालोक्य दुःखमारादिवोचमां
× × × रविरस्तमुपागमत् । 17 22.
VP. ताव य अत्थंगलो सूरो । 17 9.
- 395 साहुकुलु दुकुलु परियलिय णिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशां निन्धे कुच्छेणावौ । 17 29.
- 396 पट्ठेण हउ-सोह करेहँ । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियता शोभा । 17 36.
- 397 णं × × × सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्जेणवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
- 398 दुस्सील दुट्ठु × × × विणु खेवे
णयरहेँ णीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वास्यता पुरादस्मादरे सा पापकारिणी ।
17 39.
VP. (a) चावेह पावकम्मा नाला × × एसा ।
17 20.
(b) चावेह लहुं पुरवराओ । 17 24.

- 399 पभणइ आणन्हु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 ततो नात्रा मद्दोत्साहः सामन्तोऽस्याति-
वल्लभः जगाद । 17 40.
VP. नामेण महुच्छाहो सामन्तो मणइ । 17 21.
- 400 वणु गम्पि पइदुड । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.
- 401 घाहाविड । 19 5 8. 401 सा चक्रे परिदेवनम् । 17 66
VP. करेइ परिदेवणं वाला ॥ 17 30.
- 402 विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तियहिं 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तदीनमेतस्यां रुदन्याम् । 17 79.
- 403 हरिणेहिं वि दोचउ मेछियउ । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुक्ताः सुस्थूला बाष्पबिन्दवः ।
17 79.
दर्मानुपात्तात् विजहुर्हरिणयः ।
Raghuvams'a 14 87.
- 404 पलियङ्क-गुह । 19 6 6. 404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 218.
VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.
- 405 णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ । 19 6 7. 405 अमितगत्याख्यः । 17 189.
VP. अमियगइ । 17 47.
- 406 जिण-पडिम सचत्तिहें मच्छरेण,
परिचित पत्त तं एडु दुडु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपत्न्यै क्रुद्धया तया चक्रे बाह्याव-
काञ्चासौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतियातना ॥ 17 168.
(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.
VP. (a) °सवत्तीए × × रुढाए
सिद्धपडिमा ठविया घरबाहिरुहेसे । 17 62.
(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहुयं । 17 70.
- 407 एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु । 19 7 5. 407 अन्तरेव च तेऽहोभिः । प्रियसङ्गो भविष्यति ।
17 210.
- 408 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसम्बन्ध° । 17 224.
VP. केसरारणिगो । 17 77.
- 409 °गुल्ल-सरित्त-णयणु । 19 7 9 409 गुञ्जाक्षः । 7 285.
- 410 उप्पएवि आयासैं वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पल्य त्वरिता ज्योम्नि सख्यस्याः ।
17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.
- 412 रक्खहों सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्याः । 17 257.
VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.
- 413 गन्धग्वाहिवइ × × × पर-उवयार-मइ । 19 8 7 413 गन्धर्वः × × × कारुण्यास्तेषमीयिवान् ।
17 242.
- 414 मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ । 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजात्रनां 17 243.
- 415 गीउ गीउ × × × मणोहरु । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.
VP गाइउं पवत्तो × × × मणहरं । 17 85.
- 416 को वि सुहि बसइ वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.
(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहदो जनः 17 287.
- 417 कहों भीयउ कहों कुलउचियउ,
कसु केरउ एवडु दुडु,
वणें अच्छहों लेण । 19 9 10. 417 इयं का दुहिता कल्य वा शुभा ।
पत्नी वा कल्य कस्माद् वा
महारण्यमिदं धिता । 17 328.
- 418 माहवमासहों बहुलट्टमिएं । 19 9 5. 418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 17 364.
VP. बहुलट्टमी य चैतस्स । 7 107

- 449' सामीरणि आलिङ्गित । 20 3 2. 449 परिष्वज्य हनूयन्मम् । 19 24.
- 450 ताव दसाण्य वरुणहो पुनैर्हि, 450 ततोऽसौ युगपत् पुनः वरुणस्य समावृत्तः ।
वेडित चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तैर्हि ॥ 20 6 7. आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रातृवेण्यवलाहकैः । 19 47.
- 451' दुग्धापंरवि मेहहूँ सेलावियत् । 20 7 9 VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुपदि वेडितो
मेहेदि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24
- 452 संवेहैवि विजा-ल्लूले । 20 8 1-2 451 महारयसमीरेण वनसद्वा इव । 19 53.
- 453, ताम पचाहत् वरुण । 20 8 2 452 कश्चिन्नाहूलपात्रेण विधारितमूर्तिना
आकर्षत् । 19 55.
- 454 तदि अवसरै पवणञ्जय-सारै ××× 453 तं दृष्ट्वा ×× अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57..
××× गिय-ल्लूले वेहैवि धरिय कुमार । 454 तावत् पुत्रशतं तस्य बद्धं पवनस्तुना ।
20 9 8-9 19 60.
- 455' गिय-गन्दण-वन्, गेण स-करुणहोँ, VP. गिणह् वरुणस्स नन्दणा हणुओ । 19 28.
- पहरणु हल्लै ण लगह् वरुणहोँ, 455 शुक्ता पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुण. शोकविह्वलः ।
रावणेण ××× धरित रणक्षेत्रे । विद्यास्मरणविमुक्तो बभूव श्रयविक्रमः ××
20 10 1-2 रावणः ×× इमे क्षिप्रं जग्राह रणक्षेत्रे । 19 62.
- 456' क्रोकावेपिण्य वरुण दसासै । 26 11 3 VP. रावणो वि बन्धह् वरुणं । 19 28.
- 457 मरणु गहणु जट सन्वहोँ वीरहोँ । 456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
- णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्ज । 20 11 4-5 457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते ××× ।
- 458 ताद्यु मिहह् ओ सो णि अयाणत् । 458 ग्रहणं सरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
- 20 11 8 458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो लिष्टति वैरमावे ।
19 98.
- 459 तुहूँ मह् राणत् । 459 स्नायी त्वमस्याकम् । 19 97.
- 460' मह् सुय नामे सबवह्, 460 ग्रहाण तन्मे सुता ×××
करि तादे समणत् पाणिग्गहणु । 20 11 9 सस्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
- VP. हणुयस्स वेद कच्चं सबमई नाम नामेणं । 19 32.
- 461' दिज्जह् पडमराय, सुग्गीवै, 461 (a) सुमीवसंक्षय ××× तनूजा
खेरैण अणत्तकुसुम ×××, ××× पद्मरागा । 19 108-119.
- णल्ल-णीलेहिं वीय सिरिमालिणि, (b) विवाहः ××× विनिर्मितः । 19 126.
- अह् सहास धूम परिणेपिणु । (c) दवौ समीरप्रभवया कन्था अनह् उपप्लेति
20 12 8-10. ××× गता प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
- (d) अनलः ××× हरिमालिनी
××× दवौ ××× हनूयते । 19 105.
- (e) इति क्रमेणाय बभूव यापितां
परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.
- VP. (a) हणुयस्स ××× दिक्षा
कक्षा अणत्तकुसुमसि नामेणं । नलेण दिक्षा
कक्षा हरिमालिणि त्ति नामेणं । 19 34-36.
- (b) इहियं ×× सुग्गीवो नामेण पडमरायं
1 37.
- (c) हणुण्ण वरतण्ण सा परिणीया । 19 41
- (d) एवं सहस्ममेयं जायं
हणुयस्स पवरमहिस्साणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

| p | l. | Correct |
|----|----|--|
| 4 | 28 | -vimaddiēna for -vammiyahim |
| 6 | 41 | Orthography |
| 8 | 4 | emphasizes |
| 8 | 39 | Mūla |
| 13 | 40 | अट्ठ |
| 13 | 44 | पयट्ठ |
| 16 | 44 | Kirti |
| 17 | 31 | juvantaḥum |
| 19 | 30 | omit this line. |
| 19 | 54 | -Jasakatti |
| 27 | 45 | also |
| 28 | 33 | metre |
| 29 | 17 | Apabhramśa |
| 42 | 8 | Śrīmumsuvvaya |
| 48 | 32 | composing for coming |
| 50 | 2 | Ghātaka for Bhātaka |
| 51 | 26 | portions |
| 51 | 27 | are somewhat |
| 51 | 42 | omit 'quotations from which are found in SC' |
| 53 | 36 | गुण |
| 56 | 5 | karaviṃ |
| 58 | 47 | Loss of ya- |
| 58 | 50 | vowel |
| 60 | 26 | bhuccattana- |
| 60 | 27 | from Surinda- |
| 60 | 35 | —ya- |
| 61 | 50 | Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p 62 should be on p 61. |
| 62 | 18 | omit the foot-note figure from -aiṃ ¹ . |
| 63 | 32 | the one-moraic -ēn. |
| 63 | 32 | the one-moraic -ēn |
| 64 | 53 | foot-note (3) is misplaced here. |
| 65 | 7 | Tagare for Tagore |
| 68 | 46 | (-viṃ) |
| 69 | 40 | put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'. |
| 73 | 30 | Introduction, p |
| 76 | 52 | Gandhodaka ² , "vaśād, "sañjñām |
| 78 | 10 | Scansion. |
| 79 | 20 | vakrah |

| | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| p. | 1. | <i>Correct</i> |
| 85 | 26 | Mahuaravanda |
| 85 | 43 | u u — |
| 86 | 47 | Duvahaya |
| 90 | 1-2 | Transpose first and second lines. |
| 91 | 40 | 6 + 4 + u u. |
| 94 | 18 | predicated |
| 94 | 40 | for <i>Pādhaḍi</i> |
| 94 | 41 | <i>Āpalisaṅghīyaḥ</i> |
| 95 | 8 | manner On |
| 95 | 13 | eighth |
| 95 | 39 | u — u |
| 96 | 18 | 4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u |
| 96 | 19 | 1., 3 Gana. |
| 97 | 23 | u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu |
| 98 | 14 | (— u —) |
| 98 | 15 | u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u |
| 99 | 34 | + 4 + 4 + 4 + u —), |
| 101 | 48 | unbecom- |
| 106 | 48 | fright |
| 107 | 1 | laughed |
| 110 | 41 | Kanaka |
| 110 | 47 | Bhānukarna |
| 112 | 12 | Mandodari |
| 112 | 13 | Candranakhi's |
| 112 | 35 | Sugrīva |
| 116 | 33 | destroyed |
| „ | „ | he could jump. |

TEXT

| p. | l. | Correct |
|----|------------|--|
| ३ | 13 | तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading) |
| ४ | 6 | कल्लोला-णिट्ठिय |
| ५ | f. n 42 | ऽ के |
| १० | 9 | जम्बूदीउ |
| " | 15 | कुलयर उप्पण्णा |
| ११ | 13 | कन्धप्पहो |
| १३ | 3 | —महागिरि ण्वणवीदु |
| १६ | 16 | ण्वविउ ^३ |
| १७ | 17 | जे ^{२२} वृत्तउ |
| १८ | 6 | णिसुणेवि |
| २० | 9 | —भुक्खहि (P.'s reading) |
| " | 16 | 'आमेल्ले'वि |
| " | 17 | drop the inverted coma |
| २१ | 6 | बोल्लिह ^{२५} |
| " | 7 | अप्पेहि ^{२६} |
| २३ | 17 | भडारउ ज जे ^{२७} |
| २४ | 2 | सपाइउ ^{२८} ॥१ |
| " | 11 | जम्बीरि— |
| " | 20 | —जणियहे ^{२९} उप्परि ^{३०} |
| " | f. n. 2 | मेल्लिवि |
| २५ | f. n. ३ 8 | P चउतीसाइसय० |
| ३२ | 2 | —वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु ^{३१} |
| ३३ | 2 | सट्ठिहि (A.'s reading) |
| ३८ | 19 | पइठ (P.'s reading) |
| ३९ | 4 | पर थिय उरे ^{३२} तोय-सुसार धवल |
| " | 2 | आबीलवि कच्छउ |
| ४० | 9 | गिरि-मेरु-सरिसु |
| ४५ | 2 | रहणेउरवकवाल-णयरे ^{३३} |
| ४८ | f. n. 11-8 | P दिट्ठिहे |
| ४९ | 7 | अणुत्तउ (A.'s reading) |
| ५० | 22 | रिसि-सङ्खु |
| ५३ | 11 | उव्वेले'वि (based on A.'s reading) |
| " | f. n. 12 | add 'S उव्वेले'वि |
| ५४ | 4 | उप्पज्जे'वि |
| " | 9 | छेय-काले |
| ५५ | 16 | णरे ^{३४} ण |
| ५६ | 7 | करे ^{३५} वि |
| ५७ | f. n. 29 | P S A |
| ५८ | 14 | अज्जुवि |
| ५९ | 7 | पाउ (A' reading) |
| ६० | End | add. [१३]. १. कपिञ्जरीरेण, मुनिना वा. |
| ६२ | 14 | वेयमइ-अत्त- |

| p. | l. | Correct |
|-----|----------|---------------------------------------|
| ६३ | 19 | —सामिसालु |
| ६४ | 9 | वण्णराहुं |
| ७३ | 21 | मुण्डे ^० हि |
| ७५ | 10-14 | drop this foot-note |
| ७६ | 10 | मणे ^० वि |
| ७८ | 5 | बोमविन्दु |
| " | 14 | णिनुणे ^० वि |
| ८० | 19 | —कामण्ण |
| ८७ | 21 | नोयवे ^० वि for भो चवेवि |
| ९१ | 6 | मुएवि |
| " | 20 | सोसुप्परि |
| ९३ | 19 | चउदह— |
| " | 22 | असिवर |
| ९४ | 1 | विरेल्लिय— |
| " | 18 | —घाए |
| ९५ | 2 | दुवारह |
| " | 19 | एक्केण |
| ९८ | 22 | —मावालोलिउ (P.'s reading) |
| १०० | 15 | ममर-मड |
| " | 22 | सम्मार for त वार |
| १०२ | 9 | पुहुं |
| " | 18 | पड |
| १०४ | 2 | खयहो ^० |
| १०५ | 25 | वियड |
| " | 11-16 | PS बाहुवली ^० |
| १०८ | 8 | तणेण सावे ^० ण ^२ |
| " | 4 | पहावे ^० ण |
| " | f. n. 12 | °लुचियाहं |
| ११४ | 16 | drop the query |
| ११५ | last | विलसति |
| ११६ | 8 | उल्लुक्कहो ^० |
| " | 10 | उप्परि करयल— |
| " | 11 | कडलला-केसर |
| " | 12 | कामिणि भिसिणि |
| " | 14 | सलिल— |
| " | 21 | फन्दिह—कप्पूरे ^० हि |
| " | " | मुरहि—मिगमय— |
| " | 24 | रिञ्छोलिहि ^० |
| ११७ | 20 | तल्लिच्छत ^{११} |
| ११८ | 8 | रयणे ^० हि |
| " | 24 | केयड-हात्वे ^० हि |
| ११९ | 14 | —मड ^३ |
| १२० | 9 | पडुक्कउ |
| " | " | मुवे ^० ण पक्किडउ |
| १२४ | 20 | गय-मय-णइ-मइलिय— |

| p. | l. | Correct |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|
| १२५ | 17 | मञ्जो |
| १२६ | 12 | एत्तिउ 'दाहेण |
| १२८ | 2 | घुट्ठं |
| १३० | 14 | पच्चुत्तर |
| " | 20 | सच्चु वि सारवन्तु |
| १३१ | 2 | विहि |
| " | 21 | —मरु णरिन्द |
| " | last | भो इन्द्र |
| १३२ | 22 | वल्लु |
| १३४ | 5 | भिन्नुहु |
| " | 8 | णाहि |
| १३६ | f n. fourth line | लीलोद्धूतं |
| १३७ | 15 | सुर-वगलामुहे |
| १४० | 11 | अरे |
| १४१ | 8 | कि सक्कइ |
| " | f. n. 1 | P तेण |
| १४३ | 2 | पडित्थिह (S.'s reading) |
| १४४ | 5 | —वण्णु परत्तउ |
| १४९ | 3 | उहु |
| " | 10 | तप्प-वेसु |
| " | 14 | परितोसिएण, पहसिएण |
| " | 24 | विज्जप्पह— |
| १५० | 15 | करयल्ले, वरे'वि', परिहरे'वि', |
| " | 26 | विसज्जियउ |
| " | last but one | addy '४ वृथा' |
| १५२ | 17 | भन्तएण |
| १५६ | f n 8.1 | A पहजण |
| १५७ | 8 | drop the query |
| १५९ | 12 | पिसायरउ |
| १६० | 22 | कन्ते |
| १६२ | 17.11 | A कित |

INDEX VERBORUM

| p. | l. | Correct |
|----|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | after अडइ | enter 'अडयषा 13 12 5 कुला |
| 3 | heading | (D 1 18)' |
| 5 | " | Index |
| 6 | under आण | " |
| " | " आणन्तय | opponent |
| " | after आराह | drop आणवडीवय etc |
| | | enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the |
| | | Bhagavati Ārādhana' |
| 7 | heading | Index |
| 11 | under एत्थु | add 'एत्थ 6 15 6' |
| 16 | under खुरप्प | drop '15 5 3' |
| " | " खुरप्प | add '15 5 3' |
| 20 | after चन्दिणय | enter 'चन्दुजय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद' |
| " | | drop the entry चाउल |
| 22 | after जन्तिय | enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता' |
| 23 | under जा | drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and |
| | | 'enl जन्तिय 14 4 8' |
| " | | correct जिह तिह, यथा तथा |
| 27 | after णहङ्गण | drop the entry णहमणि |
| 31 | " तुल्य | enter 'तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्त] |
| | | आसक्त (D. 5 3)' |
| 39 | | for ✓ परोयड्ड read ✓ परियड्ड |
| 42 | after पायालय | enter '✓पाड [पाटय] pres. 3.s. पाडइ |
| | | 5 4 2' |
| 63 | after सिरि | enter 'सिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for |
| | | सिर°?) शिरस् or शिरा' |
| 64 | after सुम्म | enter 'सुर° 5 6 3 सुरा' |
| 66 | after अणुत्तरवाइ | enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराधा' |
| 71 | after पायाललब्बक | enter 'पिसायरव 19 13 2 पिसाचरव (वत)' |

सयम्भुएवकिउ

पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)



कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ

पउमचरिउ



णमहं णवँ-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिछं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं^१ सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरुघवियं^२ ।
बुह-महुयर-पीयरसं सयम्भु-कम्बुप्पलं जयउं ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A. begins; दँ० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s. begins: दँप० । णमो वीतरागाय
नमः. 2 S A नमह. 3 S A नव०. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following
seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory
stanzas:

पापान्धकविर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभाकुलं तपउग्रमहन्तं(?) तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?) शुद्धभावकपालं । त्रताचलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥

गुणगगनरश्मिर(?) मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितखट्वाङ्गं ।

तप(?) कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?) जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥

सप्तभयडाम(?) डमरुहवाचं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनबद्धसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥
अनवरतसत्यवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥

ईशानशयनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(भा?) वं च ।

यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सदो दन्तमहं(?) हे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।

विणिण वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥

चउमुहएवस्स सदो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।

भहासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥

जलकीलाएँ सयम्भु(सुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।

महं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवधंस-मच्च(?) त्त-मायङ्गो ।

जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो[?] तच्छिरे] पडइ ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-डुप्पिच्छो ।

वायरण-केसरडो सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A नालं, S णाल. 6 S ० हववियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि^९ परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणे^{१०} जाहँ सिद्धन्त-झुणि ॥ १
 झुणि जाहँ^{११} अणिट्टिय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ^{१२} ण फिट्ठइ एकु^{१३} खणु ॥ २
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ^{१४} ण विचलइ मणु मणु मगइ जाहँ मोक्खं-गमणु ॥ ३
 गमणु वि जहिँ णरँ^{१५} जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४
 मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
 परु केव^{१६} दुक्कु जे^{१७} परियणहँ ॥ ६
 परियणु मणे मणिणँ जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ^{१८} लहु णरय-रिणु ॥ ७
 रिणु केम होइ भव-भय-रहिँ^{१९} भव-रहिय धम्म-संजम-सहिँ^{२०} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ जे काय-वाय-मणे^{२१} णिच्छिरिँ^{२२} (जे)^{२३} काम-कोह-दुण्णय-त्तरिँ^{२४} ।
 ते^{२५} एक-मणेण सयं भुएँ ण वन्दिअ गुरु^{२६} परमायरिँ^{२७} ॥ ९]

*

[१. पढमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण-खम्भु^{२८} गुरु परमेट्ठि^{२९} णवेप्पिणु^{३०} ।
 पुणु आरम्भय रामकहँ^{३१} आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

१८

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहँ संसार-समुहुत्ताराहँ ॥ १
 पणवेप्पिणु अजिय-जिणेसरहँ दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहँ ॥ २

8 This whole Kaḍavaka is missing in p. 9 s A जयकारिणि. 10 s °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 s जाह. 12 s A हियइ. 13 इकु. 14 s जाच. 15 A सुक्ख°. 16 s ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 s मुणीसराह. 19 s मुणिवर. 20 s A जे. 21 s पाण. 22 s फिब. 23 s जि, A जे. 24 A मणिणं. 25 A नाहि. 26 s णरइ विणु. 27 s रइ. 28 s °रहिया. 29 s सम्म°. 30 s °सहिया. 31 s मणि. 32 s णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 s °तरिया. 35 s तं. 36 s गुण. 37 s परमायरिया. 38 After this Kaḍavaka, s A read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनैः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽयं सर्वमेतद्धि मिथ्या ।

उरगफणिमणीनां किं निमित्तेन राज्ञ भवति विषदोषो (s विषदोषो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥

39 s वंभु. 40 A परमेट्ठि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P s °कहा.

1. 1 P समुद्. 2 A पणविप्पिणु.

१ आवे न रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों
 पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों
 पणवेवि^३ सुमइ-तिथङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहें^९
 पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों^{११}
 पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों
 पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहें^{१४}
 पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहें^{१६}
 पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति^{१८}-कुन्थु^{१९}-अरहें^{२१}
 पणवेवि मल्लि-तिथङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुबय-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेसीसरहें^{२९}

तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
 कम्मट्ट-दुट्ट-रिउ-^४णिज्जिणहों^५ ॥ ४
 वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-घरहों ॥ ५
 सोहिय^६-भैव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
 जिणवरहों^७ सुपास-भडाराहों ॥ ७
 भविआयण-संउण-कप्पतरुहों^८ ॥ ८
 सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिन्न-झुणिहें^{१०} ॥ ९
 कल्लाण-झाण-णाणुगमहों ॥ १०
 अच्चन्त^{१२}-महन्त-पत्त-सिवहों ॥ ११
 विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहें^{१५} ॥ १२
 संदरिसिय-परमागम-^३दिसिहें^{१७} ॥ १३
 सौणन्तहों^{१८} धम्म-भडाराहों ॥ १४
^{२०}तिणि मि तिहुअण^{१९}-परमेसरहें ॥ १५
 तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहों^{२४} ॥ १६
 देवासुर-दिण^{२५}-पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
 पुणु पास-वीर-तिथङ्करहें^{२७} ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।
 पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि रामायण-कौर्वें^{२९} ॥ १९

३ P णिज्जिणहो. ४ PS पणवेप्पिणु. ५ PS सोसिय°. ६ A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. ७ P जिणव-
 रहो. ८ P °कप्पतरुहो. ९ P पुप्फयन्तमुणिहे, S पुप्फयन्तमुणिहो, A पुप्फयन्तमुणिहो.
 १० S च्छुणिहे. ११ P णुंगवहो. १२ A णाणज्झाणारमहो. १३ A अच्चन्त. १४ P °मुणिहो,
 S °मुणिहि, A °फणिहो corrected to °सु°. १५ P ण A °चूडामणिहो. १६ P °महागि
 रिहे, S °महागिरिहो A °महारिसहो. १७ S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. १८ S साणत्तहो. १९ P
 सत्ति. २० P S कुंय. २१ A °अरुहें २२ P. marginally 'सीहिस्मि' पाठे, A तिण्ण वि.
 २३ P तिहुअण°. २४ A °कुलरहो. २५ P °दिन्न°. २६ PS °णेसीसरहो. २७ PS तिथं-
 करहो. २८ A पुणु आरमिअय रामकह. २९ A °कावि.

[२]

वद्धमाण-मुह-कुंहर-विणिगय
 अक्खर-त्रास-जलोह-मणोहरं
 दीह-समास-पवाहावद्धिय
 ५ देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल
 अत्थ-वहल-कल्लोलाणिट्ठिय
 एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती
 पच्छंइ इन्दभूइ-आयरिणं^{१३}
 पुणु पव्वे^{१४} संसाराराणं
 १० पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसापं^{१५}
 पउमिणि-जणणि-गम्भ-संभूए^{१६}
 अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्ते

रामकहा-मैइ एह कमागय ॥ १
 सु-अलङ्कार-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २
 सकय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३
 क वि दुक्कर-घण-सह-सिलायल ॥ ४
 आसासय-समत्तूह-परिट्ठिय ॥ ५
 गणहर-देवहिं^{१०} दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
 पुणु धम्मणेण गुणालङ्कारिणं^{१४} ॥ ७
 कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाए^{१५} ॥ ८
 १६ बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराए ॥ ९
 मारुएएवं-रूव-अणुराए^{१६} ॥ १०
 छिब्वर-णासें पविरल-दन्ते^{१७} ॥ ११

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-
 १५ ११ जेण^{१८} समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तणु आहप्पइ ।
 थिर कित्ति विटप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

वुहयण सयम्भु पई^१ विण्णवइ
 वायरणु कयावि^२ ण जाणियउं
 णइ पञ्चाहारहो तत्ति किय
 १५ णइ णिसुअउं सत्त विहत्तियउं

मई^३ सरिसउं अणु णाहिं^४ कुकइ ॥ १
 णउं वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउं ॥ २
 णउ संधिहं^{११} उप्परि^{१२} बुद्धि थियं ॥ ३
 छब्विहउ समास-पउत्तियउं ॥ ४

२. १ A वद्धमाण°. २ S णप. ३ S पेह. ४ A °वास°. ५ P °मनोहर. ६ PS सुय-
 लंकार°. ७ A °सहमच्छोह. ८ S °वहावा°. ९ A अय°. १० S °देवह, A °देविहिं. ११ S
 संजय°. १२ P इंदभूअ°. १३ S °आयरियं. १४ PS गुणालंकारियं. १५ P एवहिं, S एवहि.
 १६ S अणुत्तरवार्यं. १७ S °पसापं. १८ S बुद्धिइ णियइ जाणिय कयराए. १९ S संभूयं. २० P
 मारुएएव, S मारुएयेव, A मारुएएव. २१ SA °अणुरायं. २२ A छिब्वर°. २३ P
 P दत्ते, SA दत्ते. २४ P अइ corrected to जण, S जण.

३. १ SA पइ. २ PS मइ. ३ A सरिसउं. ४ P णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्तिय. ५ PS
 कयाइ. ६ P न. ७ P जाणिअउं, A जाणियउं. ८ A नवि. ९ P A वक्खाणियउं. १० A णउं.
 ११ PS संधिप. १२ PS उप्परि. १३ P द्विय, S द्विय. १४ S णिसुयउ, A तिसुयउ.
 १५ P विहत्तियउ. १६ P °पउत्तियउ, S °यउत्तियउ.

[२] १ पर्वतात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः ४ प्रवाहः ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-
 खासिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव भीरुणा(१). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(१)ना अद्वारकेण.
 १० रविषेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ हे. २ प्रसाधारस्य. ३ बहुवीहि-कर्मधारय° षट्.

छंकारय दस लैयार ण सुय^{१७}
ण वलावल धाउ णिवार्य-णाणु
णउ गिसुणिउं^{१८} पञ्च-महाय-कवु(?)
णउ बुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारुं^{१९}
वपसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि
सामण्णं भास छुडु सावडुं^{२०}
छुडु होन्तुं सुहासिय-वयणाइं^{२१}
एहुं सज्जण-लोयहो^{२२} किउ विणउ
जइ एमं विरुसइ को वि खलु

वीसोवसग्ग पञ्चय वहुय^{१८} ॥ ५
णउ लिङ्गु उणाइ वंक्कु वयणु ॥ ६
णउ भरहुं गेउं लक्खणु वि सहुं ॥ ७
णउ भम्महुं दण्डि-अलङ्कारुं ॥ ८
वरि रंहुवहुं कहु करमि ॥ ९
छुडु आगम-जुत्ति का वि घडउ ॥ १०
गामिछं-भास-परिहरणाइं ॥ ११
जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउं ॥ १२
तहो^{२३} हत्थुत्थिउ लेउ^{२४} छलु ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥

पिसुणे^{२५} किं^{२६} अन्भत्थिपण
किं छण-चन्दुं^{२७} मंहागहेण^{२८}

जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि^{२९} खलयणु गिरवसेसु
जहिं^{३०} पक्क-कलमे^{३१} कमलिणि गिसण्णं
जहिं^{३२} सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिड्डियाउं
जहिं^{३३} उच्छु-वणइं^{३४} पवणाहयाइं
जहिं^{३५} गन्दणवणइं^{३६} मणोहराइं
जहिं^{३७} फाडिम-वयणइं दाडिमाइं

पहिलउ गिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
अलहन्त तरणिं^{३८} थेर वं विसण्णं ॥ २
णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्डियाउं ॥ ३
कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइं ॥ ४
णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराइं ॥ ५
णज्जन्ति^{३९} ताइं णं काइ-मुहाइं ॥ ६

१७ स णया. १८ स वहुया. १९ A गिसुणिउं. २० A महा वि काउ. २१ A मरह. २२ PS ण लक्खणु छंडु. २३ A साउ, S कवु. २४ A °पत्थारु. २५ P मग्गह. २६ PS °पलंकार, A °अलंकार. २७ PS रयडावुत्तु. २८ PS सामाण, A सामण. २९ P न विहडउ, S महिविडउ. ३० PS किमि. ३१ PS होति. ३२ P सुहासुह. ३३ PS गामेछं. ३४ P इहु, S यहु. ३५ P सज्जण लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. ३६ PA अप्पणउं. ३७ PS जं. ३८ PS एव. ३९ S तहु. ४० S लेवि. ४१ S पिसुणि. ४२ के. ४३ P °इहु ४४ PS महग्गहेण.

४. १ PA अवहत्थेवि. २ P लइ वण्णवि, A निववण्णमि. ३ PS जहि. ४ PS कलमि, A °कलव. ५ PS गिसण्णु, A गिसण्ण. ६ S तरणि. ७ S वि. ८ PS विसण्णु. ९ P S सुपरिड्डिआउ. १० P कंठिआउ. ११ P उच्छवणइं, S उच्छवणइ. १२ S °वणइ. १३ S जहि. १४ A फाडिय°. १५ P णज्जन्त. १६ S काइ.

४ घटकारक, पद्य विना. ५ लकारसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवत्सदयः प्रत्ययानि. ८ उदन्ता निपाताः. ९ उणादिवृत्तिः. १० वक्रोक्तिः. ११ एकद्विवहु-वचनानि. १२ कुम्भारसंभव १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरण ४, माधु ५. १३ प्रत्यारः. १४ ...अलङ्कारैः. १५ राजश्रेष्ठिना. १६ राहुणा.

[४] १ अवगय, दूरीकृत. २ ज्ञायन्ते.

जहि¹⁷ महयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दरा¹⁸
जहि दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति

केयइ¹⁹-कैसर-रय²⁰-धूसरा²¹ ॥ ७
पुणु पन्थिय²² रस-सलिलइ²³ पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तंहि तं पट्टणु रायगिहु²⁴ धण-कणय-समिद्ध²⁵ ।
५ गं पिहिविणं णव-जोवणए²⁶ सिरें²⁷ सेहरु²⁸ आइद्धइ²⁹ ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु³⁰ हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १
णचइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु³¹ धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २
सूलगं-भिण्णं-देवउलं-सिहरु³² कणइ व पारावर्य-सह-गहिरु ॥ ३
१० धुम्मइ³³ व गए³⁴ मय-भिम्भलेहि³⁵ उड्डइ व तुरङ्गहि³⁶ चञ्चलेहि³⁷ ॥ ४
णहाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहि³⁸ पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहि³⁹ ॥ ५
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलएहि⁴⁰ विष्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलएहि⁴¹ ॥ ६
किलिकिलइ⁴² व सबजणुच्छवेण⁴³ गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७
गायइ वालाविणि⁴⁴ मुच्छणेहि⁴⁵ पुरवइ⁴⁶ व धण्णं-धण-कण्णणेहि⁴⁷ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहि⁴⁸ फोफलेहि⁴⁹ लुह-चुण्णासङ्गे ।
जणं-चलणग्ग-विमदिणं⁵⁰ महि रङ्गिय रङ्गे ॥ ९

17 P A जहि. 18 S सुंदरां. 19 S केयइ. 20 S रइ. 21 P पंथिम. 22 PS तहि
पट्टणु णामें रायगिहु. 23 S °जोवणइ. 24 PS सिरि, A सिर. 25 S आइद्धइ.

5. 1 PS चउगोउरु ति. 2 A °वन्तु. 3 S मरुद्धुयकरगु. 4 S धूलगं 5 PS
भिण्णु. 6 PS देउलं. 7 A झुगइं corrected to कं. 8 S पाराइयं. 9 A
धुम्मइ. 10 S गएहि, A गयहि. 11 S तुरंगहि, A तुरयहि. 12 PS °जलोहरेहि.
13 PS °हरेहि. 14 S °जुयलएहि, A °जुयलएहि. 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected
to किलिकि. 16 PS °जणोच्छवेण. 17 PS व जालावणि. 18 S °मुच्छवणेहि. 19 P
पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S पुरवइ. 20 P धम्म, S धम्म. 21 S °पण्णेहि. 22 P
पोंफलेहि, S फोफलेहि, A फोफलेहि. 23 S जलं. 24 PS °विमदिणं.

३ मुक्कटं वद्धः (?).

[५] १ [नग]रस्य सुखम्. २ क्लेशस्य (?). ३ श्रेष्ठो इव.

[६]

तहिं^१ सेणिउं^२ णामें णय-णिवासु
किं तिणयणुं^३ णं णं विसम-चक्खु
किं दिणयरुं^४ णं^५ णं दहणं-सीलु
किं कुञ्जरुं^६ णं^७ णं णिच्च-मत्तु
किं सायरुं^८ णं^९ णं खार-णीरुं
किं फणिवइं^{१०} णं णं कूर-भाउ
किं महमहुं^{११} णं णं कुडिल-वक्कुं^{१२}
अणुहरइ पुणु विजइ सो ज्ञे^{१३} तासु

उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं ससहरुं^{१४} णं णं एकं-पक्खु ॥ २
किं हेरिं^{१५} णं णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३
किं गिरिं^{१६} णं णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं वम्महुं^{१७} णं णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५
किं मारुउं^{१८} णं णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं सुरवइं^{१९} णं णं सहस-अक्खुं^{२०} ॥ ७
वामद्धुं^{२१} वे दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेहिं^{२२}
वीर-जिणिन्दहो^{२३} समसरणुं

गयणङ्गणु छाईउं ।
विउल्लइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु
णाणुज्जलुं चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ
चउसद्धि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं
थिउं विउल्ल-महीहरं वद्धमाणुं
पायार तिणिण चउ गोउराइं^{२४}
उव्विभय चउ माणव-थम्भ जामं

चलणग्गे चालिय-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १
चउ-कम्म-उहणु कल्लि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
भुवणत्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
अल्ल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउ-सुरणिक्कय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५
समसरणु वि जसुं जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराईं ॥ ७
तुरमाणे^{२५} केण वि णेरण तामं ॥ ८

२०

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P पक्खु, A इक्खु. 4 A न. 5 A दहण. 6 PS 'सुयण'. 7 P 'नीरु. 8 P सक्खु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्खु marginally corrected to सहसक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छायउ. 13 S 'जिणिदुद्ध, A जिणिन्द'. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउल्लयरि परावउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुचालिय. 2 P णाणुज्जल. 3 A 'कम्म'. 4 PS 'रुद्धयमाणु, A 'रुद्धयमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S 'संयुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल्ल, S वउल्ल. 9 A वद्धमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणं. 12 A परिपमाणु. 13 P S गोयराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणं. 16 PS ताव.

[६] १ नीतिग्रहम्. २ सिंहः

[७] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ श्रीघ्नम्.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविड

सेणिउं महाराओ¹⁸ ।'जं ज्ञायहि¹⁹ जं 'संभरहि²⁰सो जग-गुरु आओ²¹ ॥ ९

[८]

१ जण-वयणइं² कण्णुप्पलिकैरेवि
 गड पयइं³ सत्त रोमच्चियड्डु
 देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि
 स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु
 गड वन्दण-हत्तिएँ⁴ जिणवरासु
 १० समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण
 पहिलएँ⁵ कोट्ठएँ रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु
 तंइयएँ⁶ अज्जियं-गणु साणुराड
 पञ्चमैँ विन्तरिउं⁷ सुहासिणीउं
 सत्तमैँ⁸ भावण गिवाण साव
 १६ णवमएँ⁹ जोइस णमिउत्तमङ्ग
 एयारहमएँ¹⁰ णरवर णिविड्डु

सिंहासण-सिहरहों ओयरेवि¹ ॥ १
 पुणु महियलें² णाविउं उत्तमङ्गु ॥ २
 थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
 स-परियणु स-साहणु सैट्ठहासु ॥ ४
 आसण्णीहूउं महीहरासु ॥ ५
 परिवेठिड वारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
 वीयएँ⁷ कप्पङ्गण-जणु णिविड्डु ॥ ७
 चउथएँ⁸ जोइस-वैर-अच्छराड ॥ ८
 छट्ठएँ⁹ पुणु भवणं-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
 अट्ठमैँ¹⁰ विन्तरं संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
 दहमएँ¹¹ कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११
 वारहमएँ¹² तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ वृत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारड वीर-जिणु

सिंहासणं-संठिड ।

तिहुवणं-मत्थएँ³⁰ सुह-णिलएँ

णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिड ॥ १३

17 A सेणिउं, 18 P S महाराड, A महाराड. 19 S ज्ञायहिं. 20 S संभरहिं. 21 P S A आड.
 भाड.

8. 1 P S जिणं. A जिण corrected to जणं. 2 P S वयणइ. 3 P S कण्णु-
 प्पले. 4 P S डवरेवि. 5 P S A पयइ. 6 P S महियले, S महियलि. 7 P S नामिय, S
 णामिय. 8 P S वंदणभत्तिए. 9 P S आसण्णीहूउं S आसण्णीहूय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्ठइ.
 11 P S जण. 12 P S तंइयइ. 13 P S अज्जियं. 14 P S चउथइ, A चउथयए.
 15 A missing. 16 P S वेंतरें, S विन्तरें. 17 P S सुहासिणिउ. 18 P S
 छट्ठमि. 19 P S भवणि. 20 P S सत्तमि. 21 P S अट्ठमि. 22 P S वेंतर. 23 S
 णवमइ, A णवममइ. 24 P S नंमिउं. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइ. 26 S एयारहमइ.
 27 S वारहमइ, A वारहमइ. 28 P S किह आसणं. 29 P S तिहुवणं. S तिहुवणं.
 30 S मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (१).

१ १ a - वनीजः (?), २ दासीजनः, ३ सचिन्दः, ४ सर्वाणि (१).

[९]

१-सिहरें^१ चडाविय-करयलगु
 २-य गार्ह^२ सब-देवाहिदेव
 ३-तिहुवर्ण^३-सामिय तिबिह-छत्त^४
 ४-केवल-गाणुग्भिर्ण^५-देह
 ५-जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय
 ६-परम परम्पर वीयराय
 ७-सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव
 ८-वेपिणु जिणु तगय-मणेण

मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणहँ^६ लगु ॥ १
 किय-गाग-गरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
 अट्टविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
 वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ट-णेह ॥ ४
 वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
 सुर-मउड-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ट-पाय ॥ ६
 अक्खय अणन्त णहयलँ-सहावँ^७ ॥ ७
 पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तमँसामि^८ तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘परमेसर पर-सासणेहिँ^{१३}कहँ^{१४} जिण-सासणेँ^{१५} केम थियँ

सुवइ विवरेरी ।

कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगेँ^१ लोएँहिँ^२ ढंकरिबन्तएहिँ^३
 जई कुम्मँ^४ धरियउ धरणि-वीदु
 जइ रोमहोँ^५ तिहुअणुँ^६ उवरेँ^७ माइ
 अणुणु वि खरदूसणेँ^८-समरेँ^९ देव
 किहँ^{१०} ‘तियमई-कारणेँ^{११}’ कविवरेण
 किह वाणर गिरिवर उबहन्ति
 किह रावणुँ^{१२} दह-मुहु बीस-हत्यु
 वरिसज्जु सुअई^{१३} किह कुम्भयणु

उप्पाइउ भन्तिउ भन्तएहिँ^{१४} ॥ १
 तो कुम्मु पडन्तउ केण ‘गीदु ॥ २
 तो रावणु कहिँ^{१५} तिय लेवि जाई ॥ ३
 पँहु जुज्जई सुज्जइ भिज्जु कैवँ^{१६} ॥ ४
 घाइज्जइ वालिँ^{१७} सहोयेण ॥ ५
 वन्धेविँ^{१८} मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
 अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्यु ॥ ७
 महिसा-कोडिहिँ^{१९} मि ण धाँइ अणु ॥ ८

9. 1 PS सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिँ. 3 P वाह. 4 SA तिहुयण.
 5 P ‘छत्त’. 6 P ‘गाणुभिण्ण’. 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणट्टणेह. 8 PS ‘मउडि’.
 9 S णहयलि. 10 PS ‘सभाव. 11 P गउत्तम, S गउत्तयु. 12 A सामिएण.
 13 P S ‘सासणेहि, A सासणिहिँ. 14 P S A कहि. 15 A ‘सासणि. 16 P
 डिआ, S डिआ.

10. 1 P S जग. 2 S भंति. 3 PS भंतिएहिँ. 4 PS जय. 5 PS कुम्म.
 6 SA तिहुयण. 7 P उवरि, A उयरि. 8 PSA कहि. 9 S जाइ. 10 P खरदूसण.
 11 P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरि. 12 P जुज्जई. 13 PS केम. 14 PS कह.
 15 A तीमई. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण. 18 S वाले. 19 SA वंशिवि. 20 P रामण.
 21 PS सुयइ. 22 SA कोडिहिँ मि. 23 PS चरइ.

[१०] १ हरोकियुक्तः. २ भ्रान्तयः. ३ सजययुक्तचित्तः. ४ धृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामाव-
 तार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ लीनमिते. ८ सुधीवेन. ९ अभिलषणशीलः.

पठ० चरि० २

॥ वत्ता ॥

जे^{२४} परिसैसिउ दहवयण पर-णारीहि^{२५} संमणुं ।
 सो^{२७} मन्दोवरि^{२८} जणणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणुं ॥ ९

[११]

६ तं गिसुणेंवि^१ वुच्चइ गणहरेण सुणें^२ सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १
 पहिलउ आयासुं अणन्तुं साउ गिरवेक्खुं गिरज्जणुं पलय-भाउ ॥ २
 तइलौकुं परिठ्ठिउं मज्झे^३ तासु चउदह रज्जुयं आयासु जासुं ॥ ३
 तेत्थुं वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणु थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं-पमाणु ॥ ४
 तहिं^४ जम्बूदीउं महा-पहारुं वित्थरेणं लक्खुं जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५
 ॥ चउ-खेत्त-चउदहं-सरि^५ णिवासु छविहं-कुलपवय-तइं-पयासु ॥ ६
 तासु वि अउभन्तरे^६ कणय-सेलु गवणवइ-उवरे^७ सहसेकं-मूल ॥ ७
 तहो^८ दाहिण-भाएं^७ भरहु थकु छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एक्कं-चकु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तहिं^९ ओसप्पि^८ णि-कालें^९ गए^९ कप्पयुरुच्छण्णी ।
 ॥ चउदहं-रयणविसेस जिहं कुलयर-उप्पण्णी ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ पैहु पडिसुइं सुयवन्तउ वीयउ सम्मइं सम्मइवन्तउ ॥ १
 तइयउं खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणे^२ दुज्जरु ॥ २
 पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु छट्टउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS ०णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.
 27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S गिसुणिवि, A गिसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.
 5 निरवेद्ध. 6 S गिरज्जणु. 7 A परिठ्ठिउ. 8 PSA मज्झि. 9 S रज्जु, A रज्जुय. 10 S
 यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA
 तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S ०पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.
 20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविहं फुलं. 22 S ०तलु, A तलु
 with marks of deletion. 23 S अउभन्तर, A अउभन्तरि. 24 PS उअरि. 25 S
 सहसिक्क. 26 S तहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासैं. 28 PA छलंडां. 29 P एक्क, A एक.
 30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवउप्पिणि. 32 P ०कालें, S कोलें. A ०कालि. 33 PS गय.
 34 P ०रुच्छण्णा, S ०रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS निम. 37 PS उप्पण्णो.

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइरात्तउ; marginally 'बहु सुयवन्तउ' पाठे. 2 P पडिसुइ.
 3 S सुम्मइ. 4 S सम्मइवन्तउ. 5 P तइअउ. 6 PS रणि.

[११] १ सर्वगतः. २ कर्तृरहितः. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्ध. ५ भरतैरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ
 एवं चतुःक्षेत्रस्य.

सत्तमु चारु^१-चक्खु चक्खुभउ^२
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे^३
'अहो परमेसर कुलयर-सारा
तं गिणुणेवि णराहिउ धोसइ
पुव्व-विदेहे^४ तिलोआणन्दे^५

तासु काले उप्पज्जइ विम्भउ ॥ ४
सथलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ गिय-मणे^{१०} ॥ ५
कोउहल्लु^{११} महु एउ भडारा^{१२} ॥ ६
'कम्म-भूमि लइ एवहि^{१३} होसई^{१४} ॥ ७
कहिउ आसि महु परम-जिणिन्दे^{१५} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णव-सञ्झारुण-पल्लवहो^{१६}
आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ^{१७}

तारायण-पुप्फहो^{१८} ।
अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहो^{१९} ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामु^{२०}
पुणु साहिचन्दु^{२१} चन्दाहि जाउ
तहो णाहिहो^{२२} पच्छिम-कुलयरासु
चन्दहो रोहिणि व मणोहिराम
सा णिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त
तहो गिय-लायणु जे^{२३} दिण्ण-सोहु
पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जे^{२४} चारु
लोयण जि सहावे दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-णामु^{२५} ॥ १
मरुएउ पसेणइ णाहिराउ^{२६} ॥ २
मरुएवि सई^{२७} व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३
कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४
आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त^{२८} ॥ ५
मल्ल केवल्ल पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु^{२९} ॥ ६
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हार^{३०} भार ॥ ७
आडम्बर^{३१} पर कन्दोइ-माल ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

कमलासाए^{३२} भमन्तएण
मुहलीद्वयउ^{३३} कम-जुयल्ल

अलि-वल्लए^{३४} मन्दे ।
किं णेउर-सहे^{३५} ॥ ९

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुभउ. 9 S दिवायरं दसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहल्ल, A कोउहल्ल. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कम्म°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S धोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महु. 19 P °जिणेदं, A जिणिदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुप्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहें.

13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S णाहेराउ. 6 PS णाहिहि. 7 P सइ च्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमत्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुलिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आउंवर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिउलए, A अलिउलए, with the Anusvāra of °ए rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउं. 19 P नेउर°.

[१४]

तो ऐत्थन्तरे माणव-वेसें
ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोद-दलच्छिउं
सम्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहें^१
का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ
का वि देइ तम्बोलुं स-हत्थें
पाडइ का वि चमरु कर्म धोवइ
उक्खय-खग्ग का वि परिरक्खइ
का वि जक्खकदमैण पसाहइ

॥

वर-पलङ्के^२ पसुत्तियए^३
तीस पक्ख पट्ट-पङ्गणए

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुविणावलि^४ दिट्ठी ।
वसुहार-वरिड्डी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ मयंगलु मय-गिल्ल-गण्डु
दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं पईहरच्छि
दीसइ गन्धुकड-कुसुम-दामु
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु
दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसुं वण्णुं
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु
दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहलु
दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु

॥

दीसइ वसहुक्खय-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २
दीसइ छण-यन्दुं मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिब्भमन्तु ॥ ४
दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णुं ॥ ५
दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
दीसइ णागालउं सहुं धवलु ॥ ७
दीसइ धूमज्जउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सुविणावलि^४ सुन्दरिएं
गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहो

मरुदेविए^५ दीसइ ।
सुविहाणए^६ सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्थन्तरि. 2 S आउ. 3 S. missing. 4 P इंदायसि. 5 PS ससिवयणउ,
A ससिवयणिउं. 6 S कंदुजललच्छिउ. 7 P तेत्तहि, S तेत्तहिं. 8 P जेतहिं, S जेतहि. 9 S
रुपइ. 10 PS तंमोलु. 11 S सन्वाहरण. 12 PS सहु. 13 S वत्थे. 14 P कैय, S पय.
15 P विरवइ. 16 A डोयइ. 17 P उखय°. 18 PS पडिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खणउ अक्खइ.
20 S क. 21 PS देविहे. 22 PS °पल्लं. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइ. 24 A सुहणावलि.
15. 1 P °मिळु. 2 S वसहुक्खय°, A वसहु उक्खय°. 3 P पंचमुहुं, A पंचसुहं.
4 PS गंधकुड. 5 P °इंदु. 6 P परिममंतु, A परिभमंतु. 7 S कलस. 8 P corrected to
वत्तु. 9 S °छत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सव्व. 12 P परिप्फुरंतु. 13 PS धयधयंतु. 14 A
सिबिणावलि. 15 PS मरुएविए. 16 A दीसइ. 17 PS सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइ.

[१४] १ (P's reading) कच विरोलति (?).

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीडु
जसु मङ्गल कलसं महा-समुह
तहो दिवसहो लगेवि अङ्गु वरिसु
लहु णाहि-णारिन्दहो^१ तणर्थ^{११} गेहु
थिड गढभन्निन्तरे^{१२} जिणवरिन्दु
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम
जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिड तेय-पिण्डु

‘तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १.
णह-मण्डउ महिह^२ खम्भ-गीडु ॥ २
मज्जनयं-काले^३ वत्तीस इन्द’ ॥ ३
गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
अवइणुं भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
णव-णलिणि-पत्ते^४ णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६
अणु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१०

मोहन्धारे-विणासयरु
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु

केवल-किरणायरु ।
सैंइं भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं पडम्भवरिए
‘जिण-जम्मुपत्ति’ इमं^{१३}

धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
पढमं चिय साहियं^{१४} पढं ॥ १० १५

*

[२. विईओ संधि]

जगे-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं^{१५}

तइलोकहो मङ्गलगारउ ।
मेरुहिं^{१६} अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे
भावण-भवणेहिं^{१७} सङ्ग पवजिय
विन्तरं-भवणेहिं^{१८} पडह-सहासइं^{१९}

अट्टोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १
णं णव-पाउसें^{२०} णवं धण गजिय ॥ २
दसे-दिसिवह-णिगयं^{२१} णिग्वोसइं^{२२} ॥ ३

16. 1 PS विहसेप्पिणु. 2 PS एव. 3 SA तिहुअणं. 4 P ण्हवणपीडु. PSA महीहर. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जनए, S मज्जनइ. 8 S कालि. 9 पारेंदहु. 10 S तणइ. 11 A गेहि corrected to गेहु. 12 A अवयणु. 13 P गढभन्निन्तरे, S गढभन्निन्तरे. 14 PSA पत्ति. 15 A मोहंधारे. 16 P णं सइं, S णं सइ, A सइ. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S missing. 19 A साहियं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 P S सुरेहि. 4 PA मेरुहि. 5 A भवणेहिं. 6 P पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेंतर. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 P S सहासइ. 11 S दश. 12 S णिगय. 13 P णिग्वोसइं, S णिग्वोसइ.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं परियाणिउं जेहिं
तिहुअणं-सामि भणेवि

तं तेहिं सहुं विण्णासिउ ।
णियं-णिय-विण्णाणुं पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

५ पहिलउ कलसु लइउं अमरिन्दें^२
तइयउं सरहसेण जमराए^३
पञ्चमु वरुणें समरें^{१०} समत्थें
सत्तमउ^{१२} वि^{१३} कुवेर^{१४}-अहिहाणें
णवमउ संभाविउं धरणिन्दें^{१७}
१० अण्ण कलस उच्चाइयं^{१८} अण्णेहिं^{२०}
सुरवर-वेळि अछिण्णै रएप्पिणु
खीर^{२१}-महण्णवें खीरु^{२४} भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं हुअवहेण साणन्दें^२ ॥ १
चउथउं गेरिय-देवें आपं ॥ २
छट्टउ मारुण सइ^{११} हत्थें ॥ ३
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं ईसाणें ॥ ४
दसमउं कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दें ५
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं^{२१} ॥ ६
चत्तारि वि समुह लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
अण्णहों अण्ण समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं^{२६}
णं णक्ख-पाउस-कालें

बहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} जिणवर ।
मेहेहिं^{२७} अहिसिउ महीहरु^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} सुरवर-सारउ
तो^{२९} एत्थन्तरें^{३०} हय-पडिक्खें
कण्ण-जुअलु जग-णाहहों विज्जइ
२० सेहरु सीसे^{३०} हारु वच्छत्थलें

जय-जय-सहे^{३१} ण्हाविउ^{३२} भडारउ ॥ १
गेण्हेवि^{३३} वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २
कुण्डल-जुअलु इत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ ३
करें^{३४} कङ्कणुं कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें^{३५} ॥ ४

22 P परिभाणिउं, A परिभाणिउं. 23 P ततेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. 24 S सहु. 25 S A तिहुयण. 26 P णिअ. 27 S °विणाणु.

5. 1 S कियउ, A लयउ. 2 S अमरेंदें, A अमरिदें. 3 P वीयउ 4 A हुअवहेण. 5 PS आणंदें, A साणंदें. 6 P तइअउ. 7 P सरहसेण. 8 S जमराए. 9 P चउथउ. 10 PS समरें, A समरि. 11 SA सइ. 12 PA सत्तमउ. 13 PS missing. 14 P कुवेर. 15 SA लयउ. 16 P संभासिउ. 17 S धरणेंदें. 18 S दसमउ, A दसमउ. 19 P उच्चाइय. 20 S अण्णेहि, A अज्जहि. 21 A गण्णेहि. 22 PSA अछिण्ण. 23 P खीर. 24 S खीर. 25 PS सुरेहि. 26 S कलसहि, A कलसहि. 27 S मेहेहि. 28 S भडारउ.

6. 1 P °कलसहि, S कलसहि. 2 S °सहिहि. 3 S ण्हावि. 4 S सो. 5 P इत्थन्तरि, S इत्थन्तरि. 6 P गेण्हेवि, S गिण्हेवि, A गेण्हेवि. 7 SA °जुअलु. 8 S °जुअलु, A °जुअलु. 9 P आइज्जइ. 10 S सीसि. 11 S करि. 12 PS कंकण. 13 S करिअले.

[६] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहों¹⁴ तिलउ थवन्तें¹⁵ मणें¹⁶ आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्तें ॥ ५
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहों वन्दण¹⁷ 'जय' तिहुअण¹⁸-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६
 जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय¹⁹ जय तियसिन्द²⁰-विन्द²¹-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
 जय णह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण तरुण-तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८
 जय-णमिण्हि²² णमियं पणविज्जहि²³ अरुहुं²⁴ वुत्तु पुणुं²⁵ कहों उवमिज्जहि²⁶ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जगं²⁷-गुरु पुणुं²⁸-पवित्तु
 भवें भवें²⁹ अम्हहुं³⁰ देज्ज³¹

तिहुअणहों³² मणोरहं³³-गारा ।
 जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[७]

णाय-णरामर-णयणाणन्दहों वन्दण-हत्ति करन्तहों इन्दहों ॥ १
 रूवालयणें रूवासत्तइं³⁴ तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तइं ॥ २
 जहिं³⁵ णिवडियइं³⁶ तहिं³⁷ जें पङ्कुत्तइं³⁸ दुबल-ढोरइं³⁹ पङ्के⁴⁰ व खुत्तइं⁴¹ ॥ ३
 वामकरङ्कुट्टं⁴² णिहारेंवि⁴³ वालहों तेत्थुं अमिउ संचारेंवि⁴⁴ ॥ ४
 पुणु वि⁴⁵ पडीवउ मयण-विचारंउ गम्पि अउज्झहें⁴⁶ थविउ भडारंउ ॥ ५
 सूरें⁴⁷ मेरुं-गिरि व परियञ्चिउ पुणु दस-सय करं⁴⁸ करेंवि पणञ्चिउ ॥ ६
 सालङ्कारु स-दोरुं स-णेउरु सञ्छरु संप्रिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७
 जणणिएं जं⁴⁹ जि दिहु अहिसित्तउ रिसंहु भणेंवि⁵⁰ पुणु रिसहु जें वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कालें गलन्तए णाहुं
 विवरिजन्तु कईहिं⁵¹

णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियहुइं⁵² ।
 वायरणु गन्थु जिहं⁵³ वहुइं⁵⁴ ॥ ९

14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवन्तें. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदणु. 18 SA तिहुयण.
 19 S परमप्पया. 20 PS तियसिन्द. 21 S विंदवदिय, A विंदविंदिय. 22 PS णमिअ,
 A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहि, S पणमिज्जइ. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहि.
 27 SA जय. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS वुत्तु अणहो. 30 PS मणोहर. 31 S भवि मवि.
 32 PS अम्हहु. 33 S देज्ज, A दिज्ज.

7, 1 P वंदन. 2 SA रूवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइ. 6 PS सहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पङ्कुत्तइ. 9 PS ढोरिव 10 A पङ्कि. 11 S पुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरंयु-
 ट्टप, S वामकरंयुडप. 13 SA णिहारिवि. 14 A अमिउं तिथु. 15 SA संचारिवि. 16 PS
 पडिवारउ. 17 P विचारउ, A विचारउ. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउ. 20 PS सूरि.
 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअंविउ. 22 A करिवि. 23 PS सडोर. 24 P संप्रिवारु अंतेउरु, S
 संप्रिवार अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S भणिवि. 27 PS जि. 28 PS णाह. 29 S परिय-
 इइ, A आयइइ. 30 S कईहि. 31 PS सिम. 32 S A वइइ.

[७] १ प्रगुप्तानि. २ मुखं उद्धेलयित्वा, ३ धर्मवन्तो (?) विचार्य.
 पठ० चरि० ३

[८]

अमर-कुमारैर्हि^१ सहुँ कीलन्तहों^२
 एक-दिवसे^३ गय पय कूवारै^४
 जाहँ^५ पसाएँ^६ अम्हे^७ धण्णा
 एवहि^८ को उवाउ जीवेवएँ^९
 तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ
 अण्णहुँ^{१०} असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ
 कइहिँ दिणेंहिँ^{११} परिणाविउं देविउ
 सउ पुत्तहुँ^{१२} उप्पणुं पहाणहँ^{१३}

१०

पुवहँ^{१४} लक्ख तिसडि
 चिन्ता मणें^{१५} उप्पण्ण

॥ घत्ता ॥

गय रज्जु करन्तहों जावेंहिँ^{१६} ।
 सुरवइ-महरायहों तावेंहिँ^{१७} ॥ ९

[९]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ
 मणें^{१८} चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु
 जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु
 जेण सीलु वउ णियमु ण नासइ
 एम वियप्पेंवि^{१९} छण-चन्दाणण
 'तिहुअण-गुरुहें जाहि ओलगएँ'^{२०}
 तं आएसु लहेंवि^{२१} गय तेत्तहें^{२२}
 पाउजिएँहिँ^{२३} पेउज्जिउ तक्खणें

२०

भोयासत्तउं णिएँवि^{२४} भडारउ ॥ १
 'करमि किं पि वइरायहों कारणु ॥ २
 जेण पवत्तइ तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
 जेण अहिंसा-धम्मु पयासइ' ॥ ४
 पुण्णाउस कोकिय'^{२५} णीलज्जण ॥ ५
 णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अगएँ' ॥ ६
 थिउ अत्थाणें^{२६} भडारउ जेत्तहें^{२७} ॥ ७
 गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लँक्खणें ॥ ८

8. 1 P कुमारहिँ, S कुमारै. 2 S कीलंतहु. 3 P पुवहु, S पुववह, A पुववहं 4 S लंघंतहु.
 5 P °दिवसि, 6 P S मुय. 7 S °वारै. 8 S जाह. 9 S पसायं, A पसाइ. 10 A अम्हइ. 11 A
 कप्पयर. 12 A उच्छिण्णा. 13 P S एवहि. 14 P जीवेवउ 15 A खाणि पाणि. 16 S A अण्णहु.
 17 S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. 18 S ति विज्जउ 19 S कइहि दिणिहि. 20 A परिणाविउं. 21 S
 °सुणंदावउ 22 S पुत्तहं, A पुत्तहं. 23 P उप्पण्ण 24 S पहाणह. 25 P °वाहुवलु. 26 S
 °अणुहरमाणह. 27 S पुववह. 28 S जाविहिँ, A जावहिँ. 29 P S मणि. 30 A तावहिँ.

9. 1 S तिहुयण°. 2 S P भोगासत्तु. 3 A णियवि. 4 S मण, A मणि. 5 S सुवि° 6 S
 पवत्तइ. 7 S पयासइ. 8 P विलप्पवि. S वियप्पिव. 9 S °थण°. 10 P S कोकिय. 11 P
 marginally corrected as णीलंजस, A नीलंजाण. 12 S A तिहुयण°. 13 S उलगइ.
 14 S लहिवि. 15 S तेत्तहिँ, A तेत्तहो. 16 S थविउ अत्थाणे. 17 S जेत्तहें. 18 P पाउजिएँहिँ,
 S पाउजिएँहिँ, A पाउजिएँहिँ.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूल्यदिग्भिः.

[९] १ गीत-मूल्य-वादित्र-त्रय-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुजितः (१) कृतः. ३ भरताज्ञशाले यथोक्तम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

रङ्गे¹⁹ पइठ्ठ तुरन्ति
विबभम-भाव-विलास

कैर²⁰-दिट्ठि-भाव-रस-रञ्जिये²¹ ।
दरिसन्ति²² पाण विसजिय²³ ॥ ९

[१०]

जं जीलज्जणं पाणोहि²⁴ मुक्की²⁵
'धिद्धिगत्यु' संसारु असारउ
अण्णहो अण्णु करइ मिच्चत्तणु'
लोयन्तियहि तामं पडिवोहिउ
उवहिहि¹² णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ¹³
णट्ठइ¹⁴ दंसण-णाण-वरित्तइ
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइ

जाय जिणहो तां सङ्क गुरुक्की ॥ १⁵
अण्णहो⁸ अण्णु होइ कम्मरउ ॥ २
तं जि हूउ वइरायहो⁹ कारणु ॥ ३
'चार देव जं सइ¹⁰ उम्मोहिउ¹¹ ॥ ४
णट्ठउ धम्मं सत्थु परिवाडिउ¹⁴ ॥ ५
दाण-झाण-संजम-सन्मत्तइ ॥ ६¹⁰
तिणिण गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥ ७
पइ¹⁵ होन्तेण हवन्तु असेसइ¹⁷ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ
'पइ²⁰ विणु सुण्णउं मोक्खु'

चउ-दिमु चउं देव-णिकाया¹⁹ ।
णं जिण-हक्कारा आया²² ॥ ९

[११]

सिविया-जाणें सुरवर-सारउं
देवैहि²³ खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ
ताहि उववणें थोवन्तरुं थाएँवि
'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्तें
मुट्ठिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउं
गेण्हेवि¹⁴ जण-भण-णयणाणन्दे

जय-जय-सद्धे चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १
णिविसें⁴ तं⁵ 'सिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २
भरहहो राय-लच्छि कैरें लाएँवि ॥ ३
किउ पयागे¹⁰ णिक्खवणुं तुरन्तें ॥ ४²⁰
चामीयर-पडलोवरें¹³ थविचउ ॥ ५
चित्तउं¹⁵ खीर-समुद्धे¹⁶ सुरिन्दें ॥ ६

19 s रंणि. 20 s कतं. 21 s A 'रंजिया. 22 P दरिसत्तिप. s हरिसत्तिप. 23 s विसजिया.

10. 1 P जीलज्जल. 2 P पाणहि, s पाण. 3 s विमुक्की. 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्यु, 5 धिगधिगेत्तु. 6 A अण्णहु. 7 P s होउ. 8 s वयरायहु. 9 P s चाव. 10 P सइ, s सइ. 11 P A उम्मोहिउ, s उम्मोहिउ. 12 P उवहिउ, s उवहिउ, A उवहिहि. 13. s कोडिउ कोडिउ. 14 P s धम्म. 15 P पडिवाडिउ. 16 s णट्ठइ. 17 P s असेसइ. 18 s missing. 19 P A 'णिकाय. 20 s पइ. 21 P सुण्णउं, A सुवउं. 22 P A जाय.

11. 1 P सिविया. 2 P 'सारउं. 3 s देविहि, A देविहि. 4 s णिविसि. 5 A तं. 6 s सिद्धत्थु परायउ. 7 P s तहि उववणि. 8 P थोवन्तरि, s थोवन्तरे. 9 s करे लाइवि. 10 A पयागि. 11 P A णिक्खवणु. 12 P लइयउ. 13 P s पडलोवरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 P A नेहेवि. 15 A चित्तउं. 16 P s A 'समुद्धि.

तेण समाणु सणेहें^{१७} लइयाँ
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संघाएं

रायहें^{१८} चउ सहास पवइयाँ ॥ ७
अन्हु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं^{२१} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पवणुदुयउं जडाउ
१० सिहिहें^{२४} वलन्तहों णाई^{२५}

रिसहों रेहन्ति विसालउं ।
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउं ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलु वीसत्थउं
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया
सीउण्हें^{२६} तिस-भुक्खेंहि^{२७} खामियं
१० चालण-कण्डुयणइं^{२८} अलहन्ता
घोर-वीर-तव-चरणेंहि^{२९} भग्गा
केण वि महियलें^{३०} घत्तिउ अप्पउ
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओएं^{३१}
को वि फलइं^{३२} तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइं

थिउ छम्मासुं पलम्बियं-हत्थउ ॥ १
ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २
जिम्भण-णिहालसेंहि विणामियं ॥ ३
अहि-विच्छियं-परिवेदिजन्ता ॥ ४
णोंसेवि सलिलु पिएवएं^{३३} लग्गा ॥ ५
‘हो हो केण दिहु परमप्पउ ॥ ६
तो किर तेण काइं^{३४} परलोएं^{३५} ॥ ७
‘जाहुं^{३६} भणेवि को^{३७} वि काणेक्खइं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि
‘कल्लएं^{३८} देसहुं^{३९} काइं^{४०}

आमेहेंवि^{४१} चलण जिणिन्दहों^{४२} ।
पक्खत्तरु भरह-णरिन्दहों^{४३} ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं^{४४} तेहएं^{४५} पडिवन्नएं^{४६} अवसरें
२० ‘अहों अहों कूड-कवड-णिग्गन्थहों
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-गाहणें
‘फलइं-म तोडहों^{४७} जलु मा डोहहों

दइवी वाणि समुट्टिय अम्बरें ॥ १
कापुरिसहों^{४८} अणार्य-परमत्थहों ॥ २
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
णं तो णीसङ्गत्तणु छण्डहों^{४९} ॥ ४

१७ P सणेहिं. १८ P लइया. १९ S रायह. २० P पवइया. २१ P काउसाएं, S काउसायं.

२२ P S पवणुदुयउ. २३ S विसलहु. २४ S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. २५ P S णाह. २६ A ‘मालउं.

१२. १ P अचलु वि. २ P S सिवसत्थउ. ३ P S छम्मास. ४ P S विलंबिय.

५ P S सीउण्हें, A सीउण्हेंहि. ६ P ‘भुक्खहिं, S ‘भुक्खहिं. ७ S खामिया, A खामिय.

८ S विणामिया, A विणामिय. ९ P ‘कण्डुयणइं, S ‘कण्डयणइं, A ‘कण्डुयणइ. १० S ‘विच्छियं.

११ P S ‘चरणें. १२ S णासवि सलिल पिएवय लग्गा. १३ P पिएवय. १४ P S महियलि.

१५ A भो भो दिहु केण परमप्पउ. १६ P णिउएं. १७ A काइ. १८ S परलोयं. १९ S A फलइ.

२० S तवखइ. २१ S A जाहु. २२ P S कोइ. २३ P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइं. २४ P A

आसेहिवि, S आमिहिवि. २५ S जिणेंदहो. २६ S कल्लइ. २७ P S देसहु, A देसमि. २८ P काइ.

१३. १ P S तहि. २ P तेहय. ३ S पडिवण्णइ. ४ P S कवडकूड. ५ A कपुरिसहो. ६ S

अणार्य. ७ P S जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो. ८ A तोडहु.

तं गिसुणेंवि^९ तिस-भुक्खादण्णोंहिं
अण्णोंहिं^{१२} अण्ण समय उप्पाइय^{१४}
कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-णन्दण
वेणिं^{१६} वि विहिं^{१९} चलणोंहिं^{२०} णिविंडेप्पिणु

उद्धूलिउ अप्पाण^{१०} अण्णोंहिं^{११} ॥ ५
तंहिं^{१५} अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय^{१७} ॥ ६
वर-करवाल-हत्थ णीसन्दण ॥ ७
थिय पासेहिं^{१८} जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहिं^{२३}
एउ ण जाणहुं^{२४} आसि

‘वुत्तउ वि^{२५} ण वोळइ^{२६} णाहो^{२७} ।
किउं^{२८} अम्हहिं^{२९} को अवराहो^{३०} ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहि^१ सुर-सारा
अण्णहुं^३ देसु विहज्जेवि^४ दिण्णउ^५
अण्णहुं^६ दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर
अण्णहुं^७ दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ
एम जामे^८ गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो^{१४}
अवहि पउज्जेवि^{१७} सप्परिवारउ
लक्खिउ विहिं^{२०} मि मज्जे परमेसर
तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरि^{२३} देप्पिणु

तो वरि एकसि वोळि^२ भडारा ॥ १
अम्हहुं^३ किं पहु णिहाखिण्णउ^४ ॥ २ १०
अम्हहुं^५ काइ^{१०} कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
अम्हहुं^{१३} आलावेण वि संसउ^{१४} ॥ ४
आसणु चलिउ^{१५} तामे^{१६} धरणिन्दहो^{१७} ॥ ५
आउ खणद्धे^{१८} जेत्युं^{१९} भडारउ ॥ ६
ससि-सूरन्तराले^{२०} णं मन्दरु ॥ ७ १५
जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पुच्छि^{२६} धरणिधरेण^{२७}
थिय कज्जे कवणेण

‘विणिण वि उण्णाविथिं^{२८}-मत्था ।
उक्खथिं^{२९}-करवाल-विहत्था’ ॥ ९

९ s गिसुणिवि. १० A अप्पाणउं. ११ A अनेहिं. १२ अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. १३ s उप्पाइया. १४ P तहि. १५ A अवसरि. १६ s विण्णमि. १७ s पराइया. १८ P वेण्ण, s विणिण. १९ P s विहि. २० s चलणहि. २१ P णिविंडेप्पिणु. २२ s पासेहि, A पासेहिं. २३ P विणमीहि. A विणमीसहिं. २४ P s किं पि. २५ s वोळइ. २६ P s णाहु. २७ P न, A missing. २८ P s जाणहु. २९ P कंउ. ३० P अम्हे किं, s अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. ३१ P s A अवराहु.

१४. १ P देहे, A देहि किं पि. २ s वोळि. ३ P s A अण्णहु. ४ P s विहज्जिवि. ५ P A दिण्णउं. ६ s अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. ७ P s निंदाखिण्णउ, A निंदाखिण्णउं. ८ अण्णहु दिण्ण, A अण्णहं दिण्णु ९ s अम्हह, A अम्हहिं. १० P काइ ११ A अण्णहं दिण्णउं उत्तम वेसउ. १२ s अम्हह, A अम्हहं. १३ s जेम. १४ P जिणेंदहो. १५ A टलिउ. १६ s ताव. १७ P s A पउंजिवि. १८ s पणद्धे. १९ P विंथु, s जेत्यु, A तिंथु. २० A विहिं मि. २१ s मज्झि. २२ s A अंतरालि. २३ s भामरे. २४ P पुच्छउ. २५ s धरणिधरेण, A धरणिहरेण. २६ A अणामिय. २७ P उक्खय.

[१५]

तं गिसुणेवि दिण्णु पच्चत्तरु
 दूरट्ठाणु जाम तं पावहुँ^२
 तामं पिहिमि गिय-पुत्तहँ देप्पिणु
 ५ तं गिसुणेवि^१ विहसिय-सुह-यन्दे
 'गिरि-वेयहुहँ होहु पहाणा
 तं गिसुणेवि णमि-विणमिहिँ^{१०} वुच्चइ
 जइ गिगन्थु देइ सँइ हत्थे
 तं गिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएँवि^{१५}

१०

हत्थुत्थलिहँ तेण
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहिँ^{११} एक्कु^{२२}

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुँ ॥ २
 अम्हहँ थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु ॥ ३
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्देँ ॥ ४
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिँ राणा ॥ ५
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि नं रुच्चइ ॥ ६
 तो अम्हे^{१६} वि लेहुँ^{१४} परमत्थेँ ॥ ७
 थिउ अगएँ^{१०} सो मुणिवरु होएँवि^{११} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

गय वे^{१०} वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिँ^{११} विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तेहिँ अवंसरें उच्चाइय-वाहहँ^१
 १५ बहु-लायण-वण्ण-संपण्णउं^२
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चच्चल
 को वि सुवण्णैँ रुप्पयं-थालइँ
 को वि अमुल्लाहरणइँ डोयइँ
 सव्वइँ धूलि-समइँ^{२०} मण्णन्तउ
 २० जहिँ सेयसँ^{२३} दंसणु पाहिउ^{२४}

महि-विहरन्तहँ तिहुअण-णाहहँ ॥ १
 आणइँ को वि पसहेवि कण्णउं ॥ २
 रयणइँ को वि को वि वर मयगलँ ॥ ३
 को वि धणइँ^{१६} धण्णइँ असरालइँ ॥ ४
 ताइँ^{१०} भडारउ^{११} णउ अवलोयइँ ॥ ५
 पट्ठणु^{११} हत्थिणयुरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
 छुडु^{१६} छुडु गिय-परिवारहँ साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरट्ठाणु जाव, S दूरट्ठाणु जाव, A दूरट्ठाणु corrected to दूरट्ठाणु जाम.
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताव पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिमि. 5 PS गिसुणिमि. 6 A दिण्णउं.
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणदे. 8 P 'सेट्ठिहिँ corrected to सेट्ठिहिँ, S सेट्ठिह, A सेट्ठिदिहिँ. 9 P
 'विणमिहिँ, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिँ. 10 PS अण्णे, A अणे. 11 PS महि वि न.
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अम्ह वि, A अम्हहिँ. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.
 16 S अगम्ह, A अयक्कु corrected to अगह सो. 17 S होवि, A होमवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.
 19 A से वि. 20 S तेजउ. 21 PS 'सेट्ठिहिँ. 22. A इक्कु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिँ, A सेट्ठिहिँ.

16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवंसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line
 7 several lines are partly illegible in S. 4 SA तिहुअण. 5 S 'वण्णु.
 6 P 'संपण्णउं, S 'संपण्णउ, A 'संपण्णउं. 7 A जाणइँ. 8 PA कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ,
 S illegible, 10 S मयगल. 11 PS सुवण्णइ. 12 S रुप्पयं, A रुप्पियं. 13 A धणइ.
 14 PS अमुल्लाहरणइ, A अमोलाहरणइ, 15 PS A डोयइ. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.
 18 PS A अवलोयइ. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S 'समइ. 21 A हत्थिणाययुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तउइ.
 22 S जहि. 23 P सेअसँ. 24 PS पाहिउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[१६] १ वल. २ खगम.

‘अञ्जु पइहु^{२६} अणङ्ग-वियारउ^{२७} मँइ^{२८} पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
इक्खुरसहो^{२९} भरियञ्जलि जं जे^{३०} धेरें वसु-हार पवरिसियं^{३१} तं जे^{३२} ॥ ९
तामँ चउहिउ लोए^{३३} छाइउ^{३४} सच्च जें जिणु वारें^{३५} पराइउ^{३६} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ^{३७} ‘थाहु’ भणन्तु स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

वन्देवि^{३८} पइसारियउ णिहेलणु किउ चलणारविन्द-पक्खालणु । १
अण्णु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
पुप्फइ^{३९} अक्खयाउ वलि^{४०} दीवा धूव-वास जल-वास^{४१} पडीवा । ३
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें ससहर-सण्णिहेण मिङ्गारें । ४
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो^{४२} भरियञ्जलि^{४३} तावँ सुरेहिं^{४४} मुक्कु कुसुमञ्जलि । ५
साहुका^{४५} देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
कच्चण-रयणहँ^{४६} कोडिउ वारह^{४७} पडिय लैक्ख वत्तीसट्टारह^{४८} । ७
अक्खय-दाणु भणेंवि^{४९} सेयंसहो^{५०} अक्खयतइय णाँउ किउ दिवसहो^{५१} । ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउ^{५२} भडरउ^{५३} जं जे^{५४} सेयंसें^{५५} अप्पउ भावेंवि^{५६} ।
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दु^{५७} सिरें^{५८} स इँ भु व-जुवळु चडावेंवि^{५९} ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं प उ म च रि ए धणञ्जयासिय-स य म्भु ए व-कए ।
‘जिणवर-णिकखमणं’ इमं वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

26 s पइहु. 27 s °वियारो. 28 P सइ, s सइ. 29 P °अँजले, s अँजलि. 30 A जं जि.
31 P s A वरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जे. 34 P s ताव, 35 s लोयं. 36 P s छाविउ.
37 s A वारि. 38 s परायउ. 39 s णिग्गयाहु, A निग्गउ दाहु.

17. 1 P s चंदेवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द°. 3 P s अण्ण. 4 P पुप्फइ, s पुप्फइ. 5 P अक्ख-
इयाउ वल, s अक्खइपाउ वल, A अक्खयाउ वलि. 6 A जलवास with फ(?) superscribed
on ज°. 7 P s °इक्खुरसहं. 8 P s भरिअँजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 s सुरेहिं. 11 A साहु-
कार. 12 P रयणहिं. s रयणिहिं. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 s वारहं. 15 P s अट्टारहं, A अट्टारह
16 s भणिवि. 17 s णाउ. 18 A जिमिउं. 19 A भडारउं. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेअसं.
22 s A भाविवि. 23 P रिसहु जिण्डु. 24 s A सिरि. 25 P सइ भुयजुवळु, s सइ भुयजुयल.
26 s चडाविवि. 27 s इत्थ. 28 s °णिकखवण. 29 s चियं.

[१७] १ श्रीरंडेनार्चनं, पटकुलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

[३. तईओ संधि]

तिहुअण-गुरु तं गयउरु मेह्लेवि^१ खीण-कसाइउं ।
गंय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइउं ॥

[१]

- १ दीहर-कालचक्र-हएण वरिस-सहासैं^२ पुण्णएण ।
सयडासुह^३-उज्जाण-वणु दुकु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १
रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-गाएहिं^४ कुसुमिय-ल्या-वेहिं^५ पल्लव-णिहाएहिं ॥ २
कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहिं^६ मैहु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहिं ॥ ३
मरियल्लं^७ जीरुल्लं-कुडुम-कुडङ्गेहिं^८ णव-तिलय-वउलेहिं^९ चम्पय-पियङ्गेहिं ॥ ४
११ गारङ्ग-णगोह-आसत्थं-रुक्खेहिं^{१०} कङ्केलि-पउमक्ख-रुहुक्खे-दक्खेहिं ॥ ५
खज्जूर-जम्बिर-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहिं^{११} हरियाल-ठउएहिं^{१२} बहु-पुंत्तजीवेहिं ॥ ६
सत्तच्छया-संत्थि-दहिवण्ण-णन्दीहिं^{१३} मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दु-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहिं ॥ ७
वर-पाडली-पोफली-णालिकेरीहिं^{१४} कर्मन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहिं ॥ ८
कणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहिं^{१५} सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहिं ॥ ९
१२ हिन्ताल-तालेहिं^{१६} ताली-तमालेहिं^{१७} जम्बू-वरम्बेहिं^{१८} कळण-कयम्बेहिं ॥ १०
भुव-देवदारुहिं^{१९} रिट्टेहिं^{२०} चारेहिं^{२१} कोसम्मं-सजोहिं^{२२} कोरण्ट-कोजेहिं^{२३} ॥ ११
अञ्जइय-जूहीहिं^{२४} जासवण-मल्लीहिं^{२५} केयइए^{२६} जाएहिं^{२७} अवरहि^{२८} मि जाईहिं ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

- तहिं^{२९} दिट्ठउ सुमणिदुं^{३०} वड-पायउ थिर-थोरउ ।
२० वण-वणियहें^{३१} सुह-जणियहें^{३२} उप्परि धरिउ वं मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA मेह्लिबि, S मिह्लिबि. 3 SA °कसायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, B संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइ, S °सहासइ. 6 A सयडासुहुं. 7 S °ण्णायेहिं. 8 P °वेली°, illegible. 9 P निहाएहिं. 10 A मिरियल्ल°. 11 S जीरुख°. 12 S वउलेहिं. 13 P नारग°. 14 PSA खदक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °कणसनीवेहिं. 17 P °ठउएहें. 18 PS °पुत्तजीवेहिं. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंवेद. 21 S °पुक्कली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहिं. 23 S कर्मद°, A करवेंदि. 24 S °कन्थारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिट्टेहिं. 27 A चारुहिं. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोजेहिं, A कुजेहिं. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाईहिं. 32 P अवरहिं मि, SA अवरहिं मि. 33 PS तहिं. 34 A सुमिदिट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above मि and बि. 35 PS °जणियहिं. 36 PS उप्परि. 37 PS बि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[१] १ यतश्रमः. २ वीरकालचक्रहते सति. ३ मधुकः. ४ अतिमुक्तता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

तहिं थाएँवि परमेसरेंण
विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ
एकं-सुक-ज्ञाणगि-पलित्तहों
तियगारहों^१ ति-सल फेडन्तहों
पञ्चिन्दिय^२-दणु-दणु हरन्तहों
सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहों
णवविहुं^३ वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहों
सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहों
तेरसविहुं^४ चारित्तु चरन्तहों
पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहों
सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहों

आई-पुराण-महेसरेंण ।
सुक-ज्ञाणु आऊरियउं ॥ १
दो-गुण-धरहों दुविह-तव-तत्तहों ॥ २
चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइं^५ डहन्तहों ॥ ३
छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहों ॥ ४
अट्ट दुट्ट मय णिण्णासन्तहों^६ ॥ ५
दसविहु परमं-धम्म पालन्तहों ॥ ६
वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहों ॥ ७
चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहों^७ ॥ ८
सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहों ॥ ९
अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहों ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-ज्ञाणहों गव-माणहों
धवलज्जलु तं केवलु

अइपसणं-मुहयन्दहों ।
णाणुप्पणं जिणिन्दहों^८ ॥ ११

[३]

साहियं-णियं-सहाव-चरिउ
थिउ जिणु णिड्डुय-कम्म-रउ
पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु
किसलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउं
दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु
अण्णेत्तहें^९ ओणामियं-मत्था
अण्णेत्तहें^{१०} तिहुअणु^{११} धवलन्तउ

चउतीसइसयं-परियरिउ ।
णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरउ ॥ १
अण्णुप्पणुं धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
अण्णेत्तहें^{१२} असोउ उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३
अण्णेत्तहें^{१३} पसणु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
चामरिन्दे^{१४} थिय चमर-विहत्थीं ॥ ५
थिउ उट्ठणं-धवलं-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P सहि. 2 P आई°, s illegible. 3 P सेणु. 4 P आऊरियउ. 5 A एक. 6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P कम्मिन्धणइं, S कम्मिन्धणइं. 8 P पंचदियं. 9 P निचासतहो. 10 P णवविह. 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारित्तु धुरंतहो. 13 S चोइस°, A चउदह°. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P पसणु, S पसणु, A पसन. 16 P णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पणु, A णाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणंदहो.

3. 1. P सहाव. 2 S जिण°. 3 A चउतीसाइसयं. 4 S सा अइसह, A साइसयं. 4 P अण्णुप्पणु. 5 P पसण्णउं, S पसण्णउ, A संच्छण्णउं. 6 S अण्णेत्तहो. 7 A उप्पण्णउं. 8 P अण्णेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणाभियं, S उणाभियं. 11 S चामरेंद. 12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुअण, A तिहुअण. 15 P उट्ठणं.

पउ० चरि० 4

अण्णेत्तहें^{१६} सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ
दिव्वं^{१७} भास अण्णेत्तहें^{१८} भासइ

णं पक्खुहणें महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७

अण्णेत्तहें^{१९} कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८

कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहें वासइ ॥ ९

णं थिय पुण्णं-पुज्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

अट्ट वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

॥ वत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइ^{२१}

जसु सिद्धइ^{२२}

पर-समाणुं जसु अप्पउ ।

गह-चकहो^{२३}

तइलोकहो

सो जे^{२४} देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

वारह-जोयण-पोहिमउं

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउं ।

॥ चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु

सुर-णिम्मविउं समोसरणु ॥ १

तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभाविउं

वारह कोट्टा सोलहं वाविउ ॥ २

माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिडिय

कच्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३

चउ गोउरइं हेम-परियरियइं

णव णव थूहइं तहिं^{२५} वित्थरियइं ॥ ४

दह धय पडमं-मोर-पच्चाणण

गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५

॥ अणु वि वत्थ-चक-छत्त-द्धय

फरहरन्त अच्चन्तं समुण्णय ॥ ६

एक्केकएं धएं^{१२} अहिणव-छायहुं

सउ अट्टोत्तरु चित्त-पडायहुं^{१३} ॥ ७

तं समसरणु परिडिउ जावहिं

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउं तावहिं ॥ ८

चलियइं आसण्णइं अहमिन्दहुं

विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द-णरिन्दहुं ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ जिण-संपइ

जाणावइ

सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दइहुं ।

किं अच्चइहुं

आगच्छइहुं

जाहुं भडारउं वन्दइहुं ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 PS अण्णेत्तहि, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 PS चिन्धइ. 22 PS सिद्धइ. 23 P °समाणु. 24 S गहचकहु, A गयपक्खडो with चक superscribed above पक्ख. 25 SA ति.

4. 1 P पोहिमउं, S पोहिमउ, A पोहिमउं. 2 P सुवण्णमउं, S सव्वसुवण्णमउं, 3 PS णिम्मविय. 4 P पभाविउं, A पभाविउ. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोउरइं, S गोउरइ, A गोयरइं. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिजियरियइं. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 PSA तहि वित्थरियइ. 10 S पौम°. 11 SA अच्चन्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तवडायहु. 14 S जावहि, A जाविहिं. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A तावहि. 17 PS आसण्णइ. 18 PS अहमिन्दहुं. 19 S °अमरेंद°. 20 PS °णरिन्दहुं, A °णरिन्दहु. 21 P °वन्दहु, S विन्दहु. 22 S अच्चहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 PS जाहु. 25 A भडारउं.

[४] १ गौडनिस्तारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[५]

तं गिजुणेंवि^१ पउरामरेंहि^२
 मणि-रयण-प्यह-रज्जियइं
 केहि^३ मि मेस महिस विस कुज्जरं
 केहि^४ मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम
 केहि^५ मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम
 केहि^६ मि वगध सिंघ गय गण्डा
 केहि^७ मि सुंसुआर^८ मच्छोहर
 दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियं
 बहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तइं
 विम्भमं-हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिं

कडय-मउडं-कुण्डल-धरेंहि^९ ।
 गिय-गिय-जाणइं सज्जियइं । १
 केहि^{१०} मि तच्छं रिच्छं मिग सम्बर॥ २
 केहि^{११} मि हंस मज्जरं विहङ्गम॥ ३
 केहि^{१२} मि रहवर णरवरं जङ्गम ॥ ४
 केहि^{१३} मि गरुड कोञ्च कारण्डां ॥ ५
 एमं पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
 विन्तरं अट्ट पञ्च जोईसियं ॥ ७
 ईसाणिन्दुं वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८
 परिमिउं चउवीसञ्छर-कोडिहिं^{१४} ॥ ९

॥ धत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{१५} वलु कियं-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहों ।
 धाइय णर कट्टिय-धर^{१६} सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहों ॥ १०

[६]

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ताव गलिय-दाणोज्जरउं कण्ण-चमर-हयं-महुयरउं ।
 जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ परिवट्ठिउं अंइरावणउं ॥ १
 जोयण-लक्ख-पमाणुं परिट्ठिउ वीयउ मन्दरु णाईं समुट्ठिउ ॥ २
 उप्परि पेक्खणाईं पारद्धइं चामीयर-तोरणइं णिवद्धइं ॥ ३
 उग्गिभय धय धूवेन्तइं चिन्धइं कियंइं वणइं फल-फुल्ल-समिद्धइं ॥ ४

२०

5. 1 s गिजुणिवि. 2 s पवरा. 3 s मौड. 4 A धरेंहि. 5 A केहि मि. 6 s कुंजरा.
 7 P मच्छ. 8 P S रिच्छ. 9 SA केहि मि. 10 P S मयूर. 11 S नरवर. 12 P कारंड.
 13 S सुंसुआमार. 14 P S एव. 15 S णिवासिया. 16 P चेंतर. 17 S जोयसिया.
 18 P S कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाण्डु, A ईसाणिहु. 20 P S विम्भव. 21 A परिमिउं.
 22 P S कोडिहि. 23 P पेक्खेवि, S पेक्खि. 24 P S कड. 25 P कट्टिअघर, A कट्टियकर.
 6. 1 P S दाणोञ्छर. 2 P मय. 3 A महुंयरउं. 4 P S परिवट्ठिअ. 5 P A अइरावणउं.
 6 A माणु. 7 P S णाई, A नाई समुट्ठिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाई, S पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 S
 तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवेन्तहि, S धूयंतहि. 12 S चिन्धइ. 13 S कियइ. 14 P S समिद्धइ.

[५] १ आधाभिः (१), २ ईशानेन्द्र आगतः. ३ इन्द्रस्य.

[६] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, सुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी क कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका नृत्यं करोति अतिभक्त्या । सुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलिनी २००००, कमल २५०००००, दल २७०००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००००.

पोक्खरणिउं^{१६} णव पङ्कय सरवर
तहिं^{१७} अइरावणें गलगज्जन्तए^{१८}
विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहिं^{२०}
चडिउ पुरन्दरु मणें परिओसे^{२१}
१ वन्दिणं^{२३} फम्फावर्येहिं पढन्तेहिं^{२५}
इन्दहो तणिय रिद्धि अवलोएवि^{२८} के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि^{२९} ॥ १०

॥ घटा ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं कं दिवुं भरहे^{३१} करेसहुं^{३२} ।
जे^{३३} दुल्लहु जण-वल्लहु इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं^{३४} ॥ ११

११

[७]

तामं सुरासुर-वाहणइं^३ फलइं^३ व सग-दुमहो^३ तणइं ।
जिणवर-पुण-वाय-हयइं^४ हेट्ठा^३मुहइं समागयइं ॥ १
अवरोरपरुं चूरन्त महाइयं गिरि-मणुसोत्तर-सिहर पराइयं ॥ २
णिय-करे^{१०} खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दरु उच्चासर्ण-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
११ जाइं^{१५} विउवण-सत्तिपे^{१६} हयइं^{१७} तुरिउं ताइं आमेलहुं रुअइं^{१८} ॥ ४
थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें सव्वं पडीवा तेण जि वेसें^{२२} ॥ ५
णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहिं^{२३} तेत्तहे^{२४} दुक्कु समोसरणे जिणु जेत्तेहिं ॥ ६
सयल वि दूरोणाविय-मत्था सयल वि कर-मउलज्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७
सयल वि जयजयकार करन्ता सयल वि^{२७} थोत्त-सय्यइं पढन्ता ॥ ८
२० सयल वि अप्पाणइं दरिसन्ता णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरणिउ, A पोक्खरणिउं. 16 A मणोहर. 17 PS तहि. 18 S गलगज्जन्त 19 S सुधंत, A सुयत्तप. 20 P परिवाडिहि, A परिवाडिहिं. 21 S परितोसे, A परिओसे. 22 S हुंदुहि-णिघोसि. 23 S वंदण. 24 P फम्फावेहि, S फम्फावेहि. 25 S पढन्तेहि. 26 P कडिय-वालहि, S कडियवालहि. A कट्टिवालहि. 27 P न दिवहि, S ण दिवहि, A न दिवतिहि. 28 PS अवलोयवि. 29 P होयवि, S होहवि. 30 PS दिउ. 31 S भरहु. 32 PS करेसहु. 33 S जि. 34 PS पावेसहु.

7. 1 PS ताव. 2 PS साहणइं, फलइ. 3 S दुम्महो. 4 S हरइं. 5 P णं हेट्ठा^३मुहइं, S णं हेट्ठा^३मुहइं. 6 S अवरपरु. 7 S महाइया. 8 A मणुसुत्तर. 9 S पराइया. 10 A करि. 11 S खञ्जेवि. 12 A भणइं. 13 This half is missing in s. 14 PS उच्चासणु. 15 PS जाइ. 16 PS सत्तिप. 17 PS मयइं. 18 P तुरिअउ, S तुरियउ. 19 P असेलहु, S असेलहु. 20 PS रुयइ. 21 A पुणु with सव्व superscribed. 22 S वेसि. 23 P विवाणहि, S विमाणहि. 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तिहि. 25 P जेततो, S जेतहिं. 26 S दूरे. 27 S जयजयकार. 28 missing in s. 29 P सयाइ. 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ सौधमेन्द्रः. ३ कं दिवस भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तैहिं वेले^{३१}एँ सुर-मेल^{३३}एँ तेय^{३४}-पिण्डु जिणु छज्जइ ।
गयणङ्गणें तारायणें छण-मयलच्छणु णज्जइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिणएणें वहु-रोमञ्जुब्भिणणएणें ।
सप्परिवारें सुन्दरेंण थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरेंण ॥ १
‘जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय दर्य-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय ससि भव-कुमुय-पडिवोहण जय कल्लाण-गाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक्क-पियामह जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवह ॥ ५
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण महाउस जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाउस ॥ ६
जय कसायघण-पल्लयसमीरण जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय इन्दिय-गयउलें पञ्चाणण जय तिहुअण-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भज्जण जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरज्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु दुह-णासणु एवंहिं उण्णइ चडियउ ।
जे^{१०} होत्तेणें पवहन्तेणें जगु संसारें ण पडियउ ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु सो जिणवरु तं समसरणु ।
पेक्खेवि^३ उर्वणें अवयरिउं जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउं ॥ १
पइणें पुरिमतालें जो राणउं रिसहसेणु णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २
सो देवागमु णिएवि पहासिउ ‘को सयडामुह-वणें^{११} आवासिउं ॥ ३
कासु एउ एवडु पवुत्तणु जेण विमाणहिं णवइं णहज्जणु ॥ ४

31 P S तहि. 32 P केवलए, S वेल्ह. 33 P S °मेलइ. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °क्खंभुत्तिणएण, S °खंभुत्तिणएण, A °खंभुत्तिणएण. 2 P °भिन्नएण, S °तिणएण.
3 P S सपरिवारें, A सप्परिवारि. 4 S दद. 5 S भवकुमुय, A कुमुयभव. 6 S °हुया वह.
7 A °गयउल. 8 S A °तिहुयण. 9 P निक्कल निरवेक्ख निरंजन. 10 P S एमहि. 11 S उण्णइ.
12 A जि. 13 P हुंतएण, S होतएण. 14 P S पवहंतएण. 15 S A संसारि.

9. 1 A तं जि. 2 A समोसरणु. 3 P पिक्खवि, A पेक्खवि. 4 S उवणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं,
S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउं. 9 P S विसहसेणु.
10 P A पहाणउं. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउं. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A नमइ.

[८] १ महोत्कट (A gloss महाउत्कट). २ मानपर्वतभजने वज्रः.

[९] १ प्रभाषितवाच.

तं णिसुणेवि केणं अप्फालिउं
भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइं
केवल-गाणु तासु उप्पण्णइं
तं णिसुणेवि मरइं मेळिउ
तं समसरणु पइड्डु तुरन्तउ

‘एमं देव मंइं सव्वु णिहालिउ ॥ ५
महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो^१ थुव्वइ ॥ ६
अङ्ग-महागुणं^२हि-संपण्णइं’ ॥ ७
स-वल्लु स-अन्धुवगु संचलिउ ॥ ८
‘जय देवाहिदेव’ पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘तेए’^३ तेंण
‘ए’^४ वेसेणं

पइसन्तेणं
उहेसेणं

सुरहं मि विव्वभंमुं लाइइं ।
किं मयरज्जउ आइइं ॥ १०

[१०]

“ पेक्खेवि^१ तं देवागमणु
भव-भय-संपाहिं समल्लइउं
तेण समाणु परम गव्वेसर
चउ-कल्लाण-विह्वइं-सणाहहो
अवर वि जे^२ जे^३ भावें लइया
एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धं^४
अज्झिय-गणं^५हो सङ्ग के^६ वुज्झिय
थियं चउपासें परम-जिणिन्दहो
वइरइं परिसेसंवि थियं वणयं

सो जिणुं तं जि समोसरणु ।
‘रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १
दिक्खहं ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २
गणहर ते जि हूअं जग-णाहहो ॥ ३
चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४
तिणिण लक्ख सावयंहुं पसिद्धंहुं ॥ ५
देव वि दुक्कियं-कम्म-मंलुज्झिय ॥ ६
णं तारा-गंहि पुणिणम-चन्दं^७हो ॥ ७
महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुञ्जर^८ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

“ अहि णडलं वि थिय सयल वि एकीहिं उवसम-भावेंण ।
किय-सेवहो युरएवहो केवल-गाण-पहावेंण ॥ ९

15 A केग वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ, 17 A पुठ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयल. 20 PS बुचइ, A सव्वइ.
21 S सइ थुव्वइ, P संयुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णइ. 23 P गुणहिं, S गुणहि. 24 PA संपण्णइ.
25 S देवाहिदेव. 26 P तेए, S तेयं, A तेए. 27 S पइसन्तेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विमव.
30 P लाइयउ, S लायउ. 31 P हं. 32 PS वेसें. 33 PS उहेसि. 34 S मायउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खि. 2 A जिणवर. 3 PS भवमव, A भवमवमय. 4 P सहिपहिं, S सपहि.
5 S समल्लइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS ठिय. 8 S णरवर. 9 S विह्वइं. 10 A हूव.
11 S जे. 12 PS जे. 13 P समिद्धइं. S समिद्धइ. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P
पसिद्धइं, S पसिद्धइ. 16 P गणहं, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्कियं. 19 PS कल्लुज्झिय.
20 PS थिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 नह corrected to गह. 23 A इंदहो. 24 P S चइरइ.
25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुंजरा, A कुंजर. 29 S
णिउल. 30 S एक्कहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ) : ३ समत्वम्. ४ आतिहाय्यग्रुणाथ ऋद्धयश्च. ५ तस्य तेजसा.

[१०] १ वृषभतेनः जिनपुत्रः.

[११]

तामं विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि
वन्धं-विमोक्ख-कालचलंइ
पुग्गलं-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ
संजम-णियमं-लेस-वय-दाणंइ
सम्महंसणं-णाण-चरित्तंइ
णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-ज्झाणंइ
सायर-पल्लं-पुव्व-कोडीयं
कालंइ खेत्त-भाव-परदव्वंइ
णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्तं-सुरत्तंइ
तित्थयरत्तणांइ इन्दत्तंइ

कहइ तिलोअहो परम-मुणि ।
धम्माहम्म-महाफलंइ ॥ १
आसव-संवर-णिज्जरं-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाणंइ ॥ ३
सग्ग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्तंइ ॥ ४
सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउं-पमाणंइ ॥ ५
लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीयं ॥ ६
वारह अङ्गंइ चउदह पुंवंइ ॥ ७
कुलयरं-हलहर-चकहरत्तंइ ॥ ८
सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहइ समत्तंइ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

किं बहुवेणं आलावेण
णउ एकु वि तिल-मेत्तु वि

तिहुअंणें सयंलें गेविट्टु ।
तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्टु ॥ १०

[१२]

धम्मक्खाणुं सयलु सुणेवि
भव-भव-भयं-सय-गय-मणहो
केणं वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया
केहिं मि गुणवयाइ अणुसरियंइ
मउणाणत्थमियंइ अवरेक्कहिं

चञ्चलु जीविउं मणें मुणेवि ।
उवसमु जाउ सर्व्व-जणहो ॥ १
लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
केहिं मि सिक्खावयइ पधरियंइ ॥ ३
अण्णेहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्कहिं ॥ ४

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A वंधइ corrected to वंधवि. 4 PS °वलइ. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P योगल. 7 P °निज्जर. 8 P °नियम. 9 PS °दाणइ. 10 P °गुणट्ठाणइ, S °गुणट्ठाणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण. 12 PS °चरित्तइ. 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमित्तइ. 14 A सज्झायाज्ञाणइ. 15 PS °उच्छेहाउं. 16 P °पल्लव. 17 S °कोडीउ. 18 P °पयडीमउ, A °पइडीमउ. 19 P SA कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदवइ. 21 P SA अंगइ. 22 A पुवइ. 23 SA °मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तित्थयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कह. 28 PS बहुण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °मित्तु.

12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीवलोउ. 3 P S नवभय, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 P S सब्वहो. 5 A केहिं वि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियंइ, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P °णत्थमि-अइ, S °णत्थमियइ, A °णयमियइ. 9 P अण्णेकहि, S अण्णेक्कहिं. 10 P अण्णेहि, A अज्जहिं.

[११] १ त्रिलोक्य जीवाना धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यत्र कश्चित् तज्ज्ञाति.

[१२] १ लोचं कृत्वा.

जो जं मगइ तं तहों देइ^{११} हत्यु भडारइ^{१२} णउ खञ्जेइ^{१३} ॥ ५
 अमर वि गय सर्ममत्तु लपिण^{१४} णिय णिय-लिण^{१५}-वाहणहिं^{१६} चडेपिण^{१७} ॥ ६
 जिण^{१८}-धवलहों^{१९} वि धवलु सिंहासणु^{२०} पण्णारस^{२१}-विसट्ट-थेरासणु ॥ ७
 उन्निभय सेय छत्त^{२२} सिय-चामरु^{२३} दिव भास^{२४} भामण्डलु^{२५} सेहरु ॥ ८

५

॥ वत्ता ॥

तिहुअण^{२६}-पहु^{२७} हय-वम्महु^{२८} केवल-किरण^{२९}-दिवायरु ।
 तहों थाणहों^{३०} उज्जाणहों^{३१} गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तेहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों^{३२} सयल-गुहइ^{३३}-परमेसरहों ।
 पर-चक्केहि^{३४} मि णविय कम जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
 माल्लर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहं^{३५} छण्णवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहं ॥ २
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ णन्दणाहं^{३६} चउरासी लक्खइ^{३७} सन्दणाहं ॥ ३
 चउरासी लक्खइ^{३८} गयवराहं^{३९} अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहं ॥ ४
 कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुआहं^{४०} वत्तीस सहास^{४१} णराहिवाहं ॥ ५
 वत्तीस सहासइ^{४२} मण्डलाहं^{४३} कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहं ॥ ६
 णव णिहियइ^{४४} रयणइ^{४५} सत्त सत्त छक्खइ^{४६} इ मेइणि एक-छत्त^{४७} ॥ ७

११

॥ वत्ता ॥

जिह वपेण^{४८} माहपेण^{४९} लइइ^{५०} णाणु तं केवल ।
 तिह पुत्तेण^{५१} जुज्झन्तेण^{५२} स इं भुं य-वलेण^{५३} महीयलु ॥ ८

*

११ A देइ. १२ A भडारइ. १३ P खंजेइ. १४ A सम्मत्तइ. १५ A लपिण, A लेविण.
 १६ A णियवाहणहि. १७ P A चडेविण. १८ S जिण. १९ PS धवलो. २० A पण्णारह.
 २१ PS पण्डु. २२ A भासु. २३ PS भामण्डल. २४ S A तिहुयण. २५ PS णाण.
 २६ A तथहो.

१३. १ P तहि, S तहे. २ A णिहिनि. ३ A पारकेहि. ४ A दस पचासउ सहो. ५ P
 णंदणहं, S णंदणाहं, A णंदणाहु. ६ S A लक्खइ. ७ PS रवराहं. ८ A चउसी. ९ PS लक्खइ.
 १० PS गयवराहं, A गइवराहं. ११ PS हयवराहं. १२ A धेणुआहं. १३ P सहासइ णरवराहं,
 S सहासइ णरवराहं. १४ P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. १५ S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. १६ P S
 कम्मन्ति. १७ S A हलाहं. १८ P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. १९ S रयणइ. २० A छक्खइ.
 २१ P एकछत्त, S एकछत्त, A एयछत्त. २२ P S महपेण. २३ S लयउ. २४ P सयंभुन.
 २५ P S वलिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पद्मासनः (?).

[१३] १ विल्वफलवत्.

[४. चउत्थो संधि]

सट्टिहुँ^१ वरिस-सहासहिँ^२ पुंण-जयासहिँ^३ भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसिधर-धारउ^४ कलह-पियारउ चक्क-रयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

| | |
|--|---|
| पईसरइ ण पट्टणें चक्क-रयणु | जिह अबुहवर्भन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १ |
| जिह वम्भयारि-मुहें काम-सूत्थु | जिह गोईङ्गणें मणि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २ |
| जिह वारि-णिवन्धणें हत्थि-जूहु | जिह दुज्जण-जणें ^{१८} सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३ |
| जिह किविण-णिहेलणें पणइ-विन्दु | जिह बहुल-पक्खें खैय-दिवस-चन्दु ॥ ४ |
| जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसें ^{१६} अदबें | जिह सम्मदंसणु ^{१७} दूर-भवें ॥ ५ |
| जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धें रणणें | जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कणणें ॥ ६ |
| जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्में | जिह जीव-दया-वस पाव-कम्में ॥ ७ |
| पढम-विहत्तिहें ^{१९} तप्पुरिसु जेम | ण पईसरइ उज्झहें चक्कु तेम ॥ ८ |

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेवि^{१०} थक्कन्तउं विग्घु करन्तउं णारवइ वेहाविद्धउ ।
'कहहुँ मन्ति-सामन्तहों जय-जस-मन्तहों किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ मन्तिहं बुत्तु एमं 'जं चिन्तिहं तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिँ^२ रयणेंहिँ^३ समाण ॥ २

1. 1 S सट्टिहु, A सट्टिहिँ. 2 A सहासहं. 3 S जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 P S अवज्झ.
5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसिधर, A निसियससि. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसइ. 8 A अबुहवर्भन्तरि.
9 P वंभायारि. 10 S गोंदगणे. 11 P S मणे. 12 P णेवंधणि, S णिवंधणि. 13 S जणि.
14 A वेदु. 15 P दिवसि. 16 P S माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु. 18 P S दूरे. 19 S महुयर, A महुयरी.
20 P S दुग्गंध. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 S धम्में. 24 P जह. 25 A जीवदयक्खस.
26 S विहत्तिहिँ. 27 S उज्झहि. 28 S पिविक्खणि, A वेच्छेणि. 29 S थक्कउ.
30 S कहह. 31 A जयरसवतहो.

2. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, S एव. 4 S चित्तिहिँ,
A जोपहि. 5 S विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिँ, S रयणहि.

[१] १ पूर्णा यथो (?) भागा वाञ्छा वा यस्य, तेषु वा. २ गाचकसमूहः सज्जनाश्च.
३ क्षयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेयं (A शुक्लवितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा
तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपातुरो जातः.

णवणवइ सहास महागराहुं
अवराइ मि सिद्धइ जाइ जाइ
पर एक्कु ण सिद्धइ साहिमाणु
तित्थङ्कर-गन्दण तुह कणिट्ठु
१ पोअण-परमेसरु चरम-देहु
दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु

वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुं ॥ ३
को लक्खेवि^{१०} सकइ ताइ ताइ ॥ ४
सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
अट्टाणवइहि^{११} भाइहिं वरिट्ठु ॥ ६
अखलिय-मरइ^{१२} जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
णामेण वाहुवलि वल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियउ खन्तिए धरियउ जेइ सो कह वि वियट्ठइ ।
तो सहुं^{१३} खन्धावारें एक्क-पहारें पइं मि देव दलवइइ ॥ ९

१०

[३]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दट्ठाहरेण
पट्ठविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु
जइ णउ पडिक्खणु कयावि एम
सिक्खवियं महन्ता गय तुरन्त
११ पुज्जेवि पुच्छियं 'आगमणं काइ'
'को तुहुं को भरहु णं भेउ को^{१५} वि
जिह भायर अट्टाणवइ इयर
तिह तुहुं मि मडप्फरु परिहरेवि

भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
'बुच्चइ करें' केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३
णिविसद्धे पोयण-णयर पत्त ॥ ४
तेहि^{१०} मि कहियेइ वयणाइ ताइ ॥ ५
पुहवीसरु दीसइ गंप्पि तो वि ॥ ६
जीवन्ति करेवि^{११} तहो^{१२} तणिय केरा ॥ ७
जिउ रायहो केरी केर छेवि^{१३} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

११ तं णिसुणेंवि^{१४} भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिम्भच्छिय ।
'एक्क केर वप्पिकी'^{१५} पिहिमि^{१६} गुरुक्की अवर केर^{१७} णं पडिच्छिय ॥ ९

७ A णववइ, 8 PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. 9 PS देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. 10 P अवराह
वि, A अवराहं मि. 11 PS सिद्धइ. 12 A जाइ. 13 A लक्खिवि. 14 A इक्क. 15 S
णवइहि भाइहि. 16 SA पोयण. 17 S मरइ. 18 PS वीरत्तकालु. 19 P धरिअउं.
20 PS कह व. 21 PS सहु. 22 P पक्क. 23 P पइं वि, S पइं वि, A पइं मि.

3. 1 PA करि. 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खविय. 4 S तुरंत, A तुरंता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A
निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्त. 7 S पुज्जिवि. 8 P पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगणु. 10 A तेहिमि.
11 P कहियेइ, S कहियइ. 12 SA वयणाइ. 13 SA तुहु. 14 PA न, S त. 15 PS किंप्पि.
16 A पिहिवीसरु. 17 P तो वि गंप्पि, S तो वि गंप्पि. 18 S करिवि. 19 S सहु. 20 PA तुहुं.
21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि. 24 P णिम्भच्छिअ, S णिम्भच्छिया. 25 P
वप्पिकी. 26 A विहिमि. 27 A गुरुक्की. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिअ, P पडिच्छिअ, A
परियच्छिय.

[२] १ महा-आगर=धातुपतिस्थान. २ विषयते.

[३] १ भयस्यापि सीधेण. २ न परिज्ञाता.

[४]

पवसन्ते^१ परम-जिणेसरेण
तं अम्हहुं^२ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणुं^३
'सो पिहिमिहें^४ हँउं पोयणहों सामि
दिट्ठेण तेण किं^५ कवणु कज्जु
किं तहों^६ वलेण हँउं दुण्णिवारु
किं तहों वलेण पाइक्क-लोउ
जं गज्जिउ वाहुवलीसरेण
तं कोवाणलं-पजलन्तएहिं

जं किं^१ पि विहज्जेवि^२ दिण्णु तेण ॥ १
किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
णउ देमि^३ ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
किं तासु पसायं करमि रज्जु ॥ ४
किं तहों वलेण महुं पुरिसयारु ॥ ५
किं तहों वलेण सम्पयं-विहोउ^६ ॥ ६
पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
णिउभच्छिउ^७ भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

'जइ वि तुज्जु ईसु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिय-फलु आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे ।
गामुं सीसु खल्लं खेत्तुं वि सरिसव-मेत्तुं वि तो विणीहिं^८ 'विणु कप्पे' ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु
'कहों^१ तणउं रज्जु कहों तणउ भरहुं
सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गवु
णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कज्जु
परियलई जेण तहों तणउ दप्पु
वावल-भल्ल-कण्णिग-करालुं
तं सुणेवि^२ महन्ता गय तुरन्त

णं चन्दाइच्चहुं कुविउ राहु ॥ १
जं जाणहुं तं महु मिल्लेवि^३ करहु ॥ २
किर वसिकिउ मैइं मैहिवीदु सव्वु ॥ ३
कहों पासिउ 'णीसावण्णु' रज्जु ॥ ४
तं तेहउ कलपे देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
'मुग्गर-मुसुण्डि-पट्टिसं-विसालु' ॥ ६
णिविसंज्जे भरहहों पासु पत्त ॥ ७

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 PS विहंजिवि. 4 A दिअ. 5 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 6 P सुहनिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिमिहि. 8 PS हउ. 9 PS लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं. 15 S सायय. 16 P कोवानल. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P णिरुभच्छिउ. 19 PS इसु. 20 P चित्तिउ. 21 PS गामसीम. 22 A वल्ल. 23 S खेत्त. 24 P 'मेत्तु, S 'मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 PS चंदाइच्चहु, A चंदाच्चहं. 2 PS कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा. 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S मइ. 11 A महि. 12 A जाणइ. 13 S भीसावण्णु. 14 PS परगलइ. 15 S 'करोल्ल. 16 P मोगगर. 17 PS 'मुसुण्डि. 18 A 'पट्टिमं. 19 PS सुणिवि. 20 PS णिवसिद्धं, A णिविसाद्धं.

[४] १ (also A) प्रवजता. २ सदशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[५] १ द्वितीय-प्रभुरहितम्.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम

‘पइँ^{२१} तिण-सरिसो वि णँ^{२२} गणँइ देव ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी

रिउँ^{२३}-खय-कारी

णिउभउ माणें मेहाइउ ।

^{२४}‘मेइणि-रवणु समुड्डेवि’

रण-पिड्डुँ^{२५} मण्डेवि

जुज्झ-सैज्जुँ^{२६} थिय दाइँउ’ ॥ ९

[६]

तं णिसुणेंवि’ झत्ति पलित्तुँ^{२७} राउ

णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाउ ॥ १

देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूरु

सण्णज्झइ सरहसु सुहउ-सूरु ॥ २

आऊरिउँ^{२८} वलु चउरज्जु ताम

अट्टारह अक्खोहणिउँ^{२९} जाम ॥ ३

परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति

जे’ सन्दण-वेसें परिभमन्ति ॥ ४

^{३०}महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु

पउमक्खु सङ्खु पिङ्गलुँ^{३१} पचण्डु ॥ ५

णइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय

णं थिय बहु-भार्यहिं पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६

णव-जोयणाँ^{३२} तुङ्गत्तणेण

वारह सप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७

अट्टोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण

सहुँ^{३३} जक्ख-सहासें रक्खणेण ॥ ८

कों वि वत्थइँ^{३४} कों वि भोयणँइ देइ’

कों वि रयणँइ कों वि पहरँणँइ पेइ’ ॥ ९

^{३५}कों वि हर्यं गय कों वि ओसँहिउ धरँइ

विण्णाणाहरणँहुँ^{३६} को वि हेरँइ ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक-सेणावइ

हय-गय-गँहवइ

छत्त-दण्ड-णेमिस्सियं ।

काणणि-मणि-त्थँवँइ थिय खग-पुँरोहिय

ते वि चउदह चिन्तियं ॥ ११

[७]

^{३७}गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम

हेरिपँहिँ^{३८} कणिड्डुँहों कहिउ ताम ॥ १

‘सहसा णीसरु सण्णँहँवि देव

दीसइ पडिक्खु समुड्डु जेम’ ॥ २

21 P सइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणइ. 24 A रिउ. 25 P सेयणिरवणु. 26 A संमडेवि
27 S पइ, A पडि. 28 A मण्डि. 29 S सज्जि, A सज्जु. 30 S दाउउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A अक्खोहणिउ. 5 P जे. 6 P माणव सपँडु, S माणव सपिँडु, A माणवउ पँडु with स superscribed above उ. 7 P पिगल. 8 P मायहि. 9 P तुंगत्तणेण. 10 S वत्थइ. 11 P S भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 P पहरणइ. 14 P S देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरइ. 17 P S णाहरणइ. 18 P हरइ, A भरइ. 19 S णेमिस्सिया. 20 P थवइत्थिय, S थवइत्थिय. A थवइ थिय. 21 P पुरोहिय, S पुरोहिया. 22 S चिंतिया.

7. 1 S पर्यं गै, A पयाणउ. 2 S हिरिपँहि, A हेरिपँहि. 3 S कणिड्डुहो. 4 P S सण्णहि. ५

२ महादत्तः, मानसिरील्लथः. ३ प्रणुण..

[६] १ हतरोगाः ओषधयः. २ स्थापयति प्रयच्छति वा. ३ गृहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणेवि^१ स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु^२
पहुं पडह समाहय दिण्णं सङ्ख^३
किं कलयलु लइयइं^४ पहरणाइं^५
णीसरिउं^६ सत्तं सङ्खोहणीउं^७
भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि
हय हयइं^८ महा-गयं^९ गयवराहुं^{१०}

सण्णज्झइ पोयण-णयर-णाहु ॥ ३।
धयं दण्ड छत्त उन्मिय असङ्ख ॥ ४
कर-पहरं-पयट्टइं^{११} वाहणाइं^{१२} ॥ ५
एकं^{१३} सेण्णं^{१४} अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६
आसण्णइं^{१५} हुक्कं^{१६} वलं^{१७} वे वि ७
सवडंमुह^{१८} धयं^{१९} धयवडंहुं^{२०} देवि ॥ ८
भडं^{२१} भडहुं^{२२} महा-रह रहवराहुं^{२३} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइं^{२४}
एकमेक कोकन्तइं^{२५}

वहिय-हरिसइं^{२६}
रणं हक्कन्तइं^{२७}

कञ्चुय-कवय-विसट्टइं^{२८} ।
उभय-वलइं^{२९} अन्मिइं^{३०} ॥ १० ॥

[८]

अन्मिइं^{३१} वहिय-कलयलाइं^{३२}
वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइं^{३३}
लुअं-जुण्णं-जोत्तं-खण्डिय-धुराइं^{३४}
णिबहिय-भुअं-पाडिय-सिराइं^{३५}
गय-दन्त-छोहं-भिण्णुभडाइं^{३६}
पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइं^{३७}
मुसुमूरियं-चूरिय-रहवराइं^{३८}

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइं^{३९} ॥ १
अणवरयामेल्लियं-पहरणाइं^{४०} ॥ २
दारिय-णियम्ब-कप्पिय-उराइं^{४१} ॥ ३
धुय-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पणोच्चिराइं^{४२} ॥ ४
उच्चाइय-पडिपेल्लियं-भडाइं^{४३} ॥ ५
अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइं^{४४} ॥ ६
दलवहिय-लोहिय-हयवराइं^{४५} ॥ ७

5 PS सुणिवि. 6 S पलंबवाहो. 7 PS हु. 8 P दिज्ञ. 9 P संख. 10 AP धयच्छत्त-
दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A °पहय°. 14 PS °पयट्टइ.
15 P साहणाइं, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिउ, A नीसरिउं. 17 A संखोहणीहिं. 18 S
एक्काइसेण, A एक्काइसेण्ण. 19 P संखोहणीउ, A अक्खोहणीउ. 20 PS आसण्णइ. 21 S
हुक्कइ. 22 PS वलइ. 23 S सवडंमुह. 24 P धय. 25 PS धयवडहु. 26 PS हयइं. 27
S समागय. 28 PS गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडह, A भडहु. 30 PS रहवराहं. 31 S
°हरिसइ. 32 PS °विसट्टइ. 33 P कोकंतइं, S कोकंतइ, A कुकंतइं. 34 PS रोकंतइ. 35 S
°वलइ. 36 PS अन्मिइइ.

8. 1 PS अन्मिइइ. 2 PS °वाहुवलीसराइं, A °वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 PS °वाहणाइ.
4 S °मिलिय. 5 PS लुअ. 6 P जज्झ, S जण्ण. 7 S जत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 SA भुय. 10 PS
धुयखंभ, A धयवद्ध corrected from धुय°. 11 S °पण्हिराइं. 12 P भिण्णुभडाइं, S
भिण्णुभडाइ. 13 SA °भडाइ. 14 P °वडाइ. 15 P A °धयवडाइ. 16 S मुसुमूरिय°.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण क्षोभयति. २ भरतसेण्णे.

[८] १ छेदित-चरण-मुगलम् (reading जङ्ग). २ आर्षतं (? वाघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः.

रुहिरोल्लै^{१७} सैरैहिं^{१८} विहाविर्याइं^{१९} । णं वे वि कुसुम्भैहिं^{२०} रावियाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खैवि^{२१} वल्लै^{२२} धुलन्तइं^{२३} मँहिहिं^{२४} पडन्तै^{२५} मन्तिहिं^{२६} धरियं^{२७} 'म भण्डहों ।
किं वहिएण वराए^{२८} भड-संघाए^{२९} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{३०} वरि मण्डहों ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउं^{३१} जुज्झेवउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{३२} जल-जुज्झु पडीवरं^{३३} मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जो तिण्णि मिं^{३४} जुज्झइं^{३५} जिणइं^{३६} अज्झु^{३७} तहों^{३८} णिहिं^{३९} तहों रयणइं^{४०} तासु रज्जु ॥ २
तं णिसुणैविं^{४१} दुक्खुं^{४२} णिवारियाइं^{४३} साहणइं^{४४} वे वि ओसांरियाइं ॥ ३
लहु^{४५} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारखु^{४६} तेहिं^{४७} जिण-णन्द-सुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं ॥ ४
अवल्लोइउ भरहें^{४८} पेढमुं^{४९} भाइं^{५०} कइलासें^{५१} कँक्खण-सइलु^{५२} णाई ॥ ५
असियं^{५३}-सियायम्ब विहाइं^{५४} दिट्ठि^{५५} णं कुवल्लय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि^{५६} ॥ ६
पुणु जोइउं^{५७} बाहुवलीसरेण^{५८} सरें^{५९} कुमुय-सण्डु^{६०} णं दिणयरें ॥ ७
अवरामुह-हेट्ठा^{६१} मुह-मुहाइं^{६२} णं वर-वहुं^{६३} वयण-सरोरुहाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उवरिल्लिये^{६४} विसाल्ले^{६५} मिजडि-कराल्ले^{६६} हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परजियं^{६७} ।
णं णव-जोवणइं^{६८} ती चञ्चल-चित्ती^{६९} कुलवहु इज्जे^{७०} तज्जियं ॥ ९

[१०]

जं जिणैविं^{७१} ण सक्किउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{७२} पारखु^{७३} खण्णं^{७४} सल्लिल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जल्ले^{७५} पइइं^{७६} 'पिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्दं^{७७} णं माणस-सरवरें^{७८} सुर-गइन्द ॥ २

17 P रुहिरोल्लै. 18 S सैरैहि. 19 P विहाविआइं, S वहावियाइं. 20 P कुसुम्भे, A कुसुम्भए. 21 P पेक्खवि, S पिक्खवि. 22 S वल्ल. 23 S मँहिहि, A मँहिहिं. 24 P S पडन्तइ. 25 S मन्तिहि. 26 P धरिय, 27 P वराइ. 28 P दिट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. 29 P S वर.

9. 1 P पहिलउं. 2 A पडिउउ. 3 A वि. 4 P S जुज्झइ. 5 A जिणइं. 6 P तिहि. 7 P रयणइ. 8 P S णिसुणिवि, A णेवि. 9 P S जुज्झु, A दुक्खु corrected to उज्झु. 10 S णिवारियाइ. 11 S साहणइ. 12 S कसारियाइं, A असारियाइं. 13 P दिहु. 14 S णंदयु णंद. 15 A पडम. 16 P A भाइं. 17 P S 'खेळ. 18 P A असिय. 19 P S सिआं. 20 P S विहाइ, A विहाइं. 21 S 'रवेद'. 22 P S A दिट्ठि. 23 P S जोयउ. 24 P 'हेट्ठासुइ'. 25 S मुहाइ. 26 P महुवरं, gloss noting the variant वरवहुं, S महुवरं. 27 S विसालइ. 28 S करालइ. 29 S परजिया. 30 A जोवणइती. 31 P अइलुइ, S अइज्जइ. 32 S तज्जिया.

10. 1 A तं. 2 P S जिणवि. 3 P पइइ, S पइइ. 4 P पिहि, S पिहिमिं, A पिहिंवि. 5 P S A 'णरिन्दु. 6 A सरं. 7 P S A 'गइन्दु.

४ बाणैः खण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००. २ प्रथमतः. ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनुं ५२५, बाहुवली. ४ कृष्ण-श्वेत-ताम्र.

एथ्यन्तरे^१ महि-परमेसरेण
पमुक्कं झलक्क सहीयरासु
छुड्डु^{१३} वाहुवलिहं वच्छयल्लं पत्त
परथिय(?) उरें तोय तुसार-धवलं
पुणु पच्छंए^{१४} वाहुवलीसरेण
उच्चाइय चल-णिम्मल्लं-तरङ्गं

आडोहंवि^{१०} सलिलं समच्छरेण ॥ ३
णं वेल समुद्धं महिहरासुं ॥ ४
णिम्मच्छियं असइ वं पुणु गियत्त ॥ ५
णं णहें तारा-णिउरुम्भ वहल ॥ ६
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक्क तेण ॥ ७
णं संचारिम्मा आयास-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहट्ठिउं भरहेसरु
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कए^{२७}

थिउं मुह-कायरु गरुअं-रहल्लए^{२६} लइयउ ।
विरह-झलक्कए भग्गु व दुप्पवइयंउ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जिणेंवि^१ ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु
आवील्लं-विकच्छउ वल्लं-महल्ल
ओवगियं पुणु किय वाहु-सह
वहु-वन्धंवि^{१२} दुक्कं-कत्तरीहं
संहु भरहें सुइरु करेवि वामु
उच्चाइउं उभयं-करेहं णरिन्दु
एथ्यन्तरे^१ वाहुवलीसरासु
किउ कलयल्लु संहणें विज्जंउ घुड्डु

पारदु^३ पडीवउ मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
अक्खारंए^{११} णाहं पइह मल्ल ॥ २
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तिर्यन्तं सह ॥ ३
विण्णाणं^{१३} करणं^{१४} भामरीहं ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छंए^{१४} दरिसिउ गियय-थामु ॥ ५
सक्केण वं जम्मणें जिणं-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
आमेल्लिउं देवंहं^{२६} कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
णरणाहु विलक्खीहउ सुड्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्तिउं^{२७}
पसरियं-कर-णिउंरुम्भे

उप्परि घत्तिउं चरम-देहुं तें^{३०} वञ्चिउ ।
दिणयर-विम्भे^{३१} णाहं मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

१ P इथ्यन्तरे, S इथ्यन्तरे. १ P S आडोहवि. १० P S ता मुक्क. ११ S समुद्धे, A समुद्धि.
१२ P S महीहरासु. १३ A छुड्डु वाहुवलिहं. १४ S वच्छयल्लं. १५ P S णिम्मच्छियं.
१६ P S य. १७ P S धवल्ल. १८ S पच्छय, A पच्छइ. १९ S आमेल्लिय. २० P णिम्मल्ल.
२१ S उरं, २२ S संचारिय. २३ P ऊहट्ठि, S ओहट्ठि. २४ P S थिय. २५ A गरुय.
२६ S रहल्लइ. २७ P S निपुक्कय. २८ P दुप्पवइयउ.

११. १ S जिणिवि. २ A आडुत्तु पडिउ. ३ A आवील्ल. ४ P वल्लं. ५ P S अक्खारंइ.
६ S णाह. ७ P उवगिय, S उव मेय. ८ P S भिडिय. ९ P सुवन्त, A सुवत्त. १० A तिर्यन्त.
११ P वंविहं, S वंविहं. १२ A उक्करी. १३ S विण्णाणहि. १४ P करणं, S करणहि. १५
P S सह. १६ S पच्छइ. १७ S उच्चायउ. १८ S उहय. १९ S करेहि, A करि. २० P S वि.
२१ A जिणवरि. २२ P S एथ्यन्तरे, A इथ्यन्तरे. २३ S आमेल्लिउ. २४ P देवहि, S देवहि.
२५ S साहणि. २६ P S विजय. २७ P परिचिन्तिउं, A मण्णे चिन्तिउ. २८ P चिन्तिउ. २९ A
चरिमदेहु. ३० S तं. ३१ S सपरिय. ३२ S णिउरंवे. ३३ S विवे. ३४ P S णाह मेरु
परिअञ्चिउ, A मेरु नाहं परिअञ्चिउ.

[१०] १ वेला.

[११] १ सुवन्त=स्यादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्याघातः.

[१२]

जं मुकु चकु चक्रेसरेण

‘किं पट्टु अप्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु

रज्जहो कारणं किज्जइ अज्जुत्तुं

५ किं आपं साहमि परम-भोक्खु

परिचिन्तेवि^{१०} सुइरु मणेण एमं‘महु तणिय^{११} पिहिमि तुहुं भुंजं भायसुणिसल्लुं^{१२} कैरेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि

ओलस्वियं-करयलु एकुं वरिसु

तं चिन्तिउ वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १

णं णं धिगत्यु परिहरमिं रज्जु ॥ २

घाएवर्च भायरु वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३

जहिं लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तुं^{१३} सोक्खु ॥ ४पुणु थविउं^{१४} णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५सोमप्पहु केर करेइ^{१५} राय ॥ ६थिउ पञ्च सुट्ठि सिरे^{१६} लोउ देवि ॥ ७

अविओल्लुं अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

वेद्धिउं^{१७} सुहु विसालेहिं^{१८}वेल्ली-जालेहिं^{१९}अहि-विच्छियं-वम्भीयहिं^{२०} ।

खणु वि णं मुकु भडारउ

मयण-वियारउ

णं संसारहो भीर्यहिं ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-णाण-वाहु

१५ तइलोक्क-पियामहुं जग-जणेरु

थोवेहिं^{२१} दिवसेहिं^{२२} भरहेसरो वि

थोत्तुगीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ

वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु

‘वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु

२० तं तिखुणेवि^{२३} परम-जिणेसरेण‘अज्ज वि ईसीसि^{२४} कसाउ तामु

कइलसें परिट्ठिउ रिसइणाहु ॥ १

समसरणु वि स-णाणु स-पाडिहेरु ॥ २

तहो वन्दण-हत्तिपं^{२५} आउ सो वि ॥ ३परलोय-मूले इहलोउं^{२६} णाई ॥ ४

पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवण-सामिसालु ॥ ५

कै^{२७} कज्जे अज्जे ण होइ णाणु ॥ ६वज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण^{२८} ॥ ७जं^{२९} खेतं^{३०} तुहारणं किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जुहो, S रज्जहु. 3 SA अज्जुत्तु. 4 A वाहुज्जइ. 5 PS आप. 6 S जहि. 7 A लब्भइ. 8 PS अणन्तु. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचिन्तिवि. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S भुंजि, A भुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्लु. 18 PA करिवि. 19 PS सिरे. 20 P उल्लुविय. 21 A इकु. 22 S अविउल्लु, A अवियउल्लु. 23 SA वेद्धिउ. 24 S विसलिहि. 25 A जालिहि. 26 A विच्छिय. 27 PS वम्मियहि. 28 PA वि न मुकु, S णिमुकु. 29 P सीएहि.

13. 1 A इत्थन्तरि. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P पियामहु, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवेहि. 7 P दिवसहि, S दिवसहि. 8 P अत्तिप. 9 S योतु गीरिय, A योतु गीरिय corrected to योतु व गीरिय. 10 A लोउ. 11 P तिहुवण, S तिहुवण. 12 PS कि. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्ज वि. 14 PS णिसुणिवि. 15 PS भासन्तरेण. 16 S इसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारण.

[१२] १ पृथिव्याम् (?)

[१३] १ अग्ने. २ लोकात् लोकात्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहो जि समप्पिउ तो किं चप्पिउ मँइँ चल्लेणोहिँ महि-मण्डल ।
एणँ कसँएँ लइयउँ सो पवइयउँ तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणेवि^१ गउ भरहु तेत्थु^२ वाहुवलि-भडारउँ अचलु जेत्यु^३ ॥ १
सबडु पडिउ चल्लेणोहिँ^४ तासु 'तउं तणिय पिहिमि' हउं^५ तुम्ह दासु ॥ २
विण्णवइ खमावइ^६ एम जाम षउ घाई-कम्म गय खँयहो^७ ताम ॥ ३
उप्पण्णउं केवल^८-णाणु विमलु थिउ देहु खणँइँ दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु भा-मण्डल एकु^९ जे छत्तु पवरँ ॥ ५
अत्थक्कएँ^{१०} आइउ सुर-णिकाउ तित्थयर-पुत्तु^{११} केवलिउं जाउ ॥ ६
थोवीहिँ दिवसँहिँ तिहुअणँ-जणँरि^{१२} णासियँघाईयँ-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुक्कु सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रिसँहुँ वि गउ णिवाणहोँ सासय-थाणहोँ भरहुँ वि णिव्वइ पत्तउ ।
अक्ककित्ति^{१३} थिउ उज्झहँ दणुँ-दुग्गेज्झहँ^{१४} रज्जु स इँ^{१५} भु ज्जन्तउँ ॥ ९

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खह गोत्तम-सामि तिहुअण-लद्ध-पंसंसहुँ ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति रक्खस-वाणर-वंसंसहुँ ॥ १

[१]

तहिँ^१ जेँ अउज्झहिँ वहवें कालें उच्छंणों णरवर-तरु-जालें ॥ १

20 PS मइ. 21 S चल्लेहि. 22 PS ईस. 23 S कसाप. 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ.
25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि. 2 PS तित्थु. 3 S भडारा. 4 S जित्थु. 5 SA चल्लेहि. 6 P तुहु.
7 A पिहिमि. 8 S हउ. 9 P खमाइ, S पमावइ. 10 S घाय°. 11 S वयहु. 12 P उप्पन्नउ,
A उप्पण्णउं. 13 P केवलु. 14 S पणइ. 15 A एकु जि. 16 S चमरु. 17 PS अथक्कइ, A
एयंतरे. 18 PA मुंद°. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 PS दिवसहि. 22 SA तिहुयण°. 23 A जणेरे.
24 P णासियइ. 25 PS पावकम्मइ. 26 PS रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P भरहहो. 28 PS अक्कइत्ति. 29 A दण°. 30 PS दुग्गेज्झहे. 31 P सयइ, S सयं. 32 S
मुजंतउ, A मुजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउत्तम°. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे. 3 PA °पंसंसहु, S °पंसंसहो.
4 P °वंसह, S °वंसहो. 5 PS तहि. 6 PS जि. 7 S अउज्झहि, A अउज्झहे. 8 S उच्छंणो.

[१४] १ तदकालमागतः.

पउ० चरि० 6

विमले^१बुक्^१वंसे^१ उप्पण्णउं^१
 तासु पुत्तु णामे^१ तियसज्जउ
 तासु विजय महएवि मणोहरं^१
 ताहे^{१४} ११^{१५} भव-भय-खय-गारउं^{१६}
 ११ रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ
 रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकीलै^{१७}ए
 रिसहु जेम रज्जु^{१८} इ भुज्जन्ते

धरणीधरु सुरु^{११}व-संपण्णउं^{१२} ॥ २
 पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणे^{१३} दुज्जउ ॥ ३
 परिणिय थिर-मालूर-पओहर ॥ ४
 ११ उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजिये^{१५}भडारउ ॥ ५
 रिसहु जेम मेरु^{१७}हिं अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
 रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लीलै^{१७}ए ॥ ७
 ए^{१८}क-दिवसे^{१९} गन्द^{२०}णवणु ११^{२१}जन्ते ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पवणु^{२२}उं सरु दिट्ठु
 १० गौइ^{२३} विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लि^{२४}य-सयवत्तउ ।
 उब्भिय-क^{२५}णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु^{२६} तहिं जे^{२७} वणालए
 मउलिय-दल्ले^{२८} विच्छाय-सरोरुहु
 तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहो
 ११ जो जीवन्तु^{२९} दिट्ठु पुवणहए
 जो णरवर-ल^{३०}क्खेहिं पणविज्जइ
 जिह^{३१} सञ्जाए एउं पङ्कय-वणु
 जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसे^{३२}
 चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेहिं

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्तालए ॥ १
 णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लिय-मुहु ॥ २
 'लइ एह जि गइ जीवहो जायहो ॥ ३
 सो अङ्गार-पुज्जु^{३४} अवरणहए ॥ ४
 सो पहु मुअउं अवार^{३५}णिज्जइ ॥ ५
 तिह जराए घाइज्जइ जोवणु^{३६} ॥ ६
 सत्तइ काले रिद्धि विणासे^{३७} ॥ ७
 लोयन्ति^{३८}हिं विवोहिउ तावेहिं^{३९} ॥ ८

१ P विमलेखुक, A विमलेखुक. 10 S A उप्पण्णउं. 11 PS सुरुउ. 12 A संपण्णउं. 13 S मणोहरा. 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 PS गम्मि. 16 PS खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in S. 18 P थजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे. 20 P वालाकीलए, S वालाकीलइ. 21 S लीलइ. 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. 23 A एके. 24 S दिवसि. 25 P गंदणु. 26 A जेते. 27 PS पवणउउ, A पवणुउअ. 28 P पफुल्लिय, S पफुल्लिय, A पफुल्लिय (?) . 29 PS णाह. 30 S उब्भियकर.

2. 1 PS तहि. 2 SA जि. 3 S वेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालए. 4 PS दल. 5 PS विच्छाय. 6 PS ओहल्लिय. 7 P हाइ corrected to गइ. 8 P जीवन्तु हि. 9 S पुवणहइ. 10 S पुज्जु. 11 S अवरणहइ. 12 P लक्खहि, S लक्खहि. 13 S पणमिज्जइ 14 A मुयउ. 15 S अवारइ. 16 S जिउ. 17 P एउं. 18 A जोवणु. 19 S हुआसेइ, A हुयासे. 20 P सत्तइ. 21 PS जिणासइ. 22 P लोएतिहिं. 23 S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. 24 A तावेहिं.

[१] १ इक्षा(क्षा)कुवशे.

[२] १ लयानग्रहे. २ अल्लमन-काले. ३ छल्लक-द्वारेण, उपरादौ (?) वा.

चउविह-देव-णिकापं
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १
दसहिं^{२४} सहासहिं सहियउं ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्ठोववासैं सुर-सारउ
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेपिणु
सुक्क-झाणुं आऊरिउ णिम्मलु
अहु वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुहुं
ताहिं जे^{१२} काले^{१३} जियसत्तु-सहोयर
जयसायरहो पुत्तु सुमणोहर
भरहु जेम सहुं णवहिं णिहाणहिं

वम्हयत्त-घरें थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेपिणु ॥ २
पुणु उप्पणु गणु तहो केवलु ॥ ३
जिह रिसहहो तिह देवागमणउ ॥ ४
वम्मह-मल्ल-णिमुम्भण-वाहुहुं ॥ ५
तियसज्जयहो पुत्तु जयसायर ॥ ६
णामें सयर सयल-चक्रेसर ॥ ७
रयणेहिं^{२०} चउदह-विहहिं-पहाणेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमिं^{२४}-परिपालु
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक-दिवसें चडुलङ्गे ।
णिउं अवहरेंविं^{२४} तुरङ्गे ॥ ९

[४]

दुहुं तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहो
पइत्तइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दं^{२४}
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु
ताहिं लय-मण्डवें उप्पल्लोणवि
समु मेलइ वेत्तालिहो जावेंहिं

गयउ पणासेविं^{२४} पच्छिम-भायहो ॥ १
जहिं^{२४} कलि-कालहो^{२४} हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
णं मयरद्धउ परम-जिणिन्दं^{२४} ॥ ३
चल-वीई^{२४} तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४
सलिलु पिणवि तुरङ्गमु पहाणेवि^{२४} ॥ ५
तिलयकेसं सम्पाइय तावेंहिं ॥ ६

25 PS रहिअउ. 26 S इउ. 27 सहसहि. 28 PS सहिअउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासे. 2 A वम्भयत्त°. 3 PA पारणउं. 4 A झणु.
5 Missing in S. 6 P corrected to समो°, A समसरणउं. 7 PS A देवागमणउं.
8 S साहुहु. 9 PS मल्लु. 10 PS वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 S A जि. 13 S A कालि. 14 A
जयसायरहो. 15 A समणोहर. 16 P सयलु. 17 S सहु. 18 P णवेहिं, S णवहि. 19 P
णिहाणेहिं, S णिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणहि, S रयणेहिं. 21 P विहहें, S विहहि. 22 PS पहाणेहि,
A पहाणेहि. 23 S A पिहिवि. 24 P चडुलगे, A चडुलंगे. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिवि.

4. 1 A दुहु. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासिवि. 3 A सुण्णारणु. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS कालु
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेदं, A नरिदे. 8 S विणेदं. 9 PS वीची. 10 P S तहि. 11 P S
पहाणवि, A न्हाणिवि. 12 S चेत्तालहो, A वेयालइ. 13 A तिलककेस.

[४] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ सध्यासमये.

धीय सुलोयणीहों वलवन्तहों वहिणि^{१६} सहोयरि^{१७} दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
किर संहुं सहियहिं^{१८} दुक्कइ सरवर दीसइ ताम सयरुं^{१९} पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

विद्धी काम-सरेहिं एक्कुं वि पड ण पयट्ठइ ।
५ पाँइ सयम्बर-माल दिट्ठि^{२०} णिवहों आवट्ठइ ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों 'कोऊहलुं किं एउ ण लक्खहों ॥ १
एक्कु अणङ्ग-समाणुं जुवाणउं णउ जाणहुं किं पिहिमिहें^{२१} राणउ ॥ २
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्हहें केरी काम-गहेण हूअं विवरेरी' ॥ ३
१० तं णिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ अब्भन्तरें आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४
'णेमित्ति^{२२}यहिं आसि जं वुत्तउ एउं तं सयरगमणु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५
मणें परिचिन्तेवि^{२३} पप्फुल्लाणणु गउ तुरन्तु तीहें दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
तं चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु जाणैवि^{२४} सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
सिरें^{२५} करयलुं करेवि जोकारिउ दिण्ण कण्ण^{२६} पुणु पुरें^{२७} पइसारिउ ॥ ८

॥

॥ वत्ता ॥

लीलएँ भवणु पइहु विज्जाहर-परिवेडिउं ।
तूसैवि^{२८} दिण्णउं तेण उत्तर-दाहिण-सेडिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लण्पिणु गउ सयरु पइसारिउं अउज्झाउरिं-णयरुं ॥ १
२० सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरैवि^{२९} विज्जाहर-साहणुं मेलवैवि^{३०} ॥ २

14 S सुलोयणाहु. 15 S वलवन्तहु. 16 A भइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 S सहु. 19 P सहिहं. S सहियह. 20 PS सयल. 21 A पिहिमीसरु. 22 A इहु. 23 P पइट्ठइ. 24 S णाय. 25 P S परिवट्ठइ.

5. 1 A कोउहलु. 2 PS लक्खहु. 3 S 'समाण. 4 P जुवाणउं, A जुयाणउं. 5 S जाणहु, A जाणहं. 6 PS पिहिमिहि. 7 PA राणउं. 8 S पेक्खवि. 9 S तुम्हह. 10 PS कामगहेण. 11 A हूय. 12 A अब्भन्तरि. 13 S णेमित्तियहि, A नइमित्तियहिं. 14 PS इउ. 15 P पेरेचिन्तेवि, S A परिचिन्तित्वि. 16 S चहि. 17 PS जो. 18 A जाणिवि. 19 PSA सिरि. 20 PS करयलु. 21 P जोकारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. 22 S कपुण. 23 PS पुरि. 24 S परेवेडिउ. 25 PS तूसैवि. 26 S दिण्णउ. .

6. 1 PS पइसारिय. 2 S अउज्झाउरि. 3 P नयरु. 4 A सरैवि. 5 S 'सहणु, A 'सहिणु. 6 S A मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ शगरस्य.

[५] १ हेल्या.

गड उप्परि तासु पुण्णघण्हों
रहणेसरचक्कवालण-यरे
जो तोयदवाहणुं तासु सुउ
गड हंस-विमाणे तुडु-मणुं
मम्मीस दिण्णं अमरेसरेंण
जे^१ रिउ अणुपच्छएँ लग्गं तहों

जे^२ जीविउ हरिउ सुंलोयणहों ॥ ३
विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहुं समरे ॥ ४
सो रणेमुहें कह वि^{१३} कह वि णं मुउ ॥ ५
जहि^{१४} अजिय-जिणिन्द-समोसरणु ॥ ६
स-वइर-वित्तनुं कहिउ णरेंण ॥ ७
गय पांसु पंडीवा गिय-णिवहों ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव^{१०}
जिम सिद्धालेणं सिद्धु

पाण लएविणुं णटुं^{११} ।
तिम समसरेंण पइडुउ ॥ ९

[७]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ पंहु झत्ति पलित्तउ
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाई पायालहों
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थान्हों
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु दुवारेंहुं
कप्पामरेंहुं जइ^{१५} वि अहमिन्दहुं
मरइ तो वि मंहु तोयदवाहणु
पेक्खेंवि^{१०} माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहों
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइडुउ
विहि^{२१} मि भवन्तराइ वजरियइ

णं खंड-हारं हुआंसणें धित्तउ ॥ १
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घण-जालहों ॥ २
दसविह-भावनवासिय-देवहुं ॥ ३
अट्ट विहहुं विन्तरं-गिवाणेंहुं ॥ ४
जोइस-देवहुं पञ्च-परारेंहुं ॥ ५
वरुण-पवण-वैइसवण-सुरिन्दहुं ॥ ६
पइज करेवि^{१३} गड दैससयलोयणु ॥ ७
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों ॥ ८
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविडुउ ॥ ९
विहि^{२२} मि जणण-वइरइ परिहरियइ ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 S जं. 9 PSA पुण्णमेहु. 10 S तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि सुणउं, A कहवि न कहवि मुउ. 13 A चट्टमणु.
14 PS जहि. 15 P 'जिणेंद'. 16 P दिन्न. 17 P 'वित्तनु'. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P
'निवहो'. 20 Missing in PS. 21 PS लेवि. 22 PS पणटुउ. 23 PS सिद्धालय, A
सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 PS णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडमार. 3 PS हुआसणि. 4 PS जाहि. 5 PS सुरसेवहो,
A 'सेवहु'. 6 PS 'भवनवासियदेवहो, A 'देवहु'. 7 S 'थोरणहु, A 'थानहु. 8 P विहहों
corrected to 'विहहो, A विहहु. 9 PS वैतर'. 10 SA 'गिवाणहु. 11 SA दुवारहु.
12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 'परारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S
अहमिन्दहो. 17 P 'सुरिन्दहु, S 'सुरिन्दहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 PS जिणेंवहो.
21 A वइडुउ. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवन्तराइ. 24 PS वजरियइ. 25 PS 'वइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य मृत्वाः. ६ पार्थे
गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणमारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ घनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

०भीम-सुभीमैहि^{२६} तामं
पुत्र-भवनन्तर-णेहि^{२८}

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[८]

५ पभणइ भीमु भीम-भड-भझणु
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि^४ मि पियारउ^५
‘लइ कामुक-विमाणु^६ अविचारें
अणु^७ वि रयणायरं-परियञ्चियं^८
तीस परम जोयण विस्थिणी^{११}
१० अणु वि एके^३-वार छज्जोयणं
भीम-महाभीमहुं^{१६} आएसैं
विमलकित्ति-विमलामलं-मन्तिहि^{१९}

‘तुहुं महु अण्ण-भवनन्तरें^३ णन्दणु ॥ १
चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुं^९ हारें ॥ ३
दुप्पइसार सुरेहि^{१०} मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
लङ्का-णयरि तुज्जु मइं^{१०} दिण्णी ॥ ५
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण^{१६} ॥ ६
दिण्णु पयाणउं मणें^{१७} परिओसैं ॥ ७
परिमिउं अवरेहि^{२१} मि सामन्तेहि^{२३} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ लङ्काउरिहि^{२३} पइहु
रक्खस-वंसहों गौइं

अविचलुं रजें^{२५} परिट्टिउ ।
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्टिउं ॥ ९

[९]

वहवें कालें वल-संपत्तिंए
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावेंहिं^३
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमिं^५-परिपालें
२० तुम्हें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता
तं णिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ

अजिय-जिणहों गउ वन्दण-हत्तिंए ॥ १
सयरु वि तैहिं जें पराइउ तावेंहिं ॥ २
‘कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें ॥ ३
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता^७ ॥ ४
मागह-भासंए कइइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं. 27 PS ताव. 28 A ०नेहि.

8. 1 A पभणइ. 2 PS तुहु. 3 S ०भवंतरि. 4 A एवहिं वि. 5 S कसुविकमाण, 6 PS सह. 7 A अण्ण. 8 S रयणायरे. 9 P ०परेञ्चिय, S torn. 10 PS A सुरेहिं. 11 PS विस्थिणी. 12 PS मइ. 13 A इक्. 14 P छज्जोयण. 15 S ०महाभीमहु, A ०महाभीमह. 16 A पयाणउं. 17 PS मणि. 18 P ०विमलामल, S ०विमलमल, A ०विमलालय. 19 PS ०मंतेहिं. 20 A परिमिउं. 21 P A अवरेहिं. 22 A सामंतिहिं. 23 P लंकाउरिह. 24 PS अविचले. 25 P राजु, S रज्जु. 26 PS णाइ. 27 A समुट्टिउं.

9. 1 A विहवे 2 A ०संपत्तिंए. 3 A जाविहिं. 4 S तहि जि परायउ ताविहिं. 5 A पिहिमिं. 6 A हवतें कालें. 7 A तुम्हिं, S तुम्हे. 8 P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. 9 S ०भासइ, A ०भासइं.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[८] १ नवकण्ठा-हारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइ^{१०} जेहउ केवल-संपण्णउं^{११} एकु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पण्णउं^{१२} ॥ ६
 पइ^{१३} जेहउ छक्खण्ड^{१४}-पहाणउं^{१५} भरह^{१६}-गराहिउ एकु जि राणउं^{१७} ॥ ७
 पइ^{१८} विणु दस होसन्ति गरेसर मइ विणु वावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८
 णव वलएव णव जि गारायण हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
 अण्ण वि एकुणसंदि पुराणइं^{१९} जिण-सासणं होसन्ति पहाणइं^{२०} ॥ १० ॥

॥ वत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम
 दस-उत्तरेंण सएण

भार्वे पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
 भरहुं जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-गन्दणहों णिहय-पडिक्खहों लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहों ॥ १ ॥
 वहवे काले सासय-थाणहों अजिये-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहों ॥ २ ॥
 सयरहों सयल पिहिमिं भुज्जन्तहों रयण-णिहाणइं परिपालन्तहों ॥ ३ ॥
 सद्धि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुं सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णित्तहुं ॥ ४ ॥
 एक-दिवसे जिण-भवण-णिवासहो वन्दण-हत्तिए^५ गय कइलासहो ॥ ५ ॥
 भरह-किर्यइं मणि-कञ्जण-माणइं चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइं ॥ ६ ॥
 भणइं भरहरहि सुहु विक्खणुं करहुं किं पि जिण-भवणहुं रक्खणु ॥ ७ ॥
 कट्टेवि^{१६} गङ्ग भमाडहुं पासेहिं^{१७} तं जि समत्थिउं भाइ-सहासेहिं^{२०} ॥ ८ ॥

॥ वत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेवि^{२१}
 पायालइरिह^{२३} णाइं

खोणि खणन्तुं भमाडिउ ।
 वियड-उरत्थलु फाडिउ ॥ ९ ॥

10 PS मइ. 11 PA °संपण्णउं. 12 PA उप्पण्णउं. 13 PS पइ, A तइ. 14 P छलंड°. 15 PA पहाणउं. 16 S भरहु. 17 PA राणउं. 18 S पइ. 19 A इक्कुणसद्धि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 PS जिणसासणि, 22 PS होहंति. 23 PS भरहो.

10. 1 PS अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिमि. 3 PS °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तहु. 5 S णित्तहु, A °णित्तहु. 6 P वन्दणमत्तिए. 7 A केलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P गणइ, S राणइ. 11 A भणइ. 12 S विक्खणु. 13 PS करहु. 14 P °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कट्टेवि, A कट्टेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 P सहासहिं. 21 S परिचित्तिवि, A परिचिंवेवि. 22 A खमंनु. 23 PS पायालइरिहि णाइ.

[९] १ आगामिक. २ अतिक्रान्ता.

[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालमिरि.

[११]

तक्खणें^१ खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों^२ धरणिन्दहों^३ सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १
 आसीविस-दिट्ठिणें^४ 'णिक्वत्तिय' सयलं वि छारहों^५ पुञ्ज पवत्तिर्य ॥ २
 कह वि कहं वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिं^६ पडियां भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३
 ५ दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता लेंहु सक्केय-णयरि संपत्ता ॥ ४
 मंन्तिहिं कहिउ 'कहं वि तिह' भिन्दहों^७ जिह उड्डन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों^८ ॥ ५
 तामें सहा-मण्डडें^९ मण्डिज्जइ आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
 मेहलें^{१०} मेहलेण आलग्गें हारें हारु मउड्डु मउड्डगें ॥ ७
 सयर-णरिन्दासण-संकासैं^{११} वइसणोंहु^{१२} वाणवइ सहासैं^{१३} ॥ ८

10

॥ वत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल-चिउं^{१४}
 सड्डि-सहासैंहुं^{१५} मज्जे^{१६}

सबत्थाणु विहावइ ।

एकु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

भीम-भईरहि^१ तामें पइड्डा 'णिय-णिय-आसणें गम्पि णिविट्ठा ॥ १
 १५ पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे^२ 'इयर ण पइसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २
 तेहिं^३ विणासणाईं^४ विच्छायइं तामरसाईं वं^५ णिड्डुयगायइं ॥ ३
 'तं' णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिं जाणाविउ पच्छण्ण-पडत्तिहिं ॥ ४
 'हे' णरवइ णिय-कुलहों^{१०} पइवा गय दियहा किं एन्ति^{११} पडीवा ॥ ५
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिव्वूढां परियत्तन्ति^{१२} काईं^{१३} ते^{१४} मूढा ॥ ६
 ११ घण-घट्टियइं^{१५} विज्जु-विप्फुरियइं सुविणर्ये^{१६} चालभाव-संचरियइं ॥ ७
 जलवुवुव^{१७}-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं^{१८} कइ दीसन्ति विणासैं^{१९} ण भावैइं ॥ ८

11. 1 s तक्खणि. 2 s धरणेदहो. 3 s °दिट्ठिय. 4 P सयल. 5 P s छारुज. 6 P s परियन्तिय. 7 s °हि वि. 8 दिट्ठिहे, s दिट्ठिहि. 9 A भरिवा. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 P संकेय°, A साकेय°. 12 s मंतिहि. 13 A भिदुहु. 14 P s ताव. 15 P °मंडडु, s मंडव. 16 P s मेहल. 17 P s संकासइ. 18 P s वइसणाह. 19 P s सहासइ. 20 A आउलचित्तु. 21 P s A °सहासहु. 22 P s मज्जे.

12. 1 P °भइरहि. 2 P s ताव. 3 A णियणियणिय आसणाहिं वइड्डा. 4 P ण पइसरंत, s किं करति. 5 P s तेहि. 6 P A विणासणाइ. 7 s A इव. 8 P णिड्डुयगायइं, s णिड्डुयगायइं, A निड्डुयगावइ corrected to निड्डुयगावइ. 9 A तें. 10 A कुलमवणपइवा. 11 A इति. 12 A ले ऊडा. 13 s परियत्तवि. 14 P s काइ. 15 s तै. 16 P °वट्टिअइं. 17 P s सुविणइ. 18 A °वुव. 19 s °सुरचावइ. 20 P A विणास. 21 A भावइं.

[११] १ अयं नीताः. २ कृताः. ३ सगरस प्रकटीक्रियते. ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० मुकुटवद्ध-रुपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-बाहुवलि-रिं^{२२}ह
कउ दीसन्ति^{२३} पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गे गिलिया ।
उज्झं^{२४}हिं एकहिं^{२५} मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'गिहरिसु' समासए^{२६} दिण्णउं
'तेण जे' ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का
लद्धावसरं^{२७}हिं जं अणुहुत्तउं^{२८}
तं गिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ
तहि^{२९} मि काले^{३०} सामिय-सम्मिणो^{३१}हिं
दुक्खु दुक्खुं दूरज्झियं^{३२}चेयणु
'किं सोए^{३३} किं खन्धावारं
आयए^{३४} लच्छिं^{३५} बहु जुज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहें हियवउं मिण्णउं ॥ १
फुडुं महु केरउं पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २
भइरहि-भीमहिं^{३६} कहिउ गिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
पडिउ महहुमुं ब पवणाहउं ॥ ४
भिच्चहिं^{३७} जेम ण मेळिउं पाणो^{३८}हिं ॥ ५
उट्ठिउ सबझागयं^{३९}चेयणु ॥ ६
वरि पावज्ज लेमि^{४०} अवियारें ॥ ७
पाहुणय्यां इव बहु वोलावियें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को^{४१} वि जुवाँणु
मेइणि छेछइ^{४२} जेम

तासु तासुं कुलउं^{४३}त्ती ।
कवणें^{४४} णरेण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९

[१४]

पभणिउं भीसु 'होहि दिदुं रज्जहों
तेण वि बुत्तु 'णाहिं' वउ भुज्जमि'
चंतुं भीसु भइरहि हकारिउ

हउं पुणु जामि थामि गिय-कज्जहों' ॥ १
'छेछइ पइं' जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमि' ॥ २
दिण्णं पिहिमि^{४५} वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metre requires रिहत्ता. 23 P वीसन्ति. 24 A उज्झहे. 25 PS एकहि.

13. 1 S गिहरिसु, A गियरसणु. 2 A समास. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिअवउ.
5 PS मिण्णउं, A भिन्नउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुत्तउं,
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भैरहिभीमहि. 12 S महादुम, A महादुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहिं.
15 PS कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहिं, S 'समाणेहि. 17 PS भिच्चहि. 18 S पोळिउ. 19 P
पाणहिं, S पाणिहिं. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरज्झियं. 22 P सव्वंगायं, S सव्वंगायं. 23 S
सोयं. 24 PS लेमि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 PS पाहुणया. 27 P इय. 28 S वोलाविया.
29 PS कोइ. 30 P जुज्जाणु. 31 Missing in S. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिछइ, A
छिछइ. 34 P कवणें, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिदु, S दिदु, A रहु. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS णाहि. 5 S भुंजमि.
6 P छेछइं, S छेछइ, A छिछइ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चार. 9 PS दिण्णु, A दिण्ण. 10 A पुइइ.

[१३] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य व्याजेन. ३ पुथली.

[१४] १ पुथली. २ लक्षः.
पठ० चरि० ७

अप्पुणु भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ तउ करेवि पुणु णिवुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
 ता एत्तेह^{१२} विणिहय-पडिवक्खहों रज्जु करन्तहों तहों महरक्खहों ॥ ५
 देवरक्खु उप्पण्ण^{१३} णन्दणु गैरवइ एक्कं-दिवसे^{१४} गउ उववणु ॥ ६
 कीलणं-वाविहें परिमि^{१५} णारिहिं ण्हाइ गइन्दुं व सेहुं गणियारिहिं^{१६} ॥ ७
 ५ णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि तहिं^{१७} अवसरे^{१८} जहिं^{१९} मुउ महुयरु कमलवन्तरे^{२०} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअंगाउ
 तिह कामारु सवु

रस-लम्पडु अचलन्तउ ।
 कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

१० णिय-मणें जाइ विसायहों जावेहिं सवण-सङ्खु संपाइउ तावेहिं ॥ १
 सयल वि रिसि तियाल-जोगेसरं 'महकइ गमयं वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
 सयल वि वन्धु-सज्जु-समभावा तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरणं-सहावा ॥ ३
 सयल वि जल्ल-मलङ्किय-देहा धीरत्तणेण महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
 सयल वि णिय-तव-तेए^{२१} दिणयर गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
 १५ सयल वि घोर-वीर-तव-तत्ता सयल वि सयल-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
 सयल वि कम्म-वन्ध-विद्धंसण सयल वि सयल-जीव-मग्गीसण ॥ ७
 सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा काय-क्विलेसेक्केक-पहाणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर^{२२}
 २० णं परिणहें पयइ

सयल वि उज्जुयं-चित्ता ।
 सिद्धि-वहुयं वरइत्ता ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तरे^{२३} पहु आणन्दिउ सो रिसि सङ्खु तुरन्तं^{२४} वन्दिउ ॥ १
 पभणिउ विण्णवेवि^{२५} 'सुयसायर भो भो भवम्भोय-दिवायर ॥ २

११ A अप्पणु. १२ S एत्तेहि, A तेत्तेहि. १३ S णंदणु उप्पण्णउ. A उप्पण्णउ णंदणु. १४ S A द्दय. १५ A 'दिवसि. १६ A कीलइ, S कीलण. १७ PS परिमिहि. १८ P S गयंदु. १९ S सगु. २० P S गणियारिहि. २१ S तहि. २२ P अवसरे. २३ P S जहि. २४ A कमलवन्तरे. २५ P विणयारउ, S धुयगारउ. २६ P वद्धणा.

१५. १ P S मणि. २ P तावेहि, S तामिहि. ३ PS तियाले. ४ S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. ५ A गमइ वय. ६ A 'परिहरण. ७ S 'तेयं. ८ A मग्गी. ९ S 'क्विलेसेक्केक. १० A 'पहाणा. ११ PS समित. १२ PS उज्जय. १३ P परिणगह, S परिणगह. १४ P A पयइ. १५ S A 'वहु. १६ S चरयत्ता.

१६. १ P एत्थन्तरे. २ P तुरन्तं. ३ A पयजिउ. ४ P वेणवेति, A ताम नेग.

२ महारुअ.

[१५] १ महारुअः (?).

भव-संसार-महण्णव-णासिय
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लङ्केसर'
जं जाणहि¹⁰ तं करहि¹¹ तुरन्तउ'
अट्ट दिवसं संखेहण भावैवि¹⁵
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउं¹⁵ णीसारैवि¹⁹
अट्ट दिवस आराहण 'वाएवि'²¹

करै⁶ पसाउ पवज्जहै⁷ सामिय' ॥ ३
पइ⁸ जीवेवउ अट्ट जे⁹ वासर ॥ ४
णिविसद्धे¹² सो वि णिवसन्तउ¹³ ॥ ५
अट्ट दिवस दाणइ¹⁶ देवावैवि¹⁷ ॥ ६
अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारैवि²⁰ ॥ ७
गउ मोक्खहौं परमप्पउ झाएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहौं महरक्खहौं पुत्तु
थिउ अमराहिउं जेम

देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।
लङ्क स इ¹⁸ भु अन्तउं ॥ ९

[६. छट्टो संधि]

चउसट्ठिहि¹ सिंहासणेहि² अइकन्तेहि³ आणन्तए⁴ भित्तिए⁵ ।
पुणुं उप्पणु कित्तिधवल्लु धवल्लिउं जेणं भुअणु णिय-कित्तिए¹⁰ ॥ १

* * * *

*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महरक्षः । महरक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः⁹ । संपरिकीर्तैरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवण्णव, Δ 'महंतुर' (?). 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जहे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि.
10 A जाणहि. 11 A करहि. 12 P S णिवसद्धेण. 13 P S णिवसन्तउ. 14 P S दिवसे.
15 P S A भाविवि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवाविवि, S देवावि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A
णीसारिवि. 20 P S A अहिसारिवि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सयं.
24 S भुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, Δ चउसट्टी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तिहि. 4 S आणन्तपभित्तिए
A अणन्तपभित्तिए. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवल्लि. 7 A भुअणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakrit influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S, 9 P S परिकीर्तितः. 10 P S मृगवेगः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[६] १ बहुकोटिना^(१) कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविटुः । इन्द्रविटोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा^{११} । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-
 १० स्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहन^{१२} । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः ।
 द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-
 ११ रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्वक्तिः । अर्हद्वक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तर^{१३} । अनु-
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-
 बाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं
 बृहद्गतिः^{१४} । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसन्त्रासः ।
 १२ अरिसन्त्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टिं सिंहासनानि ॥

* * * *

२०

[१]

सुर-कीलणं रज्जु करन्ताहौ लङ्कासरि परिपालन्ताहौ ॥ १
 एकाहि^{१५} दिणें विज्जाहर-पवर लेच्छी-महएविहें भाई-गरु ॥ २
 सिरिकण्ठ^{१६}-गामु णिवि-मेहुणउं रयणउरहौ आइउ पाहुणउं ॥ ३
 स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्त^{१७}-वलु तहौ^{१८} अहिमुहुं आउ किन्तिधवलु ॥ ४
 १३ स-पणामु समाइच्छिउ करेंवि पुणु थिउं एकासणें वईसरेंवि ॥ ५
 एत्थन्तरे हय-गयरह-चडिउं अत्थकणें पारकउ पडिउ ॥ ६

११ P S भानुधर्मा. १२ P मोहानः. १३ A मनोत्तरः. १४ P S बृहद्गतिः. १५ P एकहि,
 S पक्कहि. १६ S A दिणि. १७ S °महएविह. १८ S भाई. १९ P S सिरिकण्ठु गाम.
 २० P A निव°. २१ A मेहुणउं. २२ P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. २३ P A पाहुणउं.
 २४ A °समंत°. २५ S वलु. २६ P A अहिमुहुं. २७ P सयणाउ S सयणाउं. २८ A थिय. २९ P
 S एकासणि. ३० S बहसरिवि. ३१ P °रय.° ३२ A °वडिउ. ३३ S अत्थकउ.

२ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. ३ सा(स्या)लक्ष्मः. ४ अग्रस्तावे. ५ शत्रोः (?).

चायारं वि वारइ रुझाई
गिसुयई रण-तूरइ वज्जियई
दुबार-वइरि-सयं-रोक्कियई

दिट्टइ छत्त-छयं-चिन्धई ॥ ७
हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियई ॥ ८
पच्चारिय-खारिय-कोक्कियई ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वलु
'ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि

कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठे घीरिड ।
जाव ण रणे विवक्खु सर-सीरिड' ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहो जोएवि^१ मुह-कमलु
'किं^३ ण मुणहि^४ धण-कञ्चण पउरु
तहिं^५ पुप्फोत्तरं-विज्जाहिबइ
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लेवि^{१२} णीसरियं
तहिं^{१५} अवसरं^{१६} धवल-विसालाई^{१७}
स-विमाणु एन्तु णेहं णियंवि सई
तइयंहु जे^{२३} जाड पाणिगहणु
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइ^{२७} णिडुवहो^{२८}

कमलाएँ पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
विज्जाहर-सेडिहिं^५ मेहउरु ॥ २
तहो^९ तणियं दुहिय^{१०} हउं कमलमई ॥ ३
चमरहरिहिं णारिहिं परियरिय^{१४} ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाई^{१८} ॥ ५
घत्तिय णयणुप्पल-माल मई ॥ ६
एवहिं णिकारिणे काई रणु ॥ ७
तहो पासुं महन्ता पडुवहो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गिसुणेंवि^{३०} तं तेहउ वयणु
उत्तर-वारें^{३५} परिट्ठियउ^{३६}

पेसिय^{३१} दूय पराइयं तेत्तहें^{३८} ।
पुप्फोत्तरं^{३६} विज्जाहरु जेत्तहें^{३७} ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तेएहिं
'परमेसर एत्थुं अ-खन्ति' कउ

विज्जाहरुं वुत्तु महन्तेएहिं ॥ १
सवउ कण्णउं पर-भायणउं ॥ २

३४ A वेयारित्ति. ३५ S A दिट्ठइ. ३६ P °धय°. ३७ A °विंधाइ. ३८ S गिसुयइ. ३९ A रणतूरइ
S रणतय. ४० P S विज्जियाइ. ४१ S P गज्जियाइ, गज्जियाइ. ४२ P S रोक्कियाइ, °सइ
रोक्कियाइ. ४३ P S °कोक्कियाइ, A °कोक्कियाइ. ४४ S सरसरीरिड.

२. १ S जोइवि. २ S कमलाइ, A कमलाएँ वुत्तु. ३ P किञ्ज. ४ A मुणहिं. ५ P सेडिहिं.
६ P S A तहिं. ७ P S पुप्फोत्तरं, A पुप्फुत्तर. ८ P S तहु. ९ A तणय. १० S हउ. ११ A
कमलवइ. १२ P उच्चेल्लि, A उन्वेल्लि. १३ S णीसरिया. १४ S परियरिया. १५ P S तहिं.
१६ P अवसरि. १७ S विसालाइ. १८ S जिणालहं, S जिणालाए. १९ S णहि. २० P णेएवि.
२१ S णयलु. २२ S तइयहु. २३ S A जि. २४ P S एवहिं, A एव्वहिं. २५ S णिकारिणि. २६
P S A काइ. २७ P S सेण्णइ. २८ A णिडुवहु. २९ P S पासि. ३० P तं गिसुणेंवि, S तं गिसुणिनि.
३१ S पेसिउ दूयउ. ३२ P पराइय, S पराज. ३३ P तेत्तहे. ३४ P S A वारि. ३५ P परि-
ट्ठिउ. ३६ P S पुप्फोत्तर, A पुप्फुत्तर. ३७ P तेत्तहे.

३. १ P °णययंतएहिं. २ P विज्जाहर. ३ S एक्कु. ४ P S अखन्ति. ५ A कण्णउं. ६ P S
°भायणउं.

सरियउ णीसरेवि^७ महीहरहों
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरें^८ कुञ्जरहों
 धाराउ लेवि जल्लु^९ जलहरहों
 उप्पज्जवि^{१०} मज्जे महा-सरहों
 ९ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ
 तं णिसुणेवि^{११} णरवइ लज्जियउं

ढोयन्ति सलिलु रयणायरहों ॥ ३
 उवसोह देन्ति^{१२} अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४
 सिञ्चन्ति^{१३} अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
 णलिणिये^{१४} वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
 तउं दुहियए^{१५} लइउं सयम्बरउ^{१६} ॥ ७
 थिउ माण-मडप्पर^{१७}-वज्जियउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कंहि(?) तणउ
 होइ सहावें मइलणिय

जइ णं दिण्णु तो तुडिहि^{१८} चडावइ ।
 छेयक-ले^{१९} दीवय-सिह णावइ ॥ ९

१०

गउं एम भणेवि णराहिवइ
 बहु-दिवसेहं उम्माहय-जणणु
 सब्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवल्लु
 तिह अच्छहुं^{२०} मज्जण-पाण-पियं
 ११ महु अत्थि^{२१} अणेय दीव^{२२} पवर
 कुस-कञ्जण-कञ्चुअ-मणि-रयण
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरां वि सिरि
 बेलन्धर-सिङ्गल-चीणवर

[४]

सिरिकण्ठे परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
 णिय-सालउं पेक्खवि^{२३} गमणं-मणु ॥ २
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
 किं विहिं^{२४} ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४
 हरि-हणुरुहं-हंस-सुवेल-धरं ॥ ५
 छोहार-चीरं-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
 तोयावलि-सञ्ज्ञागार-गिरि ॥ ७
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२०

भार-भरक्खमं-भीम-तडं
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचित्ता ।
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहि^{२५} मित्ता^{२६} ॥ ९

7 P नीसरिवि, H A नीसरिवि. 8 P S सिर. 9 P A दिति. 10 S जल. 11 P संचित्ति,
 S संचित्ति. 12 P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. 13 S णलिणिय, A णलिणिय. 14 A तुह.
 15 P S दुहियए. 16 P लइउ, S लयउ. 17 S णिसुणेवि. 18 P लज्जियउ. 19 S ‘मड-
 प्पर. 20 P ‘वज्जियउ. 21 P S कंहि तणउं, A कहि तणउ. 22 P न. 23 P S दिवु.
 24 P S तुडिहि. 25 A ‘कालि.

4. 1 P S दिवसें. 2 A ‘सालउं. 3 P S A पेक्खवि. 4 A गवण. 5 S कित्तिधवल्लो,
 6 P S अच्छहु. 7 S ‘पिया. 8 P S विहि. 9 A पहुच्चइ. 10 P अत्थि. 11 P दीवपवर, S
 दीवपवरा. 12 P S ‘हणुरुहं. 13 P S ‘सुवेलयर. 14 P S कञ्चुअ. 15 P S ‘वीण. 16 P S
 ‘सीरा. 17 P S तोयावलि, A सायावलि. 18 S ‘किक्कुधरा. 19 P ‘लम, S लेम. 20 S
 ‘तड. 21 P S विचित्त. 22 S गिण्हहि, A गिन्हहि. 23 P S A मित्त.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहों ताम मन्ति कहइ
जहिँ^४ किक्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु
पंवलङ्कुरु इन्दनील-गुंहिलु
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसु
अहिणव-कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ
जहिँ^{१४} दक्ख रसालउ^३ दीहियउ
जहिँ^{१४} पाणा-कुसुम-करम्वियइ
जहिँ^{१४} धणइ फल-संदरिसियइ

‘किं व्हवें’ वाणर-दीउ लइ ॥ १
विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलिह-सिलु ॥ २
ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-वहलु ॥ ३
जहिँ^८ देसु वि तासु जे^० अणुसरिसु ॥ ४
कर-गेज्झइ^{११} पणइ^{१२} फोफलइ^{१३} ॥ ५
गुलिय^{१६} अमरेहि^{१७} मि^{१८} ईहि[य]^{१९} ॥ ६
सीयलइ^{२०} जलइ^{२१} अलि-चुम्वियइ ॥ ७
धरणिहें अंगाइ^{२५} व हरिसियइ^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

तं णिसुणेंवि^{२०} तोसिय-मणेंण देवागमणहों अणुहरमाणइ^{२७} ।
माहव-मासहों पढम-दिणें तहिँ सिरिकण्ठे दिण्ण पयाणइ^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्केप्पिणु लवण-समुद-जलु
जहिँ कुहिणिउ रविकन्त-प्पहउं
जहिँ वाविउ वउलामोइयउं
जहिँ जलइ णाहिँ विणु पङ्कयैहिँ
जहिँ वणइ^{१३} णाहिँ^{१०} विणु अम्बयैहिँ
गोच्छा वि णाहिँ विणु कोइलैहिँ

तं वाणर-दीउ पइहु वलु ॥ १
सिहि^३-सङ्कए उवरि ण देइ^४ पउ ॥ २
सुर-सङ्कए^६ णरेणं ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
पङ्कयै^{११} णाहिँ विणु छप्पयैहिँ^{१२} ॥ ४
अम्वा वि णाहिँ^{१०} विणु गोच्छयैहिँ^{१५} ॥ ५
कोइलउ णाहिँ विणु कलयैहिँ^{१७} ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वहवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after णिविसदे किक्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वहवे, 3 P वानरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °वहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पकइ फलाइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 S पणइ. 13 P S फोफलइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in S. 16 P गुलिअउ. 17 For the portion from °हि ईहियउ up to बुकार वो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हि मि. 19 A ईहिय. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धणइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S णिसुणिवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणं. 28 P पयाणं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A ससि°. 4 A दिति. 5 B लामोइयउ. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जलपु. 10 S णाहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S चट्पहि, A छप्पयहि. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहि. 16 A कोइलहि. 17 A कलय-लिहि.

[५] १ प्रवाल्य(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिकारी वा.

जहिं फलई^{१८} गाहिं^{१९} विणु तरुवरैहिं^{२०} तरुवर वि गाहिं^{२१} विणु लयहरैहिं ॥ ७
लयहरईं गाहिं णिकुसुमियईं जहिं महुयर-विन्दईं^{२२} णं भमियईं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

साहज णज विणु वीणरैहिं णज वाणरै जाहं^{२३} ण बुंकारो ।
५ ताईं णियन्तईं^{२४} ताहिं जे थिये विज्जालईं^{२५} सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो^{२६} ॥ ९

[७]

पहुं तेहिं^{२७} समाणु खेडु करेविं^{२८} अवरेहिं^{२९} धरावैवि सईं^{३०} धरैवि ॥ १
गज किक्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहर चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयर ॥ २
किउ सहसा सबु सुवण्णमउ णामेण किक्कुपुरं अण्णमईं ॥ ३
१० जहिं^{३१} चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ ससि भणैवि अ-दियहं जे^{३२} वन्दियउ ॥ ४
जहिं सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरियं रवि भणैवि जलईं^{३३} मुअंन्ति दिय ॥ ५
जहिं णीलालि-भू-भजुरईं^{३४} मोत्तियतोरण-उद्वत्तुरईं^{३५} ॥ ६
विट्ठुमंदुवार-रत्ताहरईं अवरोप्फर विहसन्ति व घरईं ॥ ७
उप्पणु ताम कोड्ढावणईं सिरिकण्ठहो वज्जकण्ठुं तणज ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१६ एक-दिवसें^{३६} देवागमणु णियेविं^{३७} जन्तुं णन्दीसर-दीवहो ।
वन्दण-वृत्तिऐं सो वि गज परम-जिणहो तइलोक्क-पईवहो ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणुं स-परिवारु स-धईं मणुसुत्तर-महिहरं जाम गज ॥ १
२० पडिकूलिउ ताम गमणु णरहो सिद्धालईं^{३८} गाईं कु-मुणिवरहो ॥ २
'मईं अण्ण-भवन्तरें काईं किउ जे सुर गयं महु जिं^{३९} विमाणु थिय ॥ ३

~~~~~  
18 s फलइ. 19 s तरुवरैहिं repeated. 20 s गाहि, A नाहि. 21 s लयहरइ गाह  
विणु कुसुमियई. 22 s ०विंदइ. 23 s णज. 24 s गयाइ. 25 s वाणरैहि. 26 s वाणर.  
27 s जहि. 28 s A बुकार. 29 s ताइ. 30 A सियंतु. 31 s तहि मि, A ताहि. 32 A  
थियउ. 33 s चेत्तालउ. 34 s A ०कुमार.

7. 1 s यह. 2 s तेण. 3 A करिदि. 4 s अवरेहि मि. 5 s सइ, A ताइ. 6 s ०निरि.  
7 s किक्कुपुर. 8 s अजमउ. 9 s जहि. 10 A चंद्रकंठ. 11 s अदियहं, A अदियहि जे.  
12 s विप्फुरिया. 13 s भणवि. 14 s जलाइ, A जलाइ. 15 s सुयंति. 16 A लीलावरि.  
17 s ०भंगुरइ. 18 s ०उद्वत्तुरइ. 19 s विट्ठुमं. 20 A कोड्ढावणइ. 21 s वज्जकंठ. 22 s  
दिवसि. 23 s णियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोक्क.

8. 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सवओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर. 4 s ०महिहर. 5 s सिद्धालउ गाइ.  
6 s मइ. 7 s A ०भवन्तरे. 8 s काइ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.

११रि घोर-वीर-तउँ हउँ १८ करमि  
गउ एम १५ भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहौं  
णीसङ्गु जाउ णिविसन्तरेंण  
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ १८  
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासैणइँ

११न्दीसरक्खु जें पइसरमि ॥ ४  
संताणु समैपेवि णन्दणहौं ॥ ५  
जिह १७ वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेंण ॥ ६  
तिह मेरु समन्दरु १९ पवणगइ ॥ ७  
२१वगयइँ अट्ट सीहासणइँ ॥ ८

5

॥ वत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपँहु वासुपुज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दँहु ।  
अन्तरें विहि २५ मि परिट्टयउ छणँ-पुवणँ जेम रविचँन्दहु ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

परिणन्तहौं लङ्काहिव-दुहियँ  
दीहर-लङ्गलारत्त-मुह  
तं पेक्खेवि १ सोहामय-णिवहु  
एत्थन्तरें ११ कुविउ णराहिवइ  
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहि १३ उवसमिउँ  
एयहु १४ जि पसाएँ १४ राय-सिय  
एयहु जें १५ पसाएँ रणें अजउ -  
सिरिकणहौं लँगोवि कइ-सयँइँ

तहौं पङ्गणें १ केण वि कइ लिहियँ ॥ १ ११  
कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुह ॥ २  
भइयएँ मुच्छाविय राय-वहु ॥ ३  
‘तं मारहु लिहियँ जेण कइ’ ॥ ४  
‘कइ-णिवहु’ण केण वि अइकमिउँ ॥ ५  
तउ पेसणयारी १० जेमँ तियँ ॥ ६ १८  
जगेँ २५ वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गइँ ॥ ७  
एयइँ जें १८ तुम्ह कुल-देवयइँ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणैवि २० परितुट्टएँणि अइकमिय(?) णमिय मरिसाविइँ ।  
णिम्मल-कुलहौं ३३ कलङ्गु जिह मउडें चिन्धें ३३ धएँ छत्ते लिहाविय ॥ ९ २०

11 s वर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A नंदीसरदीवि पइसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समपिवि. 17 s तिह. 18 A इन्दमइ. 19 s समंदिर, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ. 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहु. 23 s ०जिणिन्दहु. 24 A विहि मि. 25 s चट्टण, A चट्टण. 26 s पुवणह, A ०पुवणहु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s ०दुहिया, A ०हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s गंगलारत्तमुहा. 6 s समुहा. 7 s पेक्खिवि, A पेक्खि. 8 s णिवहो. 9 s भइयइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एत्थंत्तरि. 12 s लिया. 13 s मंतिहि. 14 A उवसमिउं. 15 s ०णिवहो. 16 s अविक्कमिउ, A अइकमिउं. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसायं. 19 A पेसणियारी. 20 A पइ. 21 s तिया. 22 s जायहु. 23 s जि पसायं रणि. 24 A जगे, s जणि. 25 s ०गलो. 26 A सिरिचंठाहो लणिवि. 27 s कयसयइ. 28 s येयइ जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुट्टमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A ०कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिचहि, A चिवि धइ छत्ते. 34 F लिहाविया.

पउ० चरि० ३

[ १० ]

ते<sup>१</sup> वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ  
उप्पणु कइद्धउं तासु सुउं  
पडिबलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु  
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउं  
५ तडिकेसि-णासु लङ्काहिउइ  
एकहि<sup>१३</sup> दिणें उववणु णीसरइ  
महएवि तामें तहों तक्खणें<sup>११</sup>  
तेण वि णारायेंहि<sup>१२</sup> विञ्जु कइ

विण्णि वि सेट्ठिं वसिकरेंवि<sup>३</sup> थिउ ॥ १  
कइधयहों वि पडिबलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २  
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३  
तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खउ ॥ ४  
विज्जाहर-सामिउ<sup>१०</sup> गयणगइ ॥ ५  
पुणु बुद्धि<sup>१४</sup> वाविहें<sup>१५</sup> पइसरिउ ॥ ६  
थण-सिहरहि<sup>१७</sup> फाडिय मकडें<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ७  
गउ तउ जउं तरुवर-मूळें जइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१३ लङ्क-णमोकारहों<sup>१४</sup> फलें<sup>११</sup>  
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि<sup>२८</sup>

उवहि<sup>१३</sup>कुमार देउ उप्पणणउ ।  
विज्जुकेसु जउ तउ<sup>२८</sup> अबइणणउ ॥

[ ११ ]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं  
अज्जुवि मणें<sup>११</sup> सल्लु समुबहइ  
१६ केत्तडउं वहेसइ खुहु खलु  
तो<sup>१</sup> एम भणेंवि<sup>१</sup> साहामियइ  
रत्तमुहइ<sup>१०</sup> पुच्छ-पईहरइ  
'आणत्तइ<sup>१३</sup> उप्परि<sup>१४</sup> धाइयइ<sup>१५</sup>

'हउं<sup>१</sup> एण हयासें धाइयउं ॥ १  
जउं पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २  
उप्पायमि माया-पमय-बलु<sup>१</sup> ॥ ३  
गिरिवर-संकासइ<sup>१</sup> णिमियइ ॥ ४  
बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइ<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ५  
जलें थलें आयासें<sup>१६</sup> ण माइयइ<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ६

10. 1 स तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उवहिरउ. 7 S खओ. 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S णाउ लकाहिउइ. 10 A °सामिउं. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 S इकहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुद्धि. 14 S °वाविहि. 15 S ताव. 16 S तक्खणेण. 17 S °सिहरइ, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडकेडण. 19 S णारायं. 20 A विञ्जु. 21 A जं. 22 P लद्धु. 23 S णमोकार, A नमोकारहो. 24 S सहाफलेण, A फलिण. 25 S उयहि. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेथु अवहणणउं. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइअउ, A वेहाविउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S धाइअउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केत्तडउ. 7 A ता. 8 S मणिलि साहामयइ. 9 S A °संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुह. 11 P S °घवर. 12 S °सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परि. 15 P S धाइअइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइअइ, S माइयइ.

[ ११ ] १ आह्वाणन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.

अण्णइ<sup>१८</sup> उम्मूलिय<sup>१९</sup>-तरवरइ<sup>२०</sup>  
अण्णइ<sup>२१</sup> उग्गामिय-पहरणइ<sup>२२</sup>

अण्णइ<sup>२३</sup> संचालिय-महिहरइ<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ७  
अण्णइ<sup>२५</sup> लङ्गूल-पईहरइ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ<sup>२७</sup> हुयवह<sup>२८</sup>-हत्थाइ<sup>२९</sup>  
रुवइ<sup>३०</sup> कालहो<sup>३१</sup> केराइ<sup>३२</sup>

अण्णइ<sup>३३</sup> पुणु अण्णेहि<sup>३४</sup> उप्पाएहि<sup>३५</sup> ।  
आवेवि<sup>३६</sup> थियइ<sup>३७</sup> णाई<sup>३८</sup> वहु<sup>३९</sup>-भाएहि<sup>४०</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

अण्णाहि<sup>४१</sup> कोकिइ<sup>४२</sup> लङ्काहिवइ<sup>४३</sup>  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>४४</sup> णरवइ<sup>४५</sup> कम्पियउ<sup>४६</sup>  
किं<sup>४७</sup> कहि<sup>४८</sup> मि कइन्दहो<sup>४९</sup> पहरणइ<sup>५०</sup>  
चिन्तेवि<sup>५१</sup> महाभय-धत्थएण  
'के'<sup>५२</sup> तुम्हइ<sup>५३</sup> काई<sup>५४</sup> अन्वन्ति<sup>५५</sup> किय  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>५६</sup> चविउं<sup>५७</sup> पमय-णिवहु<sup>५८</sup>  
जइयहुं<sup>५९</sup> जल-कील्लए<sup>६०</sup> आइयउ  
रिसि-पच्चणमोक्कारहुं<sup>६१</sup> वल्लेण

'तिहं<sup>६२</sup> पहरु<sup>६३</sup> पार्व<sup>६४</sup> जिह<sup>६५</sup> णिहउ<sup>६६</sup> कइं<sup>६७</sup> ॥ १  
'किं<sup>६८</sup> कहिं<sup>६९</sup> मि पवङ्गमुं<sup>७०</sup> जम्पियउ ॥ २  
आयंइ<sup>७१</sup> लहुआइं<sup>७२</sup> ण कारणइं<sup>७३</sup> ॥ ३  
बोलाविय<sup>७४</sup> पणवियं<sup>७५</sup>-मत्थएण ॥ ४  
कज्जेण<sup>७६</sup> केण सण्णहेवि<sup>७७</sup> थिय' ॥ ५  
'किं<sup>७८</sup> पुव्व-वइरु<sup>७९</sup> वीसरिउं<sup>८०</sup> पहु ॥ ६  
महएवि-कज्जे<sup>८१</sup> कइ<sup>८२</sup> घाइयउ ॥ ७  
सुरवरु<sup>८३</sup> उप्पणुं<sup>८४</sup> तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु<sup>८५</sup> तुहारउ<sup>८६</sup> संभेरवि<sup>८७</sup> सो हउं<sup>८८</sup> एक्कु<sup>८९</sup> जि थिय<sup>९०</sup> वहु-भाएहिं<sup>९१</sup> ।  
सेरउ<sup>९२</sup> अच्छहि<sup>९३</sup> काई<sup>९४</sup> रणे<sup>९५</sup> जिम<sup>९६</sup> अविभइ<sup>९७</sup> जिमं<sup>९८</sup> पडु<sup>९९</sup> महु<sup>१००</sup> पाएहिं<sup>१०१</sup> ॥ ९

18 S अण्णइ, A अण्णइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय. 20 P तरवराइ, S तरवराइ. 21 P S अण्णइ.  
22 S अण्णइ. 23 P S पहरणाइ. 24 P लङ्गूलपईहराई, S लङ्गूलपईहराई, A लङ्गूलपहराई.  
हराई. 25 P हुयवहु. 26 P अण्णइ, S अण्णे. 27 P S अण्णेहि, A अण्णेहि. 28 P S उप्पाइहि.  
29 P तुवइ?, S रुवइ. 30 S केराइ. 31 S आइवि, A आविवि. 32 P थियइ, S थियइ.  
33 A वहु. 34 P S भावहि.

12. 1 S A अण्णहि. 2 P कोकिउ. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 S A कइं. 6 S णिसुणिवि.  
7 P कंप्पियउ. 8 This hemistich missing in S. 9 P कह वि, A कहि मि. 10 P पव-  
गउ जंप्पियउ. 11 A वहि. 12 P S कह मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A कइन्दहु. 14 P S आयहु.  
15 P S लहुआइ, A लहुआइ. 16 A पणमिय. 17 A के. 18 P S तुम्हइ, A तुम्हेहि. 19  
P S अन्वन्ति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 S illegible. 22 S पमयणि. 23 S वीसरि. 24 S जइयहु.  
25 S कील्लइ. 26 P कज्जि, S illegible. 27 P S णमोक्कारहो. 28 P सुरवर, S illegible  
29 P S उप्पणुं. 30 P हउ, S illegible. 31 A भायहि. 32 S A अच्छहि. 33 P  
काइ, S काइ. 34 P S जमिहु. 35 P S जेम. 36 P S पावहि.

[ १३ ]

- तं णिसुणेवि<sup>१</sup> णमिउं णराहिणइ<sup>२</sup> अमरेण वि<sup>३</sup> दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १  
 णिउ विज्जुकेसुं करे<sup>४</sup> धरेवि<sup>५</sup> तहिं णिवसइ महरिसि चउ-णाणि जहिं ॥ २  
 पयाहिणं करेवि<sup>६</sup> गुरु-भत्ति किय वन्देप्पिणु विण्णि मि<sup>७</sup> पुरउ थिये<sup>८</sup> ॥ ३  
 १ सव्वज्जिउ सुरवरं हारिसियउं 'एहुं जम्मु एणं महु दरिसियउं ॥ ४  
 अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायउउ महु केरउ एउं सरीरइउं ॥ ५  
 तं पेक्खेवि<sup>९</sup> तडिकेसु वि डरिउ णं पवण-छिउं तनु थरहरिउ ॥ ६  
 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु केहें परिभमेहुं जेणं णउ णरय-पहे' ॥ ७  
 तं णिसुणेवि<sup>१०</sup> चवइ चारु-चरिउ 'महु अत्थि अण्णु परमायरिउं ॥ ८  
 १० सो कहइ धम्मु सव्वत्तिहुरु पइसंहुं जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९  
 परिओसें तिण्णि वि उच्चलिये वाहुवलि-भरह-रिसहं व मिलिये ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि चेइ-हरे णरवइ-उवहिकुमारि-मुणिन्देहिं<sup>११</sup> ॥  
 परम-जिणिन्दुं समोसरणे णं धरणिन्दे-सुरिन्द-णरिन्देहि ॥ ११

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[ १४ ]

- पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि 'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म-दिसि' ॥ १  
 परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ-पवरु तइ-काल-बुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २  
 'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धये धम्मेण भिच्च-रह-तुरय-गये ॥ ३  
 धम्मेणाहरण-विलेयणंइ धम्मेण गियासण-भोयणंइ ॥ ४  
 १० धम्मेण कलत्तइ मणहरइ धम्मेण छुहा-पण्डुर-धरइ ॥ ५  
 धम्मेण पिण्ड-पीण-स्थणउं चमरइ पाउन्ति वरङ्गणउं ॥ ६

13. 1 P ५ णिसुणिवि. 2 A णमिउं. 3 P ५ च. 4 ५ A णिउकेसु. 5 ५ चरे, A परि. 6 A धरिवि. 7 P निवसाणिज, ५ निवसाणिज. ८ वयाणिज corrected to निवसा. 8 P ५ चरे. 9 A नि. 10 A विउ. 11 A सुरगइ. 12 P ५ णिमिउउ, ५ णिमिउउ. 13 P ५ च, ५ चरे. 14 A चरे. 15 P धरिसियउ. 16 A चरे. 17 ५ विविवि. 18 P ५ चित्त. 19 A चरे. 20 P ५ धरिसियउ. 21 A चित्त. 22 A णिसुणिवि. 23 P ५ परमायरिउ. 24 ५ महरिउ. 25 ५ चरयउ, ५ चर जाण. 26 ५ उच्चलिय. 27 ५ चरियउ. 28 A चित्तिया. 29 ५ चरयउ. A चरयवि. 30 A उच्चलियउ. 31 उच्चलियउ. 32 A चित्तिया. 33 A चरयउ. 34 ५ चरयउ. 35 ५ चरयउ. 36 ५ चरयउ. 37 ५ चरयउ. 38 ५ चरयउ. 39 ५ चरयउ. 40 ५ चरयउ. 41 ५ चरयउ. 42 ५ चरयउ. 43 ५ चरयउ. 44 ५ चरयउ. 45 ५ चरयउ. 46 ५ चरयउ. 47 ५ चरयउ. 48 ५ चरयउ. 49 ५ चरयउ. 50 ५ चरयउ. 51 ५ चरयउ. 52 ५ चरयउ. 53 ५ चरयउ. 54 ५ चरयउ. 55 ५ चरयउ. 56 ५ चरयउ. 57 ५ चरयउ. 58 ५ चरयउ. 59 ५ चरयउ. 60 ५ चरयउ. 61 ५ चरयउ. 62 ५ चरयउ. 63 ५ चरयउ. 64 ५ चरयउ. 65 ५ चरयउ. 66 ५ चरयउ. 67 ५ चरयउ. 68 ५ चरयउ. 69 ५ चरयउ. 70 ५ चरयउ. 71 ५ चरयउ. 72 ५ चरयउ. 73 ५ चरयउ. 74 ५ चरयउ. 75 ५ चरयउ. 76 ५ चरयउ. 77 ५ चरयउ. 78 ५ चरयउ. 79 ५ चरयउ. 80 ५ चरयउ. 81 ५ चरयउ. 82 ५ चरयउ. 83 ५ चरयउ. 84 ५ चरयउ. 85 ५ चरयउ. 86 ५ चरयउ. 87 ५ चरयउ. 88 ५ चरयउ. 89 ५ चरयउ. 90 ५ चरयउ. 91 ५ चरयउ. 92 ५ चरयउ. 93 ५ चरयउ. 94 ५ चरयउ. 95 ५ चरयउ. 96 ५ चरयउ. 97 ५ चरयउ. 98 ५ चरयउ. 99 ५ चरयउ. 100 ५ चरयउ.

14. 1 A चरयउ. 2 A चरयउ. 3 P चरयउ. 4 P चरयउ. 5 P चरयउ. 6 P चरयउ. 7 P चरयउ. 8 P चरयउ. 9 P चरयउ. 10 P चरयउ. 11 P चरयउ. 12 P चरयउ. 13 P चरयउ. 14 P चरयउ. 15 P चरयउ. 16 P चरयउ. 17 P चरयउ. 18 P चरयउ. 19 P चरयउ. 20 P चरयउ. 21 P चरयउ. 22 P चरयउ. 23 P चरयउ. 24 P चरयउ. 25 P चरयउ. 26 P चरयउ. 27 P चरयउ. 28 P चरयउ. 29 P चरयउ. 30 P चरयउ. 31 P चरयउ. 32 P चरयउ. 33 P चरयउ. 34 P चरयउ. 35 P चरयउ. 36 P चरयउ. 37 P चरयउ. 38 P चरयउ. 39 P चरयउ. 40 P चरयउ. 41 P चरयउ. 42 P चरयउ. 43 P चरयउ. 44 P चरयउ. 45 P चरयउ. 46 P चरयउ. 47 P चरयउ. 48 P चरयउ. 49 P चरयउ. 50 P चरयउ. 51 P चरयउ. 52 P चरयउ. 53 P चरयउ. 54 P चरयउ. 55 P चरयउ. 56 P चरयउ. 57 P चरयउ. 58 P चरयउ. 59 P चरयउ. 60 P चरयउ. 61 P चरयउ. 62 P चरयउ. 63 P चरयउ. 64 P चरयउ. 65 P चरयउ. 66 P चरयउ. 67 P चरयउ. 68 P चरयउ. 69 P चरयउ. 70 P चरयउ. 71 P चरयउ. 72 P चरयउ. 73 P चरयउ. 74 P चरयउ. 75 P चरयउ. 76 P चरयउ. 77 P चरयउ. 78 P चरयउ. 79 P चरयउ. 80 P चरयउ. 81 P चरयउ. 82 P चरयउ. 83 P चरयउ. 84 P चरयउ. 85 P चरयउ. 86 P चरयउ. 87 P चरयउ. 88 P चरयउ. 89 P चरयउ. 90 P चरयउ. 91 P चरयउ. 92 P चरयउ. 93 P चरयउ. 94 P चरयउ. 95 P चरयउ. 96 P चरयउ. 97 P चरयउ. 98 P चरयउ. 99 P चरयउ. 100 P चरयउ.

धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइ<sup>11</sup>  
धम्मेण अरुह<sup>12</sup>-सिद्धत्तणइ<sup>13</sup>

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइ<sup>14</sup> ॥ ७

तित्थङ्कर-चकहरत्तणइ<sup>15</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकं धम्मे<sup>16</sup> होन्तएण

इन्दा देव<sup>17</sup> वि सेव करन्ति ।

धम्म-विहणहो माणुसहो

चण्डाल वि पङ्कणएण ठन्ति<sup>18</sup> ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

तडिकेसे<sup>19</sup> पुच्छिउ पुण वि गुरु  
जइ जर्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसए  
तुहु<sup>20</sup> साहु<sup>21</sup> एहु धाणुकु<sup>22</sup> तहि<sup>23</sup>  
णिमन्थु णिएवि उवहासु कउ<sup>24</sup>  
भञ्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु  
तत्थहो वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ<sup>25</sup>  
धाणुकु<sup>26</sup> हिण्डेवि<sup>27</sup> भव-गहणे  
पइ<sup>28</sup> हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्णाहिं भवे को<sup>29</sup> हउ<sup>30</sup> को वं सुरु' ॥ १

जाओ<sup>31</sup> सि आसि कासी-विसए ॥ २

आइउ तरु-मूलें वि थिओ सि जहि<sup>32</sup> ॥ ३

ईसीसुप्पणु<sup>33</sup> कसाउ तउ ॥ ४

पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५

हओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ६

उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणे ॥ ७

पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमार हुउ<sup>34</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि<sup>35</sup> लङ्केसरेण

रज्जे सुकेसु<sup>36</sup> थवेवि परमथे<sup>37</sup> ।

मुएवि<sup>38</sup> कु-वेस वराय-सियं

तव-सिय-बहुय लइय सइ<sup>39</sup> हत्थे ॥ ९

[ १६ ]

जं विज्जुकेसु णिगन्थु थिउ

पञ्चेहिं<sup>40</sup> मुट्ठिहिं<sup>41</sup> सिरें<sup>42</sup> लोउ किउ ॥ १

तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेण

सम्मत्तु लइउ दिहु सुरवरें ॥ २

एत्थन्तरे किक्क-पुरेसरहो

गउ लेहु कइज्जय-सेहरहो ॥ ३

महि-मण्डलें घत्तिउ दिहु किहं

णावालउं गज्जा-वाहु जिह ॥ ४

11 S °देवत्तणइ. 12 A परम.° 13 S सिद्धत्तणइ. 14 S °वज्जहरत्तणइ. 15 A धम्मे.

16 A इंदापुव. 17 S पंगण म हवन्ति.

15. 1 S तडिकेसि, A तडिकेसे. 2 P S अण्णाहि, A अण्हि. 3 S के. 4 P S हउ. 5 P S अ. 6 P जंपइ. 7 P जाउ. 8 S तुहु. 9 P साहु. 10 P धाणुक. 11 S तहि. 12 S A आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 S जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing in S. 16 A किउ. 17 P S ईसीसुप्पणु, A इसीसिप्पणु. 18 P S भंजिवि कावित्थ°. 19 P S सुद्धमइ. A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 S धाणुकिउ. 22 A हिण्डिवि. 23 P S पइ. 24 P S उवहिङ्गमारु 25 S णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथे. 28 S सुयवि. 29 S सिया. 30 P S A सइ.

16. 1 P S विज्जुकेसु. 2 S पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, S मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, S A सिरि. 5 S लयउ. 6 P S इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 7 P किक्क°. 8 S °मंडलि. 9 S किहा. 10 P णामालउ, S णामूलउ.



वन्धण-विमुक्कु णं 'गिरियल्लु  
जुवई'<sup>११</sup> जणु वणुणं समुबहइ  
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहिं<sup>१३</sup> पहुँ भणिउं  
तडिकेसं<sup>१४</sup> तव-सिय लइय करें

वड्डुडउ सहावें<sup>१५</sup> जेम खलु ॥ ५  
आयरिउं व चरिउ कहइं कहइं ॥ ६  
'तुम्हहुँ'<sup>१६</sup> सुकेसु परिपालणिउं ॥ ७  
जं जाणहिं तं पहु तुहुँ मि करें' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेपिणु उवहिरुं  
पुरे पडिचन्दु परिट्ठियं

पुत्तहोँ<sup>१७</sup> रज्जु देवि णिक्खन्तउ ।  
वाणरदीउ सइं<sup>१८</sup> भु ज्जन्तं ॥ ९

\*

### [ ७. सत्तमो संधि ]

पडिचन्दहोँ जायं  
१० णं रिसह-जिणासु

किक्किन्धन्धयं पवर-भुवं ।  
भरह-वाहुवलं वे वि सुवं ॥ १

[ १ ]

छुडु छुडु संरीर-संपत्ति पत्त  
'वेयहुँ-कडएँ'<sup>११</sup> धण-कणय-पडेरं<sup>१३</sup>  
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ  
१५ सिरिमाल-णाम तहोँ तणिय दुहियं  
कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>१७</sup> पवर-कडएँहिं  
ढोइयं<sup>१८</sup> विमाणं<sup>१९</sup> चडियं जोह  
णिविसंइं दाहिण-सेटि पत्त

तहिँ अवसरेँ केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १  
दाहिण-सेटिहिँ<sup>११</sup> आइच्चणयरेँ ॥ २  
वेयमइँ अग-महिसियेँ<sup>१३</sup> सहाउ ॥ ३  
इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियं ॥ ४  
सा परएँ<sup>१५</sup> धिवेसइ कहोँ वि माल' ॥ ५  
गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएँहिं ॥ ६  
संचल्ल गहङ्गणेँ दिण्ण-तोह ॥ ७  
जैहिँ मिलिया विज्जाहर सैमत्त ॥ ८ -

॥ वत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धे दिट्ठु

हकारइ णाँइ

धउ राउलउ सुँ(?) पवणहउ ।

करयलु सिरिमालेँहें तणउं ॥ ९

११ A सुक्खि. १२ P S सहाविं. १३ A जुवईयण. १४ A वत्त. १५ P आहिरिउ. १६ A कहइं, १७ S कहइ. १८ S °पत्तिहि. १९ P पहु. २० P A भणिउं. २१ S तुहु, A तुम्हहं. २२ P A परिपालणिउं. २३ S तडिकेसि. २४ P A जाणहिं. २५ A तुहुँ मि. २६ P उवहिरउ. २७ S पुत्तहि. २८ P S परिट्ठियउ. २९ S सयं, A सइ. ३० A सुजंतवं.

१. १ A जाया. २ S A °धदय. ३ S पवरसुवा, A पवरसुय. ४ S वाहु वाहुवलि. ५ S सुया, A सुय. ६ P S तहि. ७ A अवसरि. ८ A वेयव. ९ P S °कडइ. १० A °पयरे. ११ A °सेटिहि. १२ A वेयवइ. १३ S °सहिसिय. १४ P दुहिय, S दुहिया. १५ P °सुहिय, S °सुहिया. १६ S परइ. १७ S णिसुणेवि. १८ S °कयदएहि. १९ P किक्किन्धय(इ)धयहि, S किक्किन्धयहि, A किक्किन्धससरेहि. २० P S ढोइयइ. २१ S A विमाणइ. २२ P चडिय. २३ P णिव-सइ. २४ P S जहि. २५ P S missing, A स. २६ S णाह. २७ P S सिरिमालइ. २८ A तणउं.

[ १६ ] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ उच्चं गृहीत्वा.

[ १ ] १ प्राप्तयौवनौ. २ समस्ताः.

[ २ ]

णिय-णिय-थाणेहिं<sup>१</sup> णिवद्ध मञ्च  
आरूढ सब मञ्चेसु तेसु  
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्कारिएसुं  
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसुं  
मञ्चेसुं तेसु थिय पहु चडेवि  
भूसन्ति सरीरइ<sup>१०</sup> वारवार  
सुन्दर सच्छायिं वि कणय-डोर  
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थं

महकवि-कवालाव व सु-सञ्च ॥ १  
चामियर-गत्तं-मणि-भूसिएसुं ॥ २  
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसुं ॥ ३  
आलावणि-सह-वमालिएसु ॥ ४  
वम्महं-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५  
कण्ठैइं मुअंन्ति लयंन्ति हार ॥ ६  
अलियं<sup>१५</sup> जि धिवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७  
अङ्गैइं मोडन्ति वलंन्ति हत्थं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

स-पसाहण सब  
‘किर होसइ सिद्धि<sup>२१</sup>’

थियं सम्मुह वरइत्त किंहे ।  
आयंएँ आसएँ<sup>२४</sup> समय जिंहे ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

सिरिमाल तामं करिणिहेँ<sup>१</sup> वलग्ग  
सयलाहरणालङ्कारिय-देहं  
अगिम-गणियारिहेँ चडियं धाइ  
दरिसाविउं णर-णिरुम्बु तीएँ<sup>१</sup>  
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमार  
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु  
सयल वि णरवर वञ्चन्ति जाइ  
पुंर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम  
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग्ग ॥ १  
णं णहेँ उम्मिल्लियं चन्द-लेह ॥ २  
णिसि-पुत्त परिट्ठिय सञ्च णाइ ॥ ३  
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महयरीएँ ॥ ४  
उग्घाउं ऊहु रणेँ दुण्णिवार ॥ ५  
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६  
अवरागम सम्मादिट्ठिं<sup>१०</sup> णाईं ॥ ७  
पच्छाईं अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८  
दुग्गन्धं रुक्खं णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

2. 1 s °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयराग.° 3 S भूसियेसु. 4 S झंकारियेसु. 5 S °अंधारियेसु. 6 S °उज्जालियेसु. 7 P S आलावणि°. 8 A मंछेसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 P S सरीरइ. 11 P कंठाए. 12 P सुपंति, S सुयंति. 13 P लएत्ति. 14 A सच्छाविय. 15 P S अलिउ. 16 S पुणेवि ससत्थ, A पुणेसणत्थ. 17 P S A अंगइ. 18 S चलंति. 19 A हत्था. 20 P S धिअ. 21 P S किहा. 22 S ति. 23 S आयइ. 24 S आसप. 25 S जिंहा.

3. 1 P S ताव. 2 S A करिणिहि. 3 S A विज्ज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मेल्लिअ, S उम्मि-लिय. 6 S चडिया. 7 S दरिसावि व पुण णिरुम्बु. 8 P उघाउ ऊहु, S उहुघाउ ऊहु. 9 S सम्माइट्ठि. 10 S णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A दुग्गंधि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[ २ ] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाया—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ पट्दर्शनानि च.

[ ३ ] १ तया.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गणियारिणें वालें  
सरि-सलिल-रहिलिए(?)

णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किहें ॥  
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिह<sup>१९</sup> ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

१ किक्किन्धहों घलिये मालें ताँए  
आसण्णं परिट्टिय विमल-देह  
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द  
णं कु-तवसि परम-गईहें<sup>२</sup> चुर्क  
एत्थन्तरे<sup>३</sup> सिरिमाला-वईहु  
१० 'अब्भन्तरे<sup>४</sup> विज्जाहर-वराहु<sup>५</sup>  
उदालहों<sup>६</sup> बहु वरइत्तु हणहों<sup>७</sup>  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु अन्धएण

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाएँ ॥ १  
णं कणयगिरिहें<sup>८</sup> णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २  
ससि-जोणहएँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द ॥ ३  
णं पङ्कथ-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क ॥ ४  
कोवग्गि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५  
पइसार दिण्णु किं वन्नराहुँ ॥ ६  
वाणर-वंस-यरुहों<sup>१६</sup> कन्दु खणहों<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ७  
हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएणं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१३ 'विज्जाहर तुम्हें  
लइ पहरणु पाव

अम्हें कइद्धयं कवणु छलु ।  
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु' ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु  
अब्भिहं जुञ्जुं विज्जाहराहं  
साहणइ मि अवरोप्परु मिडन्ति  
२१ भज्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मच्च  
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति  
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरहुँ जाम

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुव-फलिह-दीहु ॥ १  
सिरिमाला-कारणं दुद्धराहं ॥ २  
णं सुकइ-कन्न-वयणइं घडन्ति' ॥ ३  
दुक्कवि-कवालाव व कु-सच्च ॥ ४  
णं 'पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५  
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसुं ताम ॥ ६

15 P चालेवि, S चालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहलए. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिय. 2 A मालए. 3 P S आसण्णि. 4 P कणयहरिहें, S कणयहरिहिं. 5 P 'गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P सुक्क corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्क, A भुव. 7 P एत्थन्तरि, S इत्थन्तरि. 8 P S 'वलीविउ. 9 A अट्ठमन्तरि. 10 P S 'वराहं. 11 P S वाणराह. 12 P S A उदालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवसुद्धमद. 16 A गणहु. 17 S सुणेपि. 18 S कदं-दएण. 19 P अग्गि. 20 S कणद्धय. 21 A मिति.

5. 1 P S 'भुल'. 2 P S अभिट्ट, A आभिह. 3 P S जुञ्ज, A तुज्जे. 4 A विज्जाहराह. 5 P A साहणइं मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S 'वयणइ. 7 A घिट्ठि. 8 A 'कदागय. 9 P S 'वाणराह. 10 S सुकेसि.

[ ४ ] १ तथा वन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रत्याये.

[ ५ ] १ पुंशर्ली.

आलगु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसुं  
तहि अवसरें वेहाविझएण

जसु दुकइ सो सो लेइ नासुं ॥ ७  
रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु  
पावइ सयवत्तु

दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियर् ॥  
तोडैवि<sup>१७</sup> हंसें<sup>१८</sup> छण्डियउ ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

विणिवाइएँ 'विजयमइन्दें खुहें  
तुडणणु भणइ सुकेसु एमैं  
तें' वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त  
एत्तहें वि दुडु-णिडुवण-हेउ  
'परमेसर पर-गरवर-सिरीहुं  
पडिचन्दहों सुएँण कइझएण  
तं वयणु सुणेंवि णं करन्तु खेउ  
चउरङ्गें<sup>१६</sup> विज्जाहर-वलेण

किएँ पाराउट्टुएँ वल-समुहें ॥ १  
'सिरिमाल लएप्पिणु जाहुं देव' ॥ २  
णिविसंझें किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३  
केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउ ॥ ४  
ओलगाइ पाणेंहि<sup>११</sup> विजयसीहु ॥ ५  
आवट्टिउं जम-मुहें<sup>१३</sup> अन्धएण' ॥ ६  
सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७  
परिवेढिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हकारिय वे वि  
लइ दुक्कउ कालु

'पावहों<sup>१८</sup> पैमय-महझयहों ।  
'णिगंहों 'किक्किन्धन्धयहों'<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण  
'अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम  
तं णिसुणेंवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं  
णिगन्तहिं जण-णिगय-पयावुं

हकारिय 'विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १  
दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरंहों तेम' ॥ २  
पडिचन्द-गरिन्दहों णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३  
किउ पाराउट्टुउं सेणु सौडुं ॥ ४

11 S हुआसु, 12 P S तासु, A नासु. 13 P S तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 P S A °मंडलि.  
16 P °खंडियओ. 17 P S A तोडिहि. 18 A हंसै.

6. 1 S पाराउट्टुए. 2 A भणइ. 3 P S एव. 4 P S जाहु. 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसंझि. 7  
S एत्तहें. 8 S अंसणवेउ, A असणिवउ. 9 A °ससीहु. 10 S उलगाइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12  
P आवट्टिउ. 13 P S °मुहि. 14 S missing, A न न. 15 A चउरंगे. 16 P परिवेढिउ.  
17 A रिउपट्टणु चलेण. 18 A पाहो. 19 P णिगाहुओ with हु deleted, A तिगाउ.  
20 A °धद्धयहो.

7. 1 P विप्फुरिया°. 2 A सहहु. 3 A °संदणेहिं. 4 A णिगंतिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 S  
°पयाउ. 7 P पाराउट्टुउं, S पाराउट्टिउ. 8 S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[ ६ ] १ विजयसिहें. २ रे मर्कटध्वजां (?). ३ निर्गच्छव. ४ नाम.

[ ७ ] १ अशानिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वम्.  
पउ० चरि० १

सो असणिवेउ<sup>१</sup> अन्धयहों वलिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धु<sup>२</sup> खलिउ ॥ ५  
 पहरणें<sup>३</sup> मुर्यन्ति सुदारुणाइं खणें अग्गेयइं खणें वारुणाइं ॥ ६  
 खणें पवणत्थइं<sup>४</sup> खणें थम्भणाइं खणें वामोहणं-उम्मोहणाइं ॥ ७  
 खणें महियलें खणें गहयलें भमन्ति खणें सन्दणें खणें जें<sup>५</sup> विमाणें थन्ति ॥ ८  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेंवि दुक्खु  
 णिउ पंन्थें तेण

अन्धउ खगें कण्ठें हउ ।  
 जें<sup>६</sup> सो विजयमइन्दु<sup>७</sup> गउ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

एत्तहें<sup>१</sup> वि 'भिण्डिवालेण पहरं  
 १० अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेंवि<sup>२</sup> मणेण  
 तहिं अवसरें दुक्खु सुकेसु पासु  
 पंडिवाइउं चयण-भाउं लद्धुं  
 'कहिं<sup>३</sup> अन्धउं' 'पेसण-बुक्खु देव'  
 पुणु पडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं  
 ११ हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय

किक्किन्ध-गराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १  
 आमेळिउं विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ २  
 रहवरें<sup>४</sup> छुहेवि णिउ णिय-णिवासु ॥ ३  
 उट्टन्तें<sup>५</sup> पुच्छिउ परम-बन्धु ॥ ४  
 णिवडिउं पुणो<sup>६</sup> वि तडि-रक्खु जेम ॥ ५  
 'हा पइं<sup>७</sup> विणु सुणणं पमय-दीउ ॥ ६  
 हीं पइं विणु मेइणि 'विहवें जाय' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणंइ सुकेसु  
 सिरें णिक्खवें खगें

'संसउ णाहें जिएवाहों<sup>८</sup> ।  
 अवसरु कवणु रुपवाहों<sup>९</sup> ॥ ८

[ ९ ]

२१ विणु केज्जे वंडरिहिं अङ्गु देहिं<sup>१</sup>  
 जीवन्तहुं सिज्झइ सवु कज्जु

पायाललङ्क पइसरहुं एहिं<sup>२</sup> ॥ १  
 एत्तिउ ण वि हंडेण वि तुहुं ण रज्जु' ॥ २

१ A असणिवेउ. १० A किक्किन्धु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P मुर्यन्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण. १५ S खणें जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S जि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तहिं. २ P S हउ. ३ P S परिचिन्तित्वि, A परिचितइ. ४ S आमिळिय. ५ S विट्ठलवाहणेण. ६ P A रहवरी, S रहवर. ७ S पडिवायउ. ८ P S भाव. ९ A लद्धु. १० P S उट्टन्तें. ११ P S कहि. १२ A वंघउं. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A लिबडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो वि. १६ P S तत्तु च्छिज्जु. १७ A missing. १८ P S A पइ. १९ A सुज्जउ. २० P S हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइं. २३ S णाहे. २४ P S जीवेवहो. २५ A लिक्खव. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कजे. २ P S वहरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहिं. ५ P S जीवंतहु. ६ S हउ.

[ ८ ] १ गोफणि-पाषाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ वानरद्वीपः. ५ विधवा.

तं गिसुणेंवि वाणर-वंस-सारु  
णासन्तु गिएँवि हरिसिय-मणेण  
करें<sup>१०</sup> धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तुं  
णासन्तु णवन्तुं सुवन्तुं सत्तुं  
जे<sup>११</sup> विजयसीहु हउ भुयँ-विसालु  
तं गिसुणेंवि तडिवाहणु गियन्तुं

गिग्घायहों<sup>१७</sup> लङ्क  
मुत्तइँ इच्छाएँ

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहँ पुरं हरेवि  
वहु-दिवसेहँ<sup>१४</sup> घण-पडलइँ<sup>१५</sup> गिएँवि<sup>१६</sup> तं विजयसीहँ-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २  
सहसार-कुमारहों देवि<sup>१७</sup> रज्जु  
वहु-काले<sup>१८</sup> किक्किन्धाहिवो वि  
पल्लुइँ<sup>१९</sup> पडीवउ णर-वरिदु  
जोवइँ व पईहियँ-लोयणेहिँ  
गायइँ व भमर-महुँ<sup>२०</sup> अरि-सरेहिँ  
वीसमइँ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिँ

तं सेलुं गिएँवि  
किउ पट्टणु तेत्थुं

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारं ॥ ३  
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेणं ॥ ४  
किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसहँ एउं जुत्तु ॥ ५  
भुञ्जन्तु ण हम्मइँ जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६  
सो<sup>२१</sup> णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालुं<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ७  
लहु देसु पसाहिउ एकं-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णहँ अण्णइँ पट्ठणइँ ॥  
सु-कलत्तइँ<sup>२३</sup> व स-जोवणइँ ॥ ९

[ १० ]

अवरं वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १  
तं विजयसीहँ-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २  
अप्पुणुं साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३  
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ<sup>२४</sup> मेरु सो वि ॥ ४  
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिदु ॥ ५  
हसइँ व कमलायर-आणणेहिँ ॥ ६  
णहाइँ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिँ ॥ ७  
पणवइँ व फुल-फल-गुरुभरेहिँ<sup>२५</sup> ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कोक्कावेवि<sup>२६</sup> गिय पय पउरं ॥  
किक्किन्धे<sup>२७</sup> किक्किन्धपुं ॥ ९

7 A सपरिचार. 8 s विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P s करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पत्तुत्तु, s जुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 s पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 s एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in s. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P सत्तु. 18 A हम्मइँ. 19 s जि, A जे. 20 s सुल°. 21 s हणिउ. 22 P कयंत°. 23 s दंततरालु. 24 s गिसु गिसुणिवि तडेवाहणु. 25 P s गियंतु. 26 P s एक. 27 A गिग्घायं. 28 P s अण्णहो. 29 s पदइ. 30 P सकलत्तइँ, s सुकलत्तइँ.

10. 1 s °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 s पुरइँ. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P s °दिवसहिँ. 5 P °पडलइ, s पट्टलइ, A पट्टण. 6 s गियैवि, A गिएँ. 7 P s विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 s कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिए. 12 s पल्लु, A पल्लु. 13 P s ताव. 14 P s जोयइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 s हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P s °गुरुहरेहि. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्का-विवि. 21 A पउर. 22 A तित्थु. 23 s किक्केध. 24 A किक्किधउर.

[ ९ ] १ व्याघ्रटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-विद्याधरस्य.

[ १० ] १ मधुप्रचुरपर्वतः (?)

[ ११ ]

महु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु  
अण्णु वि सूररवँ कणिट्ठु तासु  
एत्तहँ वि सुकेसहँ तिण्णि पुत्त  
१ पोढत्तणँ वुच्चइ तेहिँ ताड  
तं सुणँवि जणेरेँ वुत्तु एम  
कहिँ जाहुँ मुएँवि पायाललङ्क  
घणवाहण-पमुह गिरन्तराई  
अणुहूय लङ्क कामिणि व पवर

उच्चुरवँ तामँ उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १  
वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २  
सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३  
'कि' ण जाहुँ जेत्यु किक्किन्धराड ॥ ४  
'थिय' दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५  
चउपासिड वईरिहुँ तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६  
एत्तिथँई जामँ रज्जन्तराई ॥ ७  
महु तणँएँ 'सीसेँ अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

10

तं वयणु सुणेवि  
'उच्चइएँ रज्जे

॥ वत्ता ॥

मालि पलिँत्तुँ दवग्गि जिह ।  
णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताथ किह ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

महु कहिय भडारा पई जि णित्ति तिह जीवहि जिह परिभमई कित्ति ॥ १  
११ तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जई जणेण तिहँ मुञ्जु जिह ण मुच्चहिँ धणेण ॥ २  
तिह जुज्जु जिह णिव्वुइ जणई अहु तिह तज्जु जिह पुणु वि ण होई सङ्क ॥ ३  
तिह चँ जिह वुच्चई साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहँ णँ डाहु ॥ ४  
तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहिँ गुरुहुँ पासँ<sup>१६</sup> तिह मरु जिह णावहिँ<sup>१७</sup> गम्भवासँ ॥ ५  
तिह तड करँ जिह परितवइ गत्तु तिह रज्जु पालँ जिह णवई सत्तु ॥ ६  
२० किं जीएँ रिउँ-आसङ्किण किं पुरिसँ माण-कलङ्किण ॥ ७  
किं दव्वे<sup>१८</sup> दाण-विवज्जिएँ<sup>१९</sup> किं पुत्तेँ<sup>२०</sup> मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 S उच्चरव. 2 PS ताव. 3 S सूरव. 4 PS सुमल्लवन्त. 5 S किर, A कि न. 6 PS जाहु जित्थु. 7 PS सुणिवि. 8 A जणेरे. 9 PS थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 S illegible. 12 PS वहरिहि. 13 A पहुह. 14 P एत्तिथइ, S णत्तिथइ. 15 S illegible. 16 S तणह. 17 PS सीसि. 18 A पवुत्त. 19 A उच्चइए.

12. 1 PS पई जि भडारा कहिय. 2 S तहि. 3 A परिभमई. 4 P हसिज्जहिँ. 5 A तिह. 6 PS मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहिँ. 7 A जुज्जु. 8 A जणइ. 9 PS तज्जु. 10 S illegible. 11 P वज्जु. 12 P वुच्चहिँ, S illegible, A वच्चहिँ. 13 S न. 14 गुरुहु. 15 A पासि. 16 PS णावहिँ. 17 A करि. 18 S रत्तु. 19 A नमइ. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 PA रिउँ, S illegible. 22 A दव्वे. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[ ११ ] १ मधुगिरे: किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ माल्यवन्तः (?) . ५ विनष्टे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ कलएँ ताय  
तो णियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि<sup>२५</sup> ण पइसरमि<sup>२६</sup> ।  
इन्दाणी<sup>२७</sup> करयलें धरमि<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ<sup>२</sup> दिण्णु  
संचल्लिउं साहणु गिरवसेसु  
तुरएसु के वि कें<sup>३</sup> वि सन्दणेसु  
परिवेदिय लङ्का-णयरि तेहिं  
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिं  
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिं  
संखिएहिं सङ्ख तालिएहिं ताल  
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरुं रसायलु णाई<sup>४</sup> मिण्णु ॥ १  
आरुढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २  
सिविएसु के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३  
णं महिहर-कोडि<sup>५</sup> महा-घणेहिं ॥ ४  
णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहिं ॥ ५  
पडिपहर्यइं तूरुइं तूरिएहिं ॥ ६  
चउ-पासिउ उट्टियं भड-वमालं ॥ ७  
रणे पाराउट्टउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दुं  
सरहसुं णिगघाउ

पञ्चाणणहो समावडिउ ।  
गम्पिणु मालिहें अग्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

पहरन्ति परोप्परुं तरुवरेहिं  
पुणु विज्जारुवहिं भीसणेहिं  
पुणु णाराएहिं भयङ्करेहिं  
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइं

पुणु पाह्माणेहिं पुणु गिरिवरेहिं ॥ १  
अहि-गरुड-कुम्भि-पञ्चाणणेहिं ॥ २  
भुर्यइन्दायाम-पइहरेहिं ॥ ३  
वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइं ॥ ४

25 P सङ्काउरि. 26 P पइसरमि. 27 P इन्दाणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S चर. 4 P णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S कियि. 7 S सुविएसु. 8 S णयरे. 9 S फुल्लन्धुएहिं. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिं, A संखियहि. 13 S तालियहि, A तालियहिं. 14 P उट्टिय. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडह°. 16 P गयंदु. 17 P सहरसु. 18 P मालिहिं, S मालिहि.

14. 1 P परोपर. 2 P पहरेहि, marginally 'तरुवरेहि पाटे', S पहरेहिं, marginally 'पहरणेहिं'. 3 P पाहणेहिं. 4 A विज्जारुवहि. 5 S गुरु. 6 S कुम्भे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich. 8 P भुर्यइदा°, S भुर्यइदा°. 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण.

[ १२ ] १ माता.

[ १३ ] १ प्रमाते. २ णागराजो (P. णाउं) मेदित. ३ अग्रमान. ४ धनरै. ५ निर्घातु नाम विचाधरः.

[ १४ ] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.



एत्थन्तरे<sup>10</sup> वाहिय-सन्दणेण  
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि<sup>12</sup> गयणे<sup>13</sup>  
णिग्घाउ<sup>14</sup> पडिउ णिग्घाउ<sup>15</sup> जेम  
चत्तारि वि धुव<sup>16</sup>-परिहव-कलङ्क

5

सन्तिहे सन्तिहे  
सुविलासिणि जेम

दणुवइ<sup>17</sup> इन्दानिहे<sup>18</sup> णन्दणेण ॥ ५

हउ खगो<sup>19</sup> छुछु कियन्त<sup>20</sup>-वयणे<sup>21</sup> ॥ ६

महियले<sup>22</sup> णरे<sup>23</sup> णहे<sup>24</sup> परितुइ<sup>25</sup> देव ॥ ७

जय-जय-सदेण पइइ लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं ।

लङ्क सें इं मु ज्जन्तं थियं ॥ ९

\*

### [ ८. अट्टमो संधि ]

10 मालिहे रज्जु करन्ताहो  
सहसा अहिमुहिहूआइ

सिद्धइ<sup>26</sup> विज्जाहर-मण्डलइ<sup>27</sup> ।

सायरहो जेम सव्वइ<sup>28</sup> जलइ<sup>29</sup> ॥ १

[ १ ]

तहि अवसरे<sup>30</sup> छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरे<sup>31</sup>  
पिहुल-णियन्विणि पीण-पओहरि<sup>32</sup>  
ताहे पुत्तु सुरे-सिरि-संपण्णउं<sup>33</sup>  
15 'मेसइ<sup>34</sup> मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु  
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर  
छबीस वि सहसइ<sup>35</sup> पेक्खणयहुं<sup>36</sup>  
गायण जाइ सुरिन्दत्तणयहुं<sup>37</sup>  
उव्वसि-रम्भ-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइहि<sup>38</sup>

दाहिण-सेद्धिहि<sup>39</sup> रहणेउर-पुरे<sup>40</sup> ॥ १

सहसारहो पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २

इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं<sup>41</sup> ॥ ३

सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणु ॥ ४

पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-ससहर ॥ ५

णाहिं पमाणु खुज्ज-वामणयहुं ॥ ६

णामेइ ताइ कियइ अप्पणयहुं ॥ ७

अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहि ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरि. 11 A दणुवइ°. 12 A परियंचेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कयंत°. 15 PS °वयणि. 16 S णिग्घाउ. 17 P णिग्घाउ, S णिग्घा with च added marginally. 18 PS णरउइ. 19 P णहिं, S णहि. 20 PS तुइ. 21 P marginally corrected to धुय. 22 S संतिहिं. 23 S किया. 24 S सयं. 25 PA ज्जन्ति. 26 S थिया.

1. 1 रज्जु. 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करंताहो, सिद्धइं. 3 A °मंडलइ. 4 P अहिमुहिहूआइ, S अहिमुहू इयाइं. 5 PSA सव्वइ. 6 A °पंदरे. 7 S °सेद्धिहि, A °सेद्धिहे. 8 A °पुरि. 9 S °पडइहि. 10 PS तामु. 11 A सर°. 12 P संपुण्णउं, S संपुण्णउ. 13 A उप्पण्णउं. 14 S मेसइ. 15 S यभावणु. 16 PS पवणु कुवेर. 17 S वरुण. 18 PS सहास. 19 P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. 20 S णाहि. 21 PS खुज्जु. 22 P वावणयहुं, S वावणयहु. 23 A णाणहुं जाइ सुरिंदहु तणयहुं. 24 PSA णामइ. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26 S उव्वस. 27 S पहुइहिं.

2 राक्षसपति सुकेशीलर्थः ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-माल्यवन्तः.  
[ १ ] बृहस्पति. २ प्रसृतिभिः.

२ राक्षसपति सुकेशीलर्थः ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-माल्यवन्तः.

[ १ ] बृहस्पति. २ प्रसृतिभिः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्ति<sup>२८</sup> विज्जाहरेंण  
ताइं ताइं महु चिन्धाइं

‘तहों जाई जाई आखण्डलहों ।  
<sup>३१</sup>लईं हउँ जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहों’ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

<sup>१</sup>जुएँ खय-कालें णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुलिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १  
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहों अवर जलोह व <sup>२</sup>अवर-समुहहों ॥ २  
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति<sup>३</sup> सिरिगारिहें (?) आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारिहें ॥ ३  
केण <sup>४</sup>वि कहिउ गम्पि तहों मालिहें ‘पहु संकन्ति (?) ण तुम्ह <sup>५</sup>णिड्डुलिहें (?) ॥ ४  
इन्दु को वि सहसारहों णन्दणु तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु’ ॥ ५  
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहों पुत्तं कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तं ॥ ६  
देवाविय रण-मेरि भयङ्कर घर (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७  
किक्किन्धहों किक्किन्धहों णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहों’ तं मालि सुमालि करेहि<sup>१७</sup> धरइ ।  
‘पेक्खु<sup>१८</sup> देव दुणिमिन्ताइं’ सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइं ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती भोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १  
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयण पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वत्त-भोयण ॥ २  
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउल्ल-णिवहु लोइन्तउ ॥ ३  
पेक्खु अकाले महा-घणु गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तु कवन्धु अलज्जिउ’ ॥ ४  
तं णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों वलियउ ‘वच्छ वच्छ जइ सउणु जि वलियउ ॥ ५  
तो किं मरइ सव्वु एउं अलियउ दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को<sup>१३</sup> वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचिन्तिउं. 29 A जाई जाई वि. 30 P चिधाइ, S चिधइ. 31 This Pāda is missing in A. 32 P लईं, S missing.

2. 1 The first line in missing in A. 2 S जुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 S इनि, A दिति. 5 S सेंगारहिं, A सेंगारिहि. 6 A गणति. 7 S illegible, A हंकारिहिं. 8 A केहिं मि. 9 S मालिहो. 10 P संकति. 11 P णिड्डालिहें, S णिड्डालिहें, A निड्डालिहें. 12 S णन्दणो. 13 S जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 PS करे. 18 S पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमिन्ताइ. 20 P करकरइं, S करकरइ.

3. 1 A पक्खि. 2 PS देउलहं. 3 S णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महावण. 6 S णच्चन्ति. 7 S ववण्ण. 8 PS सवण्ण. 9 PS सक्कु. 10 S यउ, A इउ. 11 P अलिजउं. 12 S दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[ २ ] १ मयुक्काले. २ ललाटेः. ३ आज्ञां.

[ ३ ] १ मार्ग. २ भ्रमणउं(उं) वा.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होई मणूसहो  
एमं भणेपिणु दिणु पयाणउं

हय-गय-रहवर-णरंवरहिं  
दीसइ विञ्जई-महीहरहो

तं जमकरणहो अणुहरमाणउं  
उभय-सेढि<sup>१४</sup>-सामन्त पण्डा  
तीहिं अवसरें वलवन्तं महाइयं  
१५ 'अहो अहो रहणेउर-पुर-राणा  
दुजउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणें  
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी  
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु'  
'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं

१६

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिउइ  
जो जीवेसइ विहिं<sup>२३</sup> मि रणें

गय ते मालि-इय णिम्भच्छिय  
१० सण्णज्झई सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु  
सण्णज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणु  
सण्णज्झइ जमु 'दण्ड-भयङ्करु

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउं. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A गरवरहिं. 21 A सहियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूयउ. 23 PS विञ्जइरि°. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S वक्खहो 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि°. 5 P सरणि, S' सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A वलेवन्त. 8 S महाइया. 9 A हुअ°. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from उरपुरराणा up to कुम्भवीडे अग्निम° (VIII B 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणयारी. 16 S आयहि वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतंतरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिय. 23 A विहिं. मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पडहत्थिय, A पडहत्थिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावह. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंड.

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरइं ण पासहो' ॥ ७  
चलिउं<sup>१८</sup> सेणु सरहसु स-विमाणउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं ।  
मेहउलु णाई उद्धाइयउं ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

णिसुणेंवि रक्खहो<sup>१</sup> तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १  
गम्पिणु इन्दहो सरणें<sup>२</sup> पइडा ॥ २  
मालिहें केरा दूअं<sup>३</sup> पराइयं ॥ ३  
कप्पु देवि<sup>४</sup> करे<sup>५</sup> सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४  
छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणें ॥ ५  
दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी<sup>६</sup> ॥ ६  
आएहिं<sup>७</sup> वयणेंहिं कुविउं<sup>८</sup> पुरन्दरु ॥ ७  
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरु दुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो<sup>११</sup> तणियं ।  
महि णीसावण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

दुबयणावमाण-पडिहत्थिये ॥ १  
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-चाहणु ॥ २  
धूमद्वउ कुयारि<sup>५</sup> मेसासणु ॥ ३  
महिसारुदु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोगगर-धरु<sup>७</sup>  
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुदंसणु  
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु  
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु  
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु  
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउ<sup>१२</sup>

रिच्छारुदु रणङ्गणे दुद्धरु ॥ ५  
णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६  
तरुवर<sup>१</sup>-पवरुगामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७  
पुप्फ-विमाणारुदु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८  
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९  
कुन्त<sup>१३</sup>-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

जाइँ वि दि<sup>१४</sup>लीहोन्ताइँ  
णिणैवि परोप्परु चिन्धाइँ<sup>१७</sup>

ताइ मि रण-रस<sup>१५</sup>-पुलउगयइँ<sup>१६</sup> ।  
सुहडहुँ<sup>१८</sup> कवयइँ फुट्टेवि<sup>१९</sup> गयइँ<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ११

[ ६ ]

10

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धइँ  
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर  
पुच्छुंगीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व  
जोह वि अमुणिय<sup>११</sup>-जडर-उरत्थल  
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धय<sup>१३</sup>-सारहि  
तहिँ अवसरें रहणेउर-सारहों  
सूररण सोमु रणें<sup>१८</sup> खारिउ  
जमु<sup>२०</sup> किक्किन्धें धणउ सुमालिँ

पढम भिडन्तइँ अग्गिम-खन्धइँ ॥ १  
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थियं कुञ्जर ॥ २  
'कहिँ<sup>९</sup> गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३  
'कहिँ गय रिउ' पहरन्ति<sup>९</sup> व करयल ॥ ४  
चक्क-सेस थियं णवर महारहि<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ५  
धाइँ<sup>१७</sup> मल्लवन्तु सहसारहों ॥ ६  
उच्छुरणं वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७  
पवणु सुकेसें<sup>२२</sup> सुरवइ मालिँ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउँ कालु ण बुज्झियउ तुहुँ<sup>२५</sup> कवणहुँ<sup>२६</sup> इन्दहुँ<sup>२७</sup> इन्दु कहें ।  
रणेहिँ<sup>२८</sup> मुण्डेहिँ जिन्मिणैहिँ<sup>२९</sup> किं<sup>२७</sup> जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहेँ<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ९

24

7 s मोगगरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहरु. 11 s विमाणारुदु सत्तिअकरु.  
12 A गामिउ. 13 A कौत. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणत्. 16 s पुलगयइ, A  
पुलउगयइ. 17 s चिधाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 s A फुट्टेवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइ.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइँदइ. 3 A भिडंतहुँ. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिय. 6 s  
पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अमुणिय. 10 A जडरो-  
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरंति. 13 A धुरसारहि. 14 s थिय. 15 A महारहि.  
16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुरण. 20 A जसु किक्किंध. 21 s सुमाले.  
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s माले. 24 A एत्तव. 25 s A तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहु.  
27 s missing. 28 A इंदहि मुंदिहि. 29 s जिमिणैहि, A भणहि. 30 A रम्महि.  
31 s इंदवहो.

[ ७ ]

तं 'णिसुणेंवि चोइउ अइरावउ  
मालि-पुरन्दरं<sup>१</sup> भिडिय परोप्परु  
जुज्झंइं<sup>२</sup> सेस-णरेंहिं<sup>३</sup> परिचत्तंइं<sup>४</sup>  
१ इन्दयालु जिह तिहं<sup>५</sup> जोइज्जइ  
भीम-महाभीमं<sup>६</sup> जा दिण्णी  
सा विकराल-वयण उज्जाइय  
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-घणएहिं<sup>७</sup>  
दूएं<sup>८</sup> वुत्तु आसि<sup>९</sup> रायङ्गणें

१३

११

तंहिं<sup>१०</sup> पत्थावें<sup>११</sup> पुरन्दरेंण  
वह्मिय तहें<sup>१२</sup> वि चउग्गुणिय

॥ वत्ता ॥

माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं ।  
रवि-कन्तिएँ ससि-कन्ति व हरियं<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएँवि<sup>१</sup>  
१३ 'तइयंहुं<sup>२</sup> ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें  
घायव-चारुण-अगोयत्थइं<sup>३</sup>  
जिह अण्णाण-कण्णें<sup>४</sup> जिण-वयणइं<sup>५</sup>  
जिह उवयार-सयइं<sup>६</sup> अकुलीणेंएँ  
२० गम्पि पहङ्गणु मिलिउ पहङ्गणें  
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरें माणव

भणइं सुमालि मालि-मुहुं<sup>७</sup> जोएँवि<sup>८</sup> ॥ १  
एवहिं<sup>९</sup> आयउ कालु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ २  
अमरिस-कुज्झएण रणें<sup>१०</sup> मालें ॥ ३  
मुकइं<sup>११</sup> तिण्णि मिं<sup>१२</sup> गयइं<sup>१३</sup> णिरत्थइं<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ४  
जिह गोडुङ्गणें<sup>१५</sup> वर-मणि-रयणइं<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ५  
वयइं<sup>१७</sup> जेम चारित्त-विहीणेंएँ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ६  
वरुणहें<sup>१९</sup> वरुण हुंवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७  
देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि 'को देउं<sup>१</sup> तुहुं  
१८ जं वन्धहि ओहइहि वि

वलु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।  
इन्दयालु परं<sup>२</sup> सिक्खियउ' ॥ ९

7. 1 s णिसुणिवि चोयउ. 2 s उल. 3 s पुरन्दर. 4 A विहिंवि. 5 s जुज्झइं, A जुज्झजुज्झइं. 6 s परिचत्तइ. 7 s A पडिथिरइ. 8 s णेत्तइ. 9 s तिह. 10 s रक्खइ. 11 s 'महाभीमहि. 12 s 'परंपराय अवयण्णी. 13 s घणयहिं. 14 A वुत्तु. 15 A चरियहि. 16 s अप्पणयहिं. 17 s दूयहिं. 18 A आसि. 19 s तहि. 20 A पत्थावि. 21 s संभरिया. 22 ps होवि. 23 s हरिया.

8. 1 s अवलोयवि. 2 A भणइं. 3 A मोहुं. 4 s जोयवि. 5 s तइयहो. 6 s एवहि. 7 s रण. 8 s 'यत्थइ. 9 s वि. 10 s गयइ. 11 A गोडुङ्गणाए मणि. 12 s अकुलीणइं. 13 s वयइ. 14 s विहूणइं. 15 s वरुणहु. 16 A हुवासु हुआसणे. 17 s देव तुहु. 18 s जहिं वदइ इइहि विह. 19 s परे सिक्खियउ.

[ ९ ]

तं गिसुणेवि वयणु सुरराएं  
लहु उप्पाडैवि<sup>५</sup> धित्तु णरिन्दे<sup>६</sup>  
सहसा रुहिरायम्विरु दीसिउ  
वाम-पाणि वणे<sup>१०</sup> देवि अखन्तिऐं  
विहलङ्गलु ओणल्लु महीयल्ले  
मालि सुमालि<sup>१३</sup> साहुकारिउ  
उट्टेवि<sup>१६</sup> मुक्कु<sup>१७</sup> चक्कु सहसक्खल्ले  
सिरु पाडेवि रसीयल्ले पडियउ

विह्नु गिडाल्ले मालि णाराएं ॥ १  
णाईं वरङ्कुसु मत्त-गईन्दे ॥ २  
णं मयगल्लु सिन्दूरं-विह्वसिउ ॥ ३  
भिण्णु गिडाल्ले सुराहिउ सत्तिऐं ॥ ४  
कलयल्लु घुट्टु रक्ख-वाणर-वल्ले ॥ ५  
'पईं होन्तेऐं गिय-वंसुद्धारिउ' ॥ ६  
एन्तउ<sup>१८</sup> धरेवि<sup>१९</sup> ण सक्किउ रक्खल्ले ॥ ७  
कह वि<sup>२१</sup> ण कुम्मं-वीढे अड्ढिभडियउ<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१९

वयणुं मडक्क ण वीसरिउ  
वे-वारउ अइरावयहों

धाविउ<sup>२५</sup> कवन्धु रोसाविउ<sup>२६</sup> ।  
कुम्भत्थल्ले असिक्ख वाहियउ<sup>२७</sup> ॥ ९

[ १० ]

जं विणिवाइउ रक्खु रणङ्गणे  
णट्टु कइद्धयं-वल्लु भय-भीयउ  
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहों  
बहुवारउ गिसियर-कइच्चिन्धेहिं<sup>९</sup>  
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा  
तं गिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेहिं<sup>१२</sup>  
'महु आदेसुं देहि परमेसर  
सेण्णु वि घत्तमि जम-मुहं-कन्दरे'<sup>१७</sup>

विजउ घुट्टु अमराहिव-साहणे ॥ १  
गलियाउहु कण्ठ-ट्टिय-जीयउ ॥ २  
'पच्छल्ले लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहों ॥ ३  
वेयारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहिं ॥ ४  
तिह करे<sup>१०</sup> जेमं ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५  
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तावेहिं<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ६  
मारमि<sup>१५</sup> हउं जि गिसायर वाणर ॥ ७  
दसण-सिलायल्ले-जीहा-ककरे' ॥ ८

१९

२०

१. १ S सुररायं. २ S गिडाल्ले, A निडालि. ३ S णारायं, A नारायं. ४ A उप्पाडिदि. ५ S णरेंदं, A नरिदे. ६ S णाह. ७ S गवदे. ८ A 'रायं' पदीसउ. ९ S सिन्दूरे, A सिंदू. १० S वण, A रणे. ११ S गिहालि, A निडालि. १२ A रक्खस्सवाणरं. १३ S सुमालि. १४ S पइ. १५ A नमिदि नमिस्सु उद्धारिउ. १६ S उट्टि, A उट्टिदि. १७ A चक्कु मुक्कु. १८ S वंत्तउ. १९ SA धरिवि. २० A रसायलि. २१ A व. २२ S कुम्मवीढि. २३ P अड्ढिभडिअउं. २४ PS वयण. २५ A धाइउ. २६ A रोसाहियउ. २७ PS वाहिअउ.

१०. १ S विणिवायउ. २ S कयद्धयं. ३ A गालिया. ४ PS 'जीअउ. ५ PS कहिउ ताव. ६ PS सहसक्खहो. ७ A पच्छले. ८ PS गिसिअक्खइ. ९ S चंवेहिं. १० SA करि. ११ P जेव, S जेव. १२ P जावहि, SA जावेहि. १३ P तावहि. १४ PS आदेसु. १५ P मारउं, S मारउ. १६ P सुहि. १७ S कंदरे. १८ PS सिलायले.

[ १० ] १ छविताः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दे<sup>19</sup> हत्थुत्थल्लियं<sup>20</sup>पच्छले पवणाहं धणहो<sup>21</sup>धाइ<sup>22</sup> ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।

धाराहरु वासारंत्तु जिहं ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

१ 'मरु मरु वलहो' वलहो किं गासहो

सुरयण-गयणाणन्द-जणेरा

तं गिसुणोवि<sup>23</sup> दुरुज्झिय-सङ्कउगंहकल्लो<sup>24</sup> णाई छण-चन्दहो

'अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्जिय

१० चन्दु भणेवि जे<sup>25</sup> हासउ दिज्जइएमं चवेप्पिणु<sup>26</sup> चाव-सणाहउ

मुच्छ पराइयं पसरिय-वेयणु

धाराहर-मकडहो हयासहो ॥ १

कुद्ध पाव तं (?) वासव-केरा ॥ २

अहिमुहुं मलवन्तु पर थकउ ॥ ३

णाई मइन्दु महगये-विन्दहो ॥ ४

महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विवज्जिय ॥ ५

पई<sup>27</sup> वि को वि किं रणे घाइज्जइ<sup>28</sup> ॥ ६

भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेण समाहउ ॥ ७

दुक्ख दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दूरीहया तामं रिउ

१५ सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइ

मयलञ्छणु मणे अवतसइ किह ।

संकन्तिहो<sup>29</sup> चुक्कु विप्पु जिह<sup>30</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

तामं महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरुं

पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-खन्देहिं

वन्दिण-सयहिं पवहिय-हरिसेहिं<sup>31</sup>

२० जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गान्धर्वेहिं

चलणेहिं गम्पि पडिउ सहसोरहो

जय-जय-सहं पइसइ सुरवरु ॥ १

णड-फम्फाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिं ॥ २

विज्जाहर-किण्णर-किंपुरिसेहिं ॥ ३

जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिं सर्वेहिं<sup>32</sup> ॥ ४

णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहो ॥ ५

१९ स इदे. २० P हत्थुत्थल्लियं. २१ स भायउ वरेसांतु किहा. २२ स पत्तले, A पच्छप.

२३ स पङ्कहप, A पवणहय. २४ PS धयहो. २५ PS वरिसंतु. २६ स जिहा.

११. १ A वलहु. २ A धारायर. ३ S पाय तं, A पायवो. ४ S बाहाकेरा. ५ S गिसुणिनि.  
 ६ A अहिमुहुं. ७ P मलवन्तु. ८ PS गहिकल्लो. ९ PS णाई. १० A छणवदहो. ११ S  
 अलज्जिया. १२ S महिलाणण. १३ P जं. १४ PS पई. १५ A घाइज्जइ. १६ P S एव. १७ A  
 भणेप्पिणु. १८ PS चाव. १९ S परायउ. २० P S ताव. २१ S किहा. २२ S धुणइ, A धुणइ.  
 २३ P संकत्तिहो, S संकत्तिहि. २४ S जिहा.

१२. १ PS ताव. २ A पुस्वर. ३ A जय. ४ A छिहसपहिं पवहिय. ५ P A हरिसहि,  
 S हरिसहि. ६ P किहर, A missing. ७ S किंपुरिसहि. ८ S गंधर्वहि. ९ P S करन्तिहि.  
 १० A सविहि. ११ S सहसा.

२ पश्चिमेषः.

[ ११ ] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ गृध्रवैरी शत्रुरित्यर्थः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.

ससिपुरि सँसिहें दिण्णं विक्खायहों धणयंहों लङ्क किङ्कु जमरायहों ॥ ६  
मेह-णयरें<sup>१६</sup> वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ कँच्चणपुरें कुवेर पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि को वि पुरन्दरेंण तहिँ अँवसरें जो संभावियँउ ।  
मण्डलु एक्केऊउ पवर सो सँबु स इं भु अँवियँउ ॥ ८

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### [ ९. णवमो संधि ]

एत्थन्तरेँ<sup>१</sup> रिद्धिहें जन्ताहों पायाल-लङ्क सुज्जन्ताहों ।  
उप्पण्णु सुमालिहें पुत्तु किहँ रयणासउ रिसहहों भरहु जिहँ ॥ १

[ १ ]

सोलहँ-आहरणालङ्करिउ सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १  
बहु-दिवसेँहिँ आउच्छँविं जणणु गउ विज्जा-कारणें पुप्फवणु ॥ २  
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलें करेँवि<sup>१०</sup> जिह मह-रिसि परम-ज्ञाणु धेरेंवि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ३  
तहिँ अवसरें गुण-अणुराइयउ सो<sup>१२</sup> पोर्मविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४  
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिँ 'इमुं पुरिस-रयणु उप्पण्णु कहिँ ॥ ५  
लइ सच्चउ हूयँउ गुरु-वयणु ऐहुँ सो णरु ऐउं तं पुप्फवणु' ॥ ६  
कइकसि णामेण बुत्तं दुहियँ पप्फुल्लियँ-पुण्डरीय-मुहियँ ॥ ७  
'ऐहुँ पुत्ति तुहारँउ भत्तारु माणस-सुन्दरिहें<sup>२६</sup> व सहसारेँ<sup>२७</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियासवहों उप्पण्ण विज्ज रयणासवहों ।  
थिउ विहिँ<sup>२१</sup> मि मज्जेँ परमेसँरिहिँ<sup>२२</sup> णं विञ्जु तावि-णम्मयँ-सरिहिँ ॥ ९

१२ A ससिहो. १३ S दिवु. १४ S धणहो. १५ P A मेहणयरि, S मोहणयरि. १६ P S कंचणपुरि कुवेर पट्टवियउ, A कंचणपुरिहिँ धणउ पट्टवियउ. १७ P S तहिँ अवसरि. १८ P संभावियउ. १९ S सच्च. २० P सुंजावियउ.

१. १ S इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. २ P S रिद्धिहि. ३ S पइसंताहो. ४ S सुमालिहिँ. ५ S किहा. ६ S जिहा. ७ P S सोलउ. ८ S आउच्छिवि, A आउच्छिवि. ९ P S पुप्फवणु. १० A करिवि. ११ A धरिवि. १२ P S तहि. १३ P सँ. १४ P S इय. १५ P हलउं. १६ S यहु. १७ P इउ, S यउ. १८ P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. १९ P S बुत्तु. २० S दुहिया. २१ P पुप्फुल्लियं. २२ S सुहिया. २३ P इहु, S यहु. २४ A तुहारहुं. २५ P S सुन्दरिहि. २६ S सहमारो. २७ A विहिँ मि. २८ S परमेसरिहि. २९ S पा. ३० S णंमय.

[ १ ] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्धमो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता. ४ तापी-नर्मद-योर्नयोर्मध्ये.



[ २ ]

अवलोज्जये बहु रयणासर्वेण  
सु-णिघम्विणि परिचकलिय-थणि<sup>१</sup>  
'कसु केरी कहिँ अवइण्ण तुहुं  
ते सुणेवि<sup>२</sup> स-सङ्क कण्ण चवइ  
हुँ<sup>३</sup> तासु धीर्य केण ण वरियं  
गुरु-वथणेहिँ आणिय एउ वणु  
तं णिसुणेवि सुं पुरिस-धवलहरु  
कोकाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

णं अग्ग-महिंसि सइँ वासवेण ॥ १  
इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि<sup>४</sup> ॥ २  
तउं दूरें दिट्ठि जें<sup>५</sup> जणइँ सुहुं ॥ ३  
'जइ जाणहों<sup>६</sup> पोमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४  
कइकसि णामें विज्जाहरियं ॥ ५  
तउ दिण्णी करे<sup>७</sup> पाणिगं हणु ॥ ६  
उप्पाइउं विज्जाहर-णयर ॥ ७  
सइँहुं कण्णएँ किउ पाणिगहणु ॥ ८

॥ धत्ता ॥

वहु-कारें सुविणंउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहों अक्खियउ ।

'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइँ<sup>८</sup> कुञ्जरहुं पञ्चाणणु उँवरें पइहुं महुं ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

उच्चोलिहें चन्दाइच्च थियं<sup>१</sup>  
अट्ठङ्ग-णिमित्तइँ जाणएँण  
'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि धणें  
जग-कण्डउ सुरवर-उमर-करु  
परिओसें<sup>२</sup> कहि मिं<sup>३</sup> ण मन्ताहुं  
उप्पण्णु दसाणणु अतुल-वल्लु  
पक्कल-णियम्बु<sup>४</sup> वित्थिण्णोउरु  
पुणु भाणुकण्णु पुणुं चन्दणहि<sup>५</sup>

तं णिसुणेवि दइँएं 'विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १  
वुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ २  
पहिलारउ ताहँ रउहुं रणें ॥ ३  
भरहङ्ग-गराहिउ चकधरुं ॥ ४  
णवं-सुरय-सोक्खुं माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५  
पारोहै-पइहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६  
णं सग्गहों पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७  
पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहि<sup>८</sup> ॥ ८

॥ धत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयँहुं करयलु लुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयँहुं ।

आयएँ लीलएँ रामणु रमइँ<sup>९</sup> णं कालु वालु<sup>१०</sup> होएँवि भमइ ॥ ९

2. 1 A अवलोज्जये. 2 A सह. 3 P S थणे. 4 P S वयणे. 5 P अवइण्ण. 6 A एउ. 7 S दूरे, A दूरि. 8 S जं, A जि. 9 A जणइँ. 10 P A सुहुं. 11 P S णिसुणिवि. 12 A जाण-हुं. 13 P S हउ. 14 P धय, S धव. 15 S वरिया. 16 A नामे. 17 S विज्जाहरिया, A विज्जाहरिय. 18 A करि. 19 S पाणिगहणो. 20 S सपुरिसधवलहरु. 21 S उप्पायउ. 22 P S सह. 23 A सिविणउं. 24 P S कुंमइ कुंजरहो. 25 P S उवरे. 26 P महुं.

3. 1 P S उच्चोलिहि. 2 S थिया. 3 S दैवें. 4 P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. 5 P S णमित्तइ. 6 S रउहुं. 7 P परिउसें. 8 A कहिमि. 9 P णव corrected to वर. 10 A सुक्ख. 11 S माणताहो. 12 A पचल. 13 P S विच्छिण्ण. 14 A पुण्णु. 15 S चदणेहिं. 16 P S उवहि. 17 P S गयहं. 18 S पण्णहु. 19 A रमइं. 20 A होवि भमइ.

[ ३ ] १ विहसित्वा. २ भयानं(न)क. ३ वडारोह (?). ४ विस्तीर्ण.

[ ४ ]

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डार  
णव-मुहइ जासु मणि-जडियाइ  
जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएहिं  
सामण्हों अण्हों करइ वहु  
सहसत्ति लगु करें दहमुहहों  
परिहिउं णव-मुहइ समुट्ठियइ  
णं सयवत्तइ संचारिमइ  
बोलन्ति समंउ बोलन्तएण

जई तोयदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १  
णव गह परियपेवि घडियाइ ॥ २  
आसीविस-रोसाउणएहिं ॥ ३  
सो कण्ठउ दुइउं दुविसहु ॥ ४  
णं मित्तुं सुमित्तहों अहिमुहहों ॥ ५  
णं गह-विम्वइ सुपरिट्ठियइ ॥ ६  
णं कामिणि-वयणइ कारिमइ ॥ ७  
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु तंइ दहाणणइ थिर-तारइ तरलइ लोयणइ ।  
तें दहमुहुं दहसिरु जणेण किउं पञ्चाणणु जेम पसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

जं परिहिउं कण्ठउ रावणेण  
रयणासउ कइकसि धाईयइ  
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउं उच्छुरउं  
संयलेहिं णिहालिउ साहरणु  
परिचिन्तिउ 'णउ सामण्णं णरु  
एयहों पासिउ रज्जु वि विउलुं  
एयहों पासिउ सुरवइहें खउं

किउ वद्धावणउ सु-परियणेण ॥ १  
आणन्दे कहि मि ण माइयइ ॥ २  
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूररउं ॥ ३  
दह-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४  
एहुं होइ गिरुत्तउ चकहरु ॥ ५  
कइ-जाउहारणं-वलु रणे अतुलु ॥ ६  
जम-वुरुण-कुवेरहं णाहिं जउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसें गज्जन्तु किहं णव-पाउसें जलहर-विन्दु जिहं ।  
णहें जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणु पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' ॥ ८

4. 1 s सह भंडार. 2 ps जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो. 4 ps मुहइ. 5 p मणे. 6 ps परिअपेवि. 7 p घडियाइ, 8 घडियाए. 8 p पण्णयहिं. 9 p परिट्ठउ 10 s मित्त. 11 s परि-हउ. 12 A मुहइ. 13 ps समुट्ठियाइ. 14 ps सुपरिट्ठियाइ. 15 ps संचारियाइ. 16 p कारिमाइ, s कारियाइ. 17 A समउ. 18 s ताए. 19 A missing. 20 s तारइ तरलइ. 21 s दहमुह. 22 ps कउ. 23 p पसिद्धे.

5. 1 s परिहउ. 2 p A वद्धावणउ. 3 s धाइयाइ, A धाइयाइ. 4 A कहि मि न माइ-याइ. 5 s आयउ. 6 ps उच्छरउ. 7 A सूररउं. 8 A संयलेहिं मि. 9 A दाहगीउ. 10 s सामण्ण. 11 s यहु. 12 A विमलु. 13 s जाउहारणु. 14 ps अतुलवलु. 15 p सुरवरहि, s सुरवरहो. 16 s खओ. 17 p वणयकुवेरहं, s धणयकुवेरहो. 18 ps णहि. 19 s किहा. 20 s पाउस. 21 p जलयर, s यलयर. 22 ps जिहा. 23 ps णहि. 24 p पेक्खिनि, s पिक्खिनि. 25 s वइसवणो. 26 p कवणु.

[ ५ ] १ नानरराक्षसयोः.

[ ६ ]

तं णिसुणोवि<sup>१</sup> मउलिय-णयणियंएँ  
 'कउसिकि जणेरि एयहोँ तणियं  
 'वीसावसु विज्जाहरं<sup>२</sup> जणणु  
 १ वईरिहिं मिलेवि मुहं मलिणं कियं  
 एयहोँ उदालेवि<sup>३</sup> जेम तियं  
 रत्तुप्पलं<sup>४</sup> हूआलोयणेंण  
 'वइसवणेंहोँ केरी कवण सिय  
 पेक्खेसहिं<sup>५</sup> दिवसहिं थोवएँहिं

वज्जरिउ स-गगार-वयणियंएँ ॥ १  
 पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियं ॥ २  
 एँहु भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३  
 मायरि व कमागय लङ्क हियं ॥ ४  
 कइयँहु माणेसहुँ राय-सियं ॥ ५  
 णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणेंण ॥ ६  
 दहवयणहोँ णोक्खी<sup>१०</sup> का वि<sup>११</sup> किय ॥ ७  
 ओएँहिं<sup>१२</sup> अम्हारिस-देवएँहिं<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

जम-खँन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरेंहिं  
 अणुदिणु दणुवँइ-कन्दावणहोँ

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससँहरेंहिं ।  
 धरें सेव करेवी रावणहोँ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

एक्कहिं दिणें आउछेंवि<sup>१</sup> जणणु  
 ११ जहिं जक्ख-सहासइं दारुणइं  
 जहिं णीसासन्तेंहिं अजयरेंहिं  
 जहिं साहारुडइं विप्पयइं  
 ताहिं तेहएँ भीसणें भीम-वणें  
 जा अट्टक्खरेंहिं पसिद्धि गय  
 १३ सा विहिं पहरेंहिं जेँ पासु अइयं  
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय

गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १  
 जहिं<sup>३</sup> सीह-पयइं रुहिरारुणइं ॥ २  
 डोल्लन्ति डाल सँहु तरुवरेंहिं ॥ ३  
 अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइं ॥ ४  
 थिय विज्जहें<sup>५</sup> झाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५  
 गामेण सँव-कामन्न-रुयं ॥ ६  
 णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७  
 जय(?)-कोडि-सहास-देहुत्तरियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते<sup>११</sup> भायर अविचल-झाण-रुइं  
 वणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-मुन्दरिएँ<sup>१३</sup> किह

दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।  
 जिण-वाणिएँ तिण्णि वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

6. 1 P णिसुणिवि. 2 P 'लोयणइं, S 'लोयणइ. 3 S तणिया. 4 P तणीन, S तणिया.  
 5 P विज्जाहर. 6 A उहु. 7 P वइसवणु. 8 P वइरिहुं, S वइरिहु. 9 P सुहु, S A सुहु. 10 S A  
 मलण. 11 S किया. 12 S हिया. 13 A उदालिवि. 14 S विया, A सिय. 15 P कइयँहु, S  
 कइयहु, A कइयइ. 16 S सिया. 17 P रत्तुप्पलं. 18 P वयसवणहो. 19 P केरी, S णोक्खी.  
 20 S क वि. 21 P पेक्खेसहिं. 22 S आयहि. 23 A देवयहिं. 24 A 'ससहरिहिं. 25 A वइ.

7. 1 P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. 2 P S A जहि. 3 P S सहु. 4 A सप्पारुडइ विप्पयइं.  
 5 A विज्जहो. 6 A 'भय. 7 A mising. 8 S अह्व, S इय. 9 P 'सहावय. 10 P.  
 हुहुत्तरिय, S हुहुत्तरिया. 11 P S ता. 12 A 'इइ. 13 P S 'सुंदरिहो.

[ ६ ] १ भनदस पिता ( पित्रः ) नाम. २ रावणस्य<sup>(२)</sup>. ३ मनुष्यदेवः. ४ नातिकेयः, पशुसः.

[ ७ ] १ पक्षिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःशोचनीया.

## [ ८ ]

जं जक्खिणँ रावणु दिट्ठु वणें  
 'बोलाविउ बोलाइ किं' ण तुहुं  
 किं ज्ञायहि अक्खसुत्तु 'धिवहि'  
 दहगीव-पसरु अलहन्तियए  
 वच्छंत्थलें पहरु सुकोमलें  
 अणोक्कए वुत्तु वरङ्गणँ  
 'तुहुं जाणँहि एहु णरु सच्चमउ'  
 पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रसँ-अहियहों

तं वम्मह-वाण पइट्ठ मणें ॥ १  
 किं वहिरउ किं तुहं णाहिं सुहुं ॥ २  
 महु केरउं रुव-सलिलु पिर्वहि' ॥ ३  
 स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्तियए ॥ ४  
 कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलें ॥ ५  
 प<sup>१३</sup>फुल्लिय-तामरसाणणए<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ६  
 उप्पाइउं केण वि कट्ठमउ' ॥ ७  
 जक्खहों वज्जरिउ अणहियहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

'कञ्जी-कलाव-केऊर-धर  
 वणें विज्जउ आराहन्तं थिय

पइं तिण-समु मण्णेंवि तिण्णि णर ।  
 णावइ जग-भवणहों खम्भ कियं' ॥ ९

## [ ९ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> जम्बूदीव-पहु  
 'सो कवणु एत्थुं णिकम्पिरउ  
 अहिमुहुं पयइ<sup>२</sup> तहों आसवहों  
 'अहों पवइयहों अहिणवहों  
 जं एकु वि उत्तरु दिण्णु ण वि  
 उवसगु घोरु पारम्भियउ  
 आसीविसँ-विसहर-अजयरेहिं  
 गय-भूय-पिसाँएहिं रक्खसेहिं

णं जलित जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १  
 जगें जीवइ जो<sup>३</sup> महु वाहिरउ' ॥ २  
 सुय दिट्ठु ताम रयणासवहों ॥ ३  
 कं<sup>४</sup> ज्ञायहों कवणु देउ थुणहों' ॥ ४  
 तं पुणुं वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५  
 बहुखेहिं<sup>५</sup> जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६  
 सहूल-सीहँ-कुञ्जर-वरेंहि ॥ ७  
 गिरि-पवणं-हुआसण-पाउसेहिं ॥ ८

१८

१०

८. १ P वम्महं. २ P किञ्ज, SA किञ्ज. ३ PS तव. ४ PS णाहि. ५ PA सुहुं. ६ S धिवहिं. ७ P केरउं. ८ S पिवहि. ९ P दहगीउ. १० S किं वच्छंत्थले. ११ PA वरगणाए, S वरगणाइ. १२ b missing in A. १३ P 'साणणाए, 'साणणाइ. १४ A जाणहि. १५ P चममउ. १६ S उप्पायउ. १७ S कट्ठसिउ. १८ A 'रसियहियहो. १९ A नेउर. २० P S वण. २१ PS आराहंति. २२ S विया.

९. १ S णिसुवि, A णिसुणिवि. २ PS कमणु. ३ A इत्थु. ४ P जे. ५ PA अहिसुहुं. ६ P पयंहु. ७ P अणिणउहो, S अणिणवहो. ८ PS किं ज्ञायहु, A कं ज्ञायहु. ९ P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. १० A पुण. ११ A आरंभियउ. १२ S बहुखेहिं. १३ A आसीविसित. १४ P सिह, S सेह. १५ SA पिसायहि. १६ PS 'पवर. १७ A उसेहि.

[ ८ ] १ लज्जथ. २ अनादृत्तनामा यक्षः.  
 पउ० चरि० ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि<sup>१८</sup> बहु अन्धारउ करेंवि ओरुम्भेवि<sup>१९</sup> गजेंवि उत्थरेवि<sup>२०</sup> ।  
गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसगु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[ १० ]

१ जं चित्तु ण सकिउ अवहरेंवि थिउ तक्खणें अण्ण माय धरेंवि ॥ १  
दरिसाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तुं विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २  
कस-घाएँहि<sup>४</sup> घाइज्जन्तु वणें णिवडन्तुडन्तु<sup>५</sup> खणें जें<sup>६</sup> खणें ॥ ३  
रयणासवु कइकसि चन्दणहि<sup>८</sup> हम्मन्तु<sup>९</sup> जइ<sup>१०</sup> ण अम्हे गणहि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ४  
तो सरणु भणेंवि पडिव(१२)क्ख करें<sup>१२</sup> रिउ मारइ लग्ग<sup>१३</sup> पुत्त धरें<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ५  
१० तं पुरिसयारु किं<sup>१५</sup> बीसरिउ णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरिउ ॥ ६  
अहों भाणुकण्णं करें चारहडि सिरिं भज्जहि लग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७  
अहों धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइ वणें<sup>१७</sup> मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरें<sup>१९</sup> पुत्तहों णउ पडिरक्खें किय जं लालिय पालिय बहुविय ।  
१५ सो<sup>२१</sup> णिप्फलु सयलु किलेसु गउ जिह पावहों धम्म विअक्खियउ<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जं केण वि णउ साहारियउ तं तिण्णि वि जक्खें मारियउ ॥ १  
पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसावियउ सिव-साण-सिवालेंहिं खावियउ ॥ २  
णवि चलिउं तो वि तहों ज्ञाणु थिरु माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरुं ॥ ३  
२० अगएँ घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं भाइहिं रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४  
१ तं णिऐवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ ते ज्ञाणहों चलिय मणाभणउं ॥ ५  
१ णिद्धइं सुद्धइं थिर-जोयणइं १२ ईसीसि पगलियइं लोयणइं ॥ ६

१८. P °दिसिहिं, S दिशि. १९ P S हंजिवि. २० S उत्तरेवि.

१०. १ P A कलुणउ. २ S कंदति. ३ S विसण्णु मणु. ४ S कसघाएहिं, A कसघाएहिं. ५ P S °तुत्तं. ६ P A जि. ७ S रयणासउ. ८ P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहिं. ९ S हम्मन्तइ, A हम्मन्तइ. १० S तेयं. ११ S वणहिं, A गणहिं. १२ P A करि. १३ P S लग्गउ. १४ P S A धरि. १५ S कं. १६ S भाणुकण्ण. १७ S वण. १८ P A पिट्ठिज्जन्ताहिं, S पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ. १९ A अरि. २० S A पडिवक्ख. २१ P S तं. २२ A किउ. २३ P विआरकउ, A विआर किउ.

११. १ A साहारिआउ. २ P A मारियउ. ३ A दरिसावियउ. ४ A खावियउ. ५ A चलिउं. ६ P S A °रावणउ. ७ P सिरु. ८ A °रावणहं. ९ P तं. १० P A मणाभणउं. ११ P A सुद्धइ, S सुद्धइ. १२ P इसीसि.

[ ९ ] १ मेघः.

[ ११ ] १ मनाक् मनः (१).

सिरि<sup>१३</sup>कमलइ<sup>१४</sup> ताह<sup>१५</sup> मि केराइ<sup>१६</sup> उवणाएँवि दुक्ख-जणेराइ<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ७  
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियइ<sup>१८</sup> पडमइ<sup>१९</sup> व णाल-मेछावियइ<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं<sup>२१</sup> तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।  
विज्जहुं<sup>२२</sup> सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहों केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १  
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २  
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति<sup>२३</sup> पण्णात्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३  
डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४  
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी वन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५  
सव-पच्छायणी सब-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सब-मय-णासणी ६  
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी भिन्दणी ७  
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुइरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएँहि<sup>२४</sup> वर-विज्जेहिं<sup>२५</sup> आय्यहिं<sup>२६</sup> रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराय्यहिं<sup>२७</sup> ।  
चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणें ताराहुं जिह ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

सव्वोसहं थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहङ्गणं-गामिणियं ॥ १  
आयउ पच्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयणु चल-झाणु जहिं ॥ २  
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं णिविग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३  
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहों आसण्णउ थियउ विहीसणहों ॥ ४  
एत्थन्तरे पुण्ण-मणोरेहणं बहु-विज्जालङ्किय-विग्गहेण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि<sup>१३</sup>. 14 P वाहमि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएँवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-जाणंद-जणेराइं। पाठे. 16 P S A पडमइ. 17 A थिउं. 18 P S A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपणत्ति<sup>२३</sup>. 2 P S विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A दारणी. 5 A सव्वयय. च्छायणी. 6 P S थंभणी. 7 A भिदणी. 8 S वायहि. 9 A वरविज्जेहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 P A अणुराय्यहिं, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सव्वासहं, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाठे. 2 P A संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंगेण, A णहंगणि. 4 P S A गामिणीय. 5 P S A विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय, 7 P S A संचारणीय. 8 P S A मणोरेहण.

[ १२ ] १ एताभिः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयरु कित  
अण्णु वि उप्पाइउं चेइहरु  
उच्छु सिङ्ग उण्णइं करेवि

णं सग्ग-खण्डु अवयरेंवि<sup>१</sup> थिउ ॥ ६  
मणहरु णामेण सहससिह<sup>११</sup> ॥ ७  
णं वञ्छइ सूर-विम्बु धरेंवि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

५ तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो परिओसुं पवट्ठिउं परियणहो ।  
आयइं कइ-जाउहाण-वलइं णं मिलेवि परोप्परु<sup>१०</sup> जल-थलइं ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

जं दिट्ठ सेणो सयणोहुं तणिय  
ताएँ वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु  
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ णीसरिउ  
णं कमलिणि-संण्डे पवरुं सरु  
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयणु चलिउ  
तिणि मि<sup>१०</sup> कुमार संचल्ले किर  
रयणासउं पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु  
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १  
'एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु' ॥ २  
णिय-विज्ज-सहासें परियरिउ ॥ ३  
णं रासि-सहासें दिवसयरु ॥ ४  
णं दिवस-तेउ सूरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५  
उच्छलिय तामं फम्फाव-गिर ॥ ६  
तं पट्ठणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७  
तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणुं परिओसियं-मणेण  
रोमञ्जाणन्द-गेह-जुएहिं

णिय तणय सुमालिहें णन्दणेण ।  
जुम्बेवि अँवगूढ सँ इं मु वेहिं<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ९

\*

[ १०. दसमो संधि ]

२० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि  
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेण ।  
चन्दहासु दहवयणेण ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु  
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ<sup>१</sup> मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १  
संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

१ P S अवयरिवि, A अवयरिवि. १० S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. ११ S सहसकिसिहरु. १२ A उप्पण्णु. १३ S सूर. १४ A परिउसु. १५ P A पवट्ठिउ. १६ P परोप्परु.

१४. १ A सेण. २ P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. ३ P S पट्ठिपुच्छिय. ४ S ताइं. ५ A तुहारउं. ६ A सहासे. ७ P S पवर. ८ P S सहासें. ९ A दसदिसिउ सूर. १० S A वि. ११ P S संचल्लि १२ P S राव. १३ S A रयणासउ. १४ A विज्जासहसु. १५ P पेक्खेविणु. १६ P पट्ठिओसिय. १७ P सुमालिहें, S सुमालिहि. १८ P S सयं. १९ S भूयहिं, A भूयहि.

१. १ P वंदणहत्तिहे. २ P S मारिचि.

[ १४ ] १ समूहेन. २ रत्नाश्रयेण. ३ आलङ्कृताः.

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि  
चन्दणहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेत्थु  
तं णिसुणेंवि णयणाणन्दणीएँ  
'छुड्डु' छुड्डु साहेप्पिणुं चन्दहासु  
एँत्तिएँ आवइ वइसरहु ताम'  
वेत्तालेंएँ महि कम्पणहँ लग

रावणहों जें<sup>१</sup> भवणु पइड्डु वे वि ॥ ३  
'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केत्थु ॥ ४  
बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीएँ ॥ ५  
गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६  
तं लेवि<sup>१०</sup> णिमित्तु <sup>११</sup>णिविट्टु जाम ॥ ७  
संचलिय अँसेस वि कँउह-मग ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणँउ  
विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु

खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।  
णं माँहेन्दुं पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

10

मम्भीसेँवि मन्दोवरि मएण  
'एँउं काइँ भडारिँएँ कोउहल्लु  
स वि पचवियं 'किं' ण मुणिउं पयाउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग  
एत्थन्तरेँ किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ  
'एँहुं<sup>१३</sup> को आवासिउ संमभरेण'  
'विज्जाहर मय-भारिच्च के वि  
तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणुं दुक्कु

चन्दणहिं<sup>१</sup> पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १  
पवियम्भइ रँएँ पेम्मु व णवल्लु ॥ २  
दहगीव-कुमारहों एँहुं पँहाउ ॥ ३  
अवरोप्परु मुहँइँ णिएँहुं लग ॥ ४  
मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५  
पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६  
तुम्हँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि ॥ ७  
परियञ्जेवि<sup>१०</sup> वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

15

॥ वत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिँ<sup>१७</sup>  
दूरहों जें<sup>१०</sup> समाहउ वच्छयलें

दिट्ठिँएँ चल-भउँहालएँ<sup>१८</sup> ।  
णं णीलुप्पल-मालेंएँ ॥ ९

20

3 A जि. 4 P चंदणवि. 5 A गम्भेसरि. 6 A छुड्डु छुड्डु जे. 7 S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.  
8 A अहिमुहुं. 9 S एत्तिय, A इत्तिउ. 10 S लेविणु. 11 S मिच्च णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.  
12 P वेत्तालए, S वेत्तालइ, A वेत्तालए. 13 P संचलि असेस, A संचलियासेस. 14 P A  
चंदिणउं 15 P माँहेन्दु, S महिहु. 16 P पदरिसइ.

2. 1 P चंदणहिं. 2 The portion from ण up to भडारिँ (x 2 2 a) is missing in A 3 S इउ. 4 S भडारी. 5 S रए पेसु व, A पेम्मु व रय. 6 P S चविय.  
7 P S किण्ण. 8 P S मुणियउ. 9 P S एउ. 10 A पयाउ. 11 S मुहए, A मुहइ. 12 P S  
णिएवि. 13 P इहु, S यहु. 14 P S समहरेण. 15 P वयणु. 16 P S परिअंचिवि. 17 A  
मंदोवरिँ. 18 S भउँहालए, A भउँहालए. 19 P S जि. 20 P A मालए.

[ १ ] १ दिग्गमार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[ २ ] १ सर्वसाम्या.



[ ३ ]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल  
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त  
 दीसइ णियंभु मेहल-समग्गु  
 दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्ति  
 दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह<sup>१०</sup> देन्त  
 दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु  
 दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धु  
 दीसइ णिडालुं सिरं-चिहुर-छण्णु

णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १  
 णं महुअ-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २  
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३  
 णं कसण-वालं-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४  
 णं उरयलुं भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५  
 णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६  
 णं णयण-जलहो किउ सेउ-वन्धु ॥ ७  
 ससि-विम्बु व णव-जलहर-णिमण्णु ॥ ८

५१०

॥ घटा ॥

परिभमंइ दिट्ठि तहो तहिं जे तहिं अण्णहिं कहि<sup>११</sup> मि ण थकइ ।  
 रस-लम्पड महुअर-पन्ति जिमं केयंइ मुएवि ण सकइ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

दहगीव-कुमारहो लहेवि चित्तु  
 वेयट्ठहो दाहिण-सेट्ठि-पवरु  
 तहिं अम्हेइ मय-मारिच्च भाय  
 लइ तुज्झु जे जोग्गउ णारि-रयणु  
 एउ जे मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु  
 कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु  
 तं णिसुणोवि तुट्ठे<sup>१२</sup> दहमुहेण  
 जय-तूरहिं धवलेहिं मङ्गलेहिं

एत्थन्तरे मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १  
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरुं ॥ २  
 रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३  
 उट्ठु देव करे पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४  
 जं जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५  
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरह-सुह-पयासु ॥ ६  
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिग्गहणु तेण ॥ ७  
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घटा ॥

तं बहु-वरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसइ सयंपहु पट्ठणु ।  
 उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुण पप्फुल्लिय-पङ्कय-व(य)णुं ॥ ९

3. 1 A दीसंत, 2 A चलणे णेर, 3 A रुवराय, 4 A पाटंति, 5 P १ णियंभ मेहलसमग्ग, 6 P १ २ मग्ग, 7 A चलति, 8 A माल, 9 S सिहिणि, 10 A उवसो दित, 11 A उरयट्ठ, 12 P १ २ सुअंधु, 13 P १ सेयवंधु, 14 S णिट्ठालु, 15 P S सिरु, 16 A सुव, 17 A निमण्णु, 18 P परिभमंति, 19 A कटिं मि, 20 A जिह, 21 P वेयट्ठ, २ केअइ.

4. 1 P वेयट्ठो, २ वेयट्ठो, 2 A नयर, 3 P अमहिं, ४ अम्हेहिं, 4 A उट्ठि, 5 P S करि, 6 P S ति, 7 P १ णक्खत्त, 8 S जि, 9 S 'मनि', 10 P १ 'मणोरह', 11 P पुट्ठि, 12 A mi-sing, 13 A तिमयइ, 14 S तं, 15 S पप्फुल्लिय, 16 P S A वयणु.

[ ५ ]

अवरेकं-दिवसे दिढ-याहु-दण्डु विज्जउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १  
 गउ. तेत्थुं जेत्थु माणुस-वमालु जलहरधरु णामे गिरि विसालु ॥ २  
 गन्धव-वावि जहिं जगे. पयास गन्धव-कुमारिहिं छह सहास ॥ ३  
 दिवे-दिवे जल-कील करन्तु जेत्थु रयणासव-गन्दणु दुक्कु तेत्थु ॥ ४  
 सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिं णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहिं ॥ ५  
 णं णव-मयलञ्छणु कुमुडणीहिं णं वाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहिं ॥ ६  
 सबउ रक्खणं-परिवारियाउं सबउ सवालङ्कारियाउं ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

सबउ भणन्ति वैउं परिहरेवि वम्महं-सर-जज्जरियउ ।  
 'पइं मेलेवि अण्णु ण भत्तारुं परिणि णाह सइं वरियउ' ॥ ८

[ ६ ]

एत्थन्तरे आरक्खिय-भडेहिं लहुं गम्पिणु गमण-वियावडेहिं ॥ १  
 जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासु 'सबउ कण्णउ एकहो णरासु ॥ २  
 करे लग्गउ तेण वि इच्छियाउं पचेल्लिउं सुसमाइच्छियाउ' ॥ ३  
 तं णिसुणेवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुद्धु उद्धाइउं णाई कियन्तु कुद्धु ॥ ४  
 अण्णु वि कणयाहिउं वुह-समाणु 'तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५  
 'विट्ठिएहिं<sup>10</sup> वुत्तु 'णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्हहं-कारणे दुक्कु मरणु' ॥ ६  
 रावणेण<sup>12</sup> हसिउ 'किं आयएहिं किरं काई सियाल्लेहिं घाइएहिं' ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विज्जए सो चवेवि<sup>16</sup> वज्झा विसहर-पासेहिं ।  
 जिह दूर-भव भव-संचियेहिं<sup>17</sup> दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 S वरेकदिवस. 2 P S जोक्खन्तु महापचंडु. 3 P S जेत्थु तेत्थु माणसवमालु. 4 A लंखण. 5 S परिवारिअउ, A परिवारियाउ. 6 P लंकारिअउ, S लंकारियउ. 7 A तउ. 8 P वम्महं. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P S सइ.

6. 1 A आरक्खिय. 2 A लहुं. 3 S वियावडेहिं, A विनावडेहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुंदरासु. 5 P S इच्छिअउ. 6 P पचेल्लिउ, S पचेलिउ. 7 S उद्धायउ. 8 S कलयाहिउ, P कलया<sup>o</sup> corrected to कणया. 9 S तं. 10 P विट्ठिएहि, S विट्ठिएहि. 11 S मरणु दुक्कु. 12 A वुत्तु किं आइएहिं. 13 S सिर. 14 A सियाल्लेहि. 15 S असोवणि. 16 S विवि. 17 S A संचियहि.

[ ५ ] १ मेलापकः. २ सुमर्तः रक्षिताः. ३ कन्याव्रतं त्यक्त्वा.

[ ६ ] १ व्याउलचित्तः. २ गन्धर्वविद्याधरस्य. ३ अतिशयेन. ४ द्वियः (१). ५ देवसंज्ञा, वियावरैः सह. ६ कन्याभिः. ७ रावणः. ८ नागपार्श्वः.

[ ७ ]

आमेलेवि पुंजेवि करेवि दासं  
गउ रावणु णिय पट्टणु पविट्ठु  
बहु-काले मन्दोरिहे जाय  
एत्तेहे वि कुम्भपुरे कुम्भयणु  
रत्तिन्दिउ लङ्काउरि-पएसु  
गय पर्यं कूवारे 'कोउं हूउ  
दहवयणट्ठाणु पइट्ठु गम्पि  
पभणिउं 'सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्ण

परिणेपिणु कण्हं छ वि सहास ॥ १  
स-कियत्थु सयल-परियणेण दिट्ठु ॥ २  
इन्दइ-धणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३  
परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवणु ॥ ४  
जगडइ वइसवणहो तणउं देसु ॥ ५  
पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६  
तेहि<sup>१६</sup> मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७  
पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयणु ॥ ८

16

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराहे<sup>१७</sup> सएहि<sup>१८</sup> मि वइसवणु तुम्हहिं समउ ण जुज्झइ ।  
डज्झन्तु वि सर्वर-पुलिन्दएहिं<sup>१९</sup> विज्झुं जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

पर आएं<sup>१</sup> पेक्खमि विपडिवणु  
एयहो पासिउ तुम्हहं विणासु  
एयहो पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क  
मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम  
तइयहुं तुम्हहं वित्तन्तु जो<sup>१५</sup> जे  
वरि एहुं जे समप्पिउं कुल-कयन्तु

जे<sup>१</sup> णाहिं णिवारहो कुम्भयणु ॥ १  
एयहो पासिउ आगमणु ताहुं ॥ २  
पइसेवउं पुणुं वि करेवि सङ्ग ॥ ३  
मुउ पडेवि 'पइवे पयहुं जेम ॥ ४  
एवाहिं दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जे ॥ ५  
अच्छउ तहो घरे<sup>१०</sup> णियलइ वहन्तु ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिल्लिवि, करिवि. 2 P S दासु. 3 P परिणेपिणु. 4 P S कण्हिं छ वि सहास. 5 A पट्ठे. 6 A पट्ठु. 7 P S एत्तेहि. 8 A रत्तिन्दिउ लकापुर. 9 A तणउं. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूवारे. 12 P S कोव. 13 P दहवयणट्ठाणु, A दहवत्तथाणु. 14 S पइट्ठ. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि. 16 A पभणिउं. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A 'सएहिं मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हइ. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P S पुलिन्देहि. 25 A किं तुल्ल.

8. 1 P आयए, S आयं. 2 P वियडिवणु, S वियडवणु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S णाहि. 5 A णिवारहुं. 6 A मयणु. 7 A सब्वहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउं, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करिवि पुणो वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S वंयु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हहं. 15 P S जं जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहि. 17 S यहु. 18 A अप्पिउ. 19 S घर.

[ ७ ] १ सकोप.

[ ८ ] १ पर्यायेण, २ विप्रतिपन्नं, विरुतिवर्णो वा. ३ धनदस्य. ४ पुनरपि. ५ शृङ्खला.

तं गिसुणेंवि रोसिउँ गिसियरिन्दु 'कहों तणउ धणैउ कहों तणैउ इन्दु' ॥ ७  
 अवलोइउँ भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिक्खँ-पक्खँ-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८  
 'पैँ पढसु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु पुणु पच्छँए धणयहों मलमि माणु' ॥ ९  
 सिरु णावेंवि<sup>१</sup> बुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेण<sup>२</sup> एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमँइ अयसु पर-मण्डलेंहि<sup>३</sup> तुम्हहँ एउ ण छँज्जँइ ।  
 जुज्झन्तउ हँरिण-उलेहिँ सहुँ किं पच्चमुहुँ ण लज्जइ<sup>४</sup> ॥ ११

[ ९ ]

णीसारिउ दूउ पणहु केम केसरि-कम-चुक्कु कुरङ्कु जेम ॥ १  
 एत्तहँ वि दसाणणुं विप्फुरन्तु सण्णहँवि विणिगगउ जिहँ कयन्तु ॥ २  
 णीसरिउ विहीसणु भाणुकणु रयणासउ मउ मारिचु<sup>५</sup> अणुणु ॥ ३  
 णीसरिउ सहोवँरु मल्लवन्तु इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४  
 हउं तूरु पयाणउं दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहों कहिउ ताम ॥ ५  
 'मालिहँ पासिउ एयहों मरहु उक्खन्धु देवि अणुणु वि पयइ<sup>६</sup> ॥ ६  
 तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहँवि जक्खु णीसरिउ णाँइ सइँ दससयक्खु ॥ ७  
 थिउ उज्जुवि<sup>७</sup> गिरि-गुञ्जक्खें जाम तं जाउहाणं-वल्लु दुक्कु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर किर्यँ-कलयलइँ अमरिसँ-रहस-विसइइँ ।  
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइँ विणिण वि<sup>८</sup> रणें अविभट्टइँ ॥ ९

[ १० ]

केण वि सुन्दर सुं-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेवं ॥ १

20 A गिसिउ गिसियरिन्दु. 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिपक्ख.  
 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमँइ.  
 30 A परमंडलहि. 31 A जुज्झइ. 32 P A पंचमुहुं.

9. 1 A दसासणु. 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच, A मारिचि. 4 A महोयरु. 5 P S हय  
 तूर. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P संणहँवि, S संणहिवि. 9 S णाइ सइ. 10 P सहस्सयक्खु,  
 S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उज्जुवि, A अज्जुवि. 12 P गुंजखे, A कुंजक्खि. 13 P जाउहाण. 14  
 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 P आभिट्टइ, S अविभट्टइ.

10. 1 P S सुरमणु, A सुगमण. 2 P S जेम.

१ रे वृत्त. ७ न गोमते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[ ९ ] १ वैरम्.

[ १० ] १ सुरतव्यापारचित्तः.

पउ० चरि० 12

स वि कासु वि उरयले वेज्जु देइ णं विवरियं-सुरए<sup>६</sup> हिय लेइ ॥ २  
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिवट्टेवि<sup>७</sup> महिहिं लगु ॥ ३  
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ सरहु स-सौरहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४  
 केण वि कासु वि उरु सौरहिं भरिउ लक्खिज्जइ णं रोमञ्जु धरिउ ॥ ५  
 १ केण वि कासु वि रणे<sup>१३</sup> मुक्कु चैकु थिउ हियए धरेवि<sup>१५</sup> णं पिसुण-वेक्कु ॥ ६  
 एत्थन्तरे धणेणं ण किउ खेउ हकारिउ आहवें कइकसेउ ॥ ७  
 'लइ तुज्जु जुज्जु एत्तडउ कालु दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ८.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलगगउ ।  
 १० कैरु उभेवि गज्जेवि<sup>१</sup> गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महगगउ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तेहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १  
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ णिसि दिवसु किं<sup>१</sup> ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २  
 सन्देणें हए गए धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३  
 १० धरधरहरन्त सर लग्ग केम धणवन्तए माणुसे पिसुण जेम ॥ ४  
 जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५  
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहसुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६  
 अण्णेणं चडेप्पिणु मिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ ॥ ७  
 हउ धणउ मिण्डिवालेण उरसे ओणल्लु<sup>१३</sup> भाणु रहसिए<sup>१५</sup> व दिवसे ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१६ णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउ दसाणणे धुट्टउ ।  
 'कहिं जाहि'<sup>१७</sup> पावे<sup>१८</sup> जीवन्तु महुं कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्टउ ॥ ९

३ स उरयल्लु, A उरपडे. ४ P वेज्जु, S विज्जु, A विज्जु. ५ P S विवरिउ. ६ P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. ७ P आउलेइ. ८ P णिवट्टइ, S णिवट्टइ, A णिवट्टइ. ९ S दिण्णु. १० P S ससारहु. ११ P डर. १२ P S सरहु. १३ P S रणे, A रेण. १४ A चकु मुक्कु. १५ P S धरेविणु. १६ A चकु. १७ P इत्यन्तरे, S इत्यन्तरे, A एत्थन्तरे. १८ P S धणयं. १९ A जुज्जु तुज्जु. २० P करे. २१ P S गज्जेवि, A missing.

११. १ A रणे. २ P S किउ, A किउ. ३ P S सर थरहरन्त सय. ४ P S केव. ५ P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तप. ६ S पिसुण. ७ P जेव, S जेव. ८ P S दुक्कमाण. ९ A अन्न. १० S सिरिघायहो. ११ A कुलिसंघाउ. १२ P S डिभिवालेण. १३ P उणल्लु. १४ S रहसिसिय. १५ A नियनियसामतेहिं. १६ A विजउ व. १७ P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. १८ A पाउ. १९ P मुहुं.

२ खङ्गः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.

[ ११ ] १ मेघः. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूसौ.

[ १२ ]

‘आंएं समाणु किर कवणु खत्तु  
जं’ फिट्ठइ जम्म-सयाहं काणि’  
अवरुणेंवि धरिउ विहीसणेण  
सो हम्मई जो पहणई पुणो वि  
णासउ वराइं गिय-पाण लेवि’  
एत्थन्तरे वइसवणहो मणिहु  
तहिं चडिउ गराहिइं मुएवि सङ्क  
अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को’ वि चण्डुं तहो तहो दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

घाइज्जइ णासन्तो वि सत्तु ॥ १  
किर जामं पधावई सुल-पाणि ॥ २  
‘किं कायर-णर-विद्धंसणेण ॥ ३  
किं उरैउ म जीवई णिव्विसो वि ॥ ४  
थिउ भाणुकणु मच्छरु मुएवि ॥ ५  
सु-कलत्तु व पुप्फ-विमाणुं दिहु ॥ ६  
पट्ठविय पसाहा के वि लङ्क ॥ ७  
तहो तहो दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

णिय-वन्धव-सयणेहिं<sup>17</sup> परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्तइ<sup>18</sup> ।  
आहिण्डइ लीलए इन्दुं जिह देस-सं यं भु ज्जन्तउ ॥ ९

\*

[ ११. एगारहमो संधि ]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढएण दहवयणे धवल-विसालाई ।  
णं घण-विन्दई अ-सलिलई दिहुई हरिसेण-जिणालाई ॥ १ ॥ 15

[ १ ]

तोयदवाहणं-वंसं-पईवे<sup>१</sup>  
‘अहो अहो ताय ताय ससि-धवलई  
किं हिम-सिहरई साडेवि’ मुक्कई  
दण्डुहण्डं-धवल-पुण्डरियई  
अवभारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गम्भई  
किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासई

पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे ॥ १  
एयई किणं जलुगयं-कमलई ॥ २  
किं णक्खत्तई थाणहो चुक्कई ॥ ३  
किं काह<sup>१२</sup> मि सिमुप्परि धरियई ॥ ४  
किं भूमियलें गयई सुव्वम्भई ॥ ५  
किं<sup>११</sup> आवासियाई कलहंसई ॥ ६

12. 1 S आयं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 PS जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि. 5 PS जाव. 6 PS एधावइ. 7 P हम्मई. 8 PA पहणई. 9 P जीवइ, S जीवइ. 10 A वगउ. 11 A सुएवि. 12 S इत्थन्तरे. 13 PS पुक्कविमाणु. 14 A राहउ. 15 A missing. 16 P चंडु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 PS दुदमदंतउ. 19 PS चंडु. 20 P सइ, A सई.

1. 1 P °विसालए, S °विसालई. 2 A °वंदइ. 3 PS °जिणालई. 4 PS तोयदवाहण. 5 P वंसि, S वंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 PS तु. 8 A जलुगयं. 9 S सण्डेवि, A साडिबि. 10 P णक्खत्तइ, ° S णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चंडुवंडु, S चंडुवंडु. 12 P कहिमि, S कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यई. 14 A कियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 S गयंदु. 16 P सुव्वम्भइ, S सुसुव्वम्भइ, A सुव्वम्भम्भइ. 17 A किय.

[ १२ ] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे कृतः (?). ३ सर्पः.

[ १ ] १ छत्राणि.

जसुं सबझँई खण्डेवि खण्डेवि  
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायई

‘किय गल को<sup>१०</sup>वि पैडीवड छँण्डेवि ॥ ७  
कियँ ससि-सयई मिलेपिणु आयई’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहों  
जिण-भवणई छुह-पङ्कियई

‘जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराई ।  
एयई हरिसेणहों केराई ॥ ९

[ २ ]

अट्टाहियहें मज्झें महि सिद्धी  
पहिलेण दिवसें महारह-कारणें  
वीर्येण तावस-भवणु पराई  
॥ तइयए सिन्धुणयरे सुपसणणं  
‘वेयमईए चउत्थए हारिउ  
पञ्चमें गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रण  
छट्टए पिहिमि हूअ औवगी  
सत्तमें गम्पिँ जणणि जोक्कारियँ

णव-णिहि-चउदहँ-रणण-समिद्धी ॥ १  
जाणेंवि जणणि-दुक्खुं गड तक्खणें ॥ २  
मयणावलिहें मयण-जर लाइउ ॥ ३  
हत्थि जिणेपिणुं लइयउ कण्णउ ॥ ४  
जयचन्दहें हियवए पइसारिउ ॥ ५  
तहिँ उप्पणु चकु तहों स-रणु ॥ ६  
अणु वि मयणावलि करे लग्गी ॥ ७  
अट्टमें दिवसें पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँयई तेणें वि णिम्मियई  
आहरणई व वसुन्धरिहें

ससि-सङ्ग-खीर-कुन्दुंजलई ।  
सिव-सासय-सुहई व अविचलई ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

गड सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउ  
॥ तामें णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु  
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय  
‘देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

सम्मेय-इरिहिँ मुँकु पयाणउ ॥ १  
जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २  
वण-करि णिँएवि पडीवा आइय ॥ ३  
अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउ ॥ ४

18 A जजस. 19 P सङ्गगणु. 20 P S कोडि. 21 A छिडेवि. 22 P मिलोप्पणु. 23 A पंकयई. 24 A कैराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टादियहे. 2 P °चउदह. 3 P S पहिलहि. 4 S °दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्य, 8 वीर्यय. 6 S परायउ. 7 P मायणु. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसणणं, S संपणणउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11 A कण्णउ. 12 A वेयवईए. 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गं. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण्ण. 18 S °कुन्दु. 19 P S बाल.

3. 1 A °कहाणउ. 2 S मुँकु. 3 A पयाणउ. 4 P S ताव- 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A अहरउरउ.

१ कृत (?). ३ पुनः. ४ कृता (?).

[ २ ] १ वेगमला. २ चौरितः. ३ खाधीना. ४ एतावि.

[ ३ ] १ राक्षसानाम्.

गज्जणौएँ अणुहरइ समुदहौं  
कहमेण णव-पाउस-कालहौं  
रुक्खुम्मूलणेण दुवायहौं  
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहौं

सीयरेण जलहरहौं रउदहौं ॥ ५  
णिच्चरेण महिहरहौं विसालहौं ॥ ६  
सुँहड-विणासणेण जमरायहौं ॥ ७  
विविह-मयावत्थएँ कन्दप्पहौं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सक्कियउ  
गउ चउपासिउँ परिभमेवि

खन्धासणें एयहौं वारणहौं ।  
जिमँ अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहौं ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

अणुप्पणु दसणय-काणणें  
उभय-चारि सबङ्गियँ-सुन्दरु  
सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहरु  
णिद्ध-दन्तु महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु  
पँच्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मयालउ  
वइ-तरइ-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु  
उणयँ-कन्धरु स्युर-पच्छलु  
चाव-वंसु थिर-मँसु थिरोयरु

‘माहव-मासें देसें साहारणें ॥ १  
भइ-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २  
दह परिणाहुँ तिणिण करँ वित्थरु ॥ ३  
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४  
चक्क-कुम्भँ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५  
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६  
वीस-णहरु सुअन्धँ-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७  
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छँ-पँईहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँमँ अणेयइँ लक्खणइँ  
हत्थि-पएसँहुँ सबहु मि

किं गणियइँ णाम-विह्णइँ ।  
चैउदँहँ-सयँइँ चउरूणइँ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ  
‘जइ तं भइ-हत्थि णउ साहमि  
एउ भणेवि स-सेणुँ पधाइउ

उरें ण मन्तु रोमञ्जु वँ दरिसिउ ॥ १  
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २  
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराईउ ॥ ३

८ P गज्जणाएँ, S गज्जणाइ. 9 A रुक्खुम्मूलणेण. 10 A सुहहँ. 11 A चउपासिहिँ. 12 P जिन्व, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहरणे. 4 A सव्वंगिउ, S सत्तुंगिय. 5 S मंदिर. 6 P परिणाहुँ. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदु, S णिच्चमंतु. 9 A सयावत्तु सयालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमंसु. 14 S ‘पुच्छः. 15 P S पयाणेयइँ. 16 P पएसइँ, S ‘पयसह. 17 P सबहँ मि, S सबह मि, A सव्वहुँ मि. 18 P S चउदह, A चउ-रइ. 19 S ‘सइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पयायउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराइइउ.

[ ४ ] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसहजः. ४ मल्लक-ताल-हृदय लिङ्ग-त्रिकेपु पद्म-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.



गयवइ णिएवि<sup>४</sup> विरोहियं-गयणें  
 'हउं जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरसु  
 हउं<sup>५</sup> जाणमि गइन्द-कुम्भत्थलु  
 जाणमि सु-विसाणइँ अ-कलङ्कइँ  
 हउं जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइँ

हसिउ पहत्थु णवर दह-वयणें ॥ ४  
 णवरं विलासिणि-रुउं व मणोरसु ॥ ५  
 णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६  
 णवर पसण-कण-ताइँङ्कइँ ॥ ७  
 णवर णिरन्तर-पेहिय-कुलइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु  
 णवर पैहत्थ मज्झुं मणहों

अच्चन्तुं होइ भय-भासुरउं ।  
 उवहइँ णवल्लु णाईँ सुँरउं ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

॥ पुष्क-विमाणहों लीणुं दसाणणु  
 लइय लट्ठि उग्घोसिउ कलयलु  
 अहिमुहुं धणें-पुरन्दर-वईरिहें  
 पुंक्खरें ताडिउ लकुंढि-घाएँ  
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झुं उरें जाँवेहिं  
 ॥ पच्छलें चडिउ धुणेंवि भुवँ-डालिउ  
 जँडिउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गेवि  
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें

दिट्ठु णियत्थुं किउ केस-णिवन्धणु ॥ १  
 तूरइँ हयइँ पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २  
 वासारसु जेम विन्झाईरिहें ॥ ३  
 णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाएँ ॥ ४  
 विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणें<sup>१३</sup> तावँहिं<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ५  
 'बुदबुद' भणेंवि खन्धें अप्फालिउ ॥ ६  
 सुविणां(?)दँइउ जेम गउ लङ्गेवि<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ७  
 खणें चउहुं मि चलणहुं अकभन्तरें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विष्फुरइँ पैरिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहों ।  
 ॥ चलु लविखज्जइ गयण-यलें णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहों ॥ ९

4 S णियवि. 5 P विरोहिलियं, S विरिहियं, A विरिहियं. 6 A नवरि. 7 P रयउ, S रउ व, A रुउ. 8 This and the next line missing in A. 9 PS हउ. 10 PS गयेंद. 11 PS जाणवि. 12 PS ताडकइ. 13 A णवरि. 14 PS कुलइँ. 15 PSA अच्चन्त. 16 P भासुरउं. 17 PS भइ. 18 A उच्छहइ. 19 PA सुँरउं.

6. 1 P पुष्क, S पुष्क. 2 A लीणु. 3 S दिट्ठ. 4 P marginally 'णियंउ' पाटे, A णियंउ. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 PS वहरिहें. 7 P विज्झाहरिहें, S विज्झाहरिहि. 8 PS A पुक्खरि. 9 P लकुंढि, A लकुंढे. 10 P कालु मेहु. 11 S विज्जु. 12 A जावँहिं. 13 A करणे. 14 A तावँहिं. 15 A सुज. 16 A बुदबुद. 17 S जं थिउ, A जेंमिउ. 18 P सुइणादइउ, S सुयणादयउ. 19 PS लंघिनि, A निज्जेवि. 20 S चउमुहु मि, A चउहुं मि. 21 PS चलणहु, चलणहं. 22 P विफुरइ. 23 A चउदिसु लविखज्जइ मणो (ह deleted) रहो.

[ ५ ] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशवि. ५ प्रहस्त्य सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[ ६ ] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुण्डि. ५ हस्ति-चालण-भाषा. ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः. ७ वल्लभः.

[ ७ ]

हत्थि-वियारणाउ एयारह  
दरिसेवि<sup>१</sup> किउ णिण्फन्दु<sup>२</sup> महा-गंड  
साहिउ मोक्खु<sup>३</sup> व परम-जिणिन्दे<sup>१०</sup>  
'भल्ले भल्ले' पभणिउ चलणु<sup>१३</sup> समप्पिउ  
कण्णे धरेवि आरु<sup>१६</sup> महाइ<sup>१७</sup>  
तेण विमाण-जाणं-आणन्दे  
णच्चिउ कुम्भयण्णु स-विहीसणु  
मलवन्तु मारि<sup>२३</sup> महोयरु

अण्णउ किरियउ बीस दु-वारह<sup>७</sup> ॥ १  
धुत्ते<sup>८</sup> वेस-मरडु<sup>९</sup> व भगण ॥ २  
'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दे<sup>११</sup> ॥ ३  
'तेण वि वामगु<sup>१४</sup> चप्पि<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ४  
करेवि वियारणं अङ्कुसु लाइ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ५  
मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दे<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ६  
हत्थु पहत्थु वि मंड सुयसारणु ॥ ७  
रयणासउ सुमालि वज्जोयरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

हरिस-रसेणं करम्बियउ  
तहिं रावण-णट्टावणं

वीर-रसु जेण मणं भावियउ ।  
सो णाहिं जो ण णच्चावियउ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिउ  
थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ  
पहर-विहुरु रुहिरोल्लियं-गतउ  
'देव देव किक्किन्धहो' तण्णोहिं  
असिवर-अस-मुसण्णि-णारायहिं  
जमु आरोडि<sup>१३</sup> भग्गा तेण वि  
पच्चेळि<sup>१६</sup> णिल्लूरिय वाणेहिं  
तं णिसुणेवि कुइ<sup>१९</sup> रक्खवद्धउ

णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरुं जेत्थु आवासिउ ॥ १  
तहिं अवसरे भडु एक्कु पराइ<sup>१२</sup> ॥ २  
णरवइ तेण णवेवि' विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३  
सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-कण्णोहिं ॥ ४  
चक्क<sup>१५</sup>-कोन्त-गय-मोगार-धाएहिं ॥ ५  
धरेवि ण सक्किउ विहि<sup>१८</sup> एक्कणं वि ॥ ६  
कह वि कह वि णउ मेळिउ पाणेहिं<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ७  
हय संगाम-भेरि सण्णवद्धउ ॥ ८

7. 1 P पायारहं. 2 P दुवारहं. 3 P S दरिसवि. 4 P णिण्फन्दु, णिण्फन्दु. 5 A माहागण्ड. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P मरडु. 8 S मोधु. 9 P परसु. 10 P S जिणेदे, A जिणिदे. 11 A गइन्दे. 12 A भलि २ पभणिउ. 13 A चलण. 14 S वामगुहं, A वामगुहं. 15 S चप्पिउ. 16 A आरुड. 17 S महायउ. 18 A वियारणु. 19 P लायउ, S लायउ. 20 A वाण. 21 P वेंदे, A विंदे. 22 A मभो सु वि सारणु. 23 P S मारिच्चसहोयरु. 24 A रसेणे. 25 P S णाहि. 26 P णच्चावियउ.

8. 1 P S णाउ. 2 P जेत्थु सिमरे, S जेत्थु समरे. 3 S अणुरायउ. 4 A इक्कु. 5 S परायउ. 6 P रोलिय. 7 P S णवेविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किन्धहो, A किक्किन्धेहिं. 9 S तण्णोहिं. 10 S कण्णहिं. 11 A मुसण्णु. 12 S णारायहिं. 13 S चक्क. 14 P S वायहिं. 15 P S आरोडिहि. 16 A विहिं. 17 S A इक्केण. 18 P पच्चेळिय, S पच्चेळिय. 19 P पाणिहि, S पाणेहि. 20 S कुयउ.

[ ७ ] १ पूर्यतां पूर्यताम्. २ रावणेण. ३ शुकसारणमन्त्री.

[ ८ ] १ कटके. २ वाणः. ३ रावणः.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

चन्दहासु करयलें करैवि  
महि लहेपिणु मयरहरु

स-विमाणु स-वलु संवळियैउ ।  
आयासहो णं उत्थळियैउ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

१ कोव-दवणि-पलित्तु पधाइउं  
पेक्खइ सत्त णरय अइ-उररव  
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि वहन्ती  
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेळिज्जन्तइ  
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणइ कन्दन्तइ  
१० पेक्खइ अण्ण-जीव छिज्जन्तइ  
कुम्भीपाके के वि<sup>१</sup> पच्चन्ता  
सयल वि मग्गीसैवि मेळ्ळावियै

१ णिविसैं तं जम-णयरु पराइउं ॥ १  
उट्ठिय-वारवार-हाहार ॥ २  
रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३  
सुहड-सिरइ टसत्ति मिज्जन्तइ ॥ ४  
सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तइ ॥ ५  
छणछण-सहै पउलिज्जन्तइ ॥ ६  
एव<sup>१४</sup> विविह-दुक्खइ पावन्ता ॥ ७  
जर्मउरि-रक्खवाल घल्लवियै ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

कहिउ कियन्तहो किङ्करीहै<sup>१०</sup>  
विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणु

वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।  
छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[ १० ]

अच्छइ एउ देव पारकउ  
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउ  
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु सणि रुट्ठिउं  
१० जे<sup>१</sup> णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ  
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय  
तहो दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु  
महिसासणु दण्डुग्गय-पहरणु  
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थक्कउ<sup>१</sup> ॥ १  
केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउं ॥ २  
कासु कालु आसणु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३  
असिपत्त-वणु अणु मोडाविउ ॥ ४  
जे<sup>१</sup> वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५  
एमं भणेवि<sup>११</sup> णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६  
कसण-देहु गुज्जाहल-लोचणु ॥ ७  
मिञ्चु<sup>१२</sup> वुत्तु पुणु कहो उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

21 P S सविवाणु. 22 A संवल्लउ. 23 A उत्थळिउ.

9. 1 P S कोह<sup>१</sup>. 2 S पधायउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिविसं, A णिविसिं. 4 S परायउ.  
5 S पेष्ण. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसदवन्ती. 1 P पेळिज्जत्तणु, S पेळिज्जत्तइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 P  
मिज्जत्तणु, A मेज्जत्तइ. 11 P धराविज्जत्तइ, S धराविज्जत्तइ. 12 P णयरि, S णयरे. 13 S मवन्ता.  
14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेलाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A मेलाविय. 18 A कयंतहो.  
19 S केकरेहि, A किंकारेहि. 20 P वणु corrected to वणु, S वणु

10. 1 S गयंविहु. 2 A जमराणउ. 3 P A अप्पाणउं. 4 P कयंत. 5 S रुट्ठउ, A रुट्ठउ.  
6 A जे. 7 P S णरवदिवेहु, A नरविद्वंदि. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A  
भणिनि. 12 A महिसारुद्धदंगय<sup>१</sup>. 13 S कसणु वेहु गुज्जाहल लोचणु. 14 A मित्तु.

[ १० ] १ मयुः.

॥ वत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करण जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।  
एकु जि<sup>१५</sup> तिहुअणें पलय-कर पुणु पञ्च वि रणेंमुहें को धरइ ॥ ६

[ ११ ]

जं जम-करण दिहु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १  
णवर दसाणणें ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हकारिउ ॥ २  
'अरें माणव वल्लं वल्लु विण्णासहिं मुहियएँ जं जमु णामु पयासहिं ॥ ३  
इन्दहों पाव तुज्जु णिकरुणहों ससिहें पयङ्गहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४  
संवहं कुल-कियन्तु हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाईउ' ॥ ५  
तं णिसुणेविणुं वइरि-खयंकरु जमण मुंक्कु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६  
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयासें एन्तु खुरप्पें छिणु दसासें ॥ ७  
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णाई कियन्तं-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

धणुंहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।  
तं पि<sup>१९</sup> णिवारिउ रावणें जामाएँ जिमं खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहों विद्धन्तहों रयणासव-त्तणयहों ॥ १  
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संधाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुहं-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २  
जाणें जाणें हूएँ हएँ गय-गयवरे छत्तें छत्तें धएँ धएँ र्हें र्हवरे ॥ ३  
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करें करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४  
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णडु जमो वि विहुं णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५  
सरहहों हरिणु जेम उट्ठाइउ<sup>१३</sup> णिविसें दाहिण-सेट्ठि<sup>१४</sup> पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुयणे. 17 P S रणउहे.

11. 1 S धायउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसारिउ. 4 S वल्लु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमवाउं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्जु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सव्वहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to क, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ भयंकरु. 18 P मुंक्कु. 19 S आयासें हं. 20 यंतु. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P संहं. 24 S णाई. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडप्फरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 P विसज्जउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामाएँ. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विधंतहो. 2 P सिलीलुमुहं. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S र्हं. 7 S र्हवर. 8 P S विरहु. 9 P तिप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उट्ठायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[ ११ ] १ एवमेव वृथा. २ अनेः.

[ १२ ] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो धनदो येन. २ ( P.'s reading ) रधरहितः.

पठ० चरि० 13

तहिँ रहणेजर-पुरवर-सारहों  
‘सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तणु

इन्दहों कहिउ अण्णु सहसारहों ॥ ७  
अण्णहों कहों वि समप्पि जमत्तणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

मालि-सुमालिहिँ पोत्तैयँहिँ  
लज्जैँ तुज्जु सुराहिवइ

दरिसाविउ कह-वि ण महु-मरण ।  
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरण ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु  
अगएँ तामं मन्ति थिउ भेसई  
तुहँ पुणु धावइ णाई अयाणउ  
१० तुम्हँहिँ मालिहँ काँलें भुत्ती  
ताहँ १० जें पदमु जुत्तु पहरेवउ  
देहिँ १० ताम ओहामिय-छायहों  
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चैँहिँ  
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयँहों

किर णिमाइ सण्णहँवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १  
‘जो पहु सो सयलाई गवेसइ ॥ २  
सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहँ राणउ ॥ ३  
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४  
णउ उक्खँधँ पई जाएवउ ॥ ५  
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६  
एमं भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चैँहिँ ॥ ७  
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों ॥ ८

१५

गई लङ्कहँ सवडंमुहँ  
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

॥ वत्ता ॥

णहँ लगु १० विमाणु मणोहरइ ।  
णं काँलें वड्डिइ दीहरउ ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

मीसण-मयरहरोवरि जन्तें  
१० परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु  
‘किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ’  
‘किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउ’  
‘किं महियलें पडियई रवि-किरणई’

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्तें ॥ १  
‘किं णहयलु’ ‘णं णं रयणायरु’ ॥ २  
‘णं’ ‘णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ’ ॥ ३  
‘णं णं मरगय-पवणाँलोलिउ’ ॥ ४  
‘णं णं सुरकन्ति-मणि-रयणई’ ॥ ५

१५ S कहि. १६ P सुमालिहि, A सुमालिह. १७ S पोत्तयहिँ. १८ A दरिसावि. १९ S कहि वि, A wanting. २० P S लज्जइ.

१३. १ P S ताव. २ A भेस. ३ P S सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. ४ P S काई. ५ A अयाणउ. ६ S A राणउ. ७ P S तुम्हइ. ८ A मरणे. ९ A मंड मंड. १० P S जि. ११ P S दुत्तु. १२ P S उक्खँधइ. १३ S देह. १४ P एवं, S एव. १५ P S उच्छुरयहो. १६ P गय. १७ P A सवडं-मुहडं. १८ P S लग्ग विमाणि. १९ P मणोहरडं. २० P S वड्डिउ.

१४. १ P S रोपरि. २ A भन्तें. ३ A णं ण. ४ P S रिच्छोलिउ. ५ P पावा, S पावण. ६ A सुरकंत.

[ १३ ] १ वृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री २ मरणे.

[ १४ ] १ मरगज (?) मणि-प्रवाल-पङ्क्तिः.

‘किं गय-घडउ गिल्ल-गिल्लोलउ’  
‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’  
एम चवन्त पसँ लंकाउरि  
जणु जीसरिउ सहु परिओसँ  
गन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पडँतिहिं

‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कल्लोलउ’ ॥ ६  
‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयर’ ॥ ७  
जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८  
दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसँ ॥ ९  
‘सेसा-अघपसँ-जल-जुत्तिहिं ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिवइ पइट्टु पुरें

परिवज्जु पट्टु अहिसेउ किउ ।

जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं तिहँ रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

\*

### [ १२. वारहमो संधि ]\*

पभणइ दहवयणु दीहर-णयणु णिय-अत्थाणें णिविट्ठउ ।  
‘कहहों कहहों णरहों विज्जाहरहों अज्ज वि कवणु अणिट्ठउ’ ॥ १

[ १ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु  
‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुहु खलु  
सो इन्दहों तणिय केर करेंवि  
अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण  
सुवन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल  
अण्णेकें बुच्चइ ‘हउँ कहमि  
किक्किधपुरिहिं करि-पवरँ-भुउं  
जा पारिहच्छिं मइ दिट्ठु तहों

सिर-सिहरँ-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १  
चन्दोवरँ णामें अतुल-वलु ॥ २  
पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि ॥ ३  
‘किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४  
उच्छुरयहों गन्दण जील-णल’ ॥ ५  
दो-पासिउ जई ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६  
णामेण वालि सूररय-सुउ ॥ ७  
सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ८

7 S महिहरा. 8 S अलयरा. 9 P पय, S पव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिओसे. 12 P A पणय.  
13 P पडँतिहिं. 14 P ‘अघवत्त’. 15 P S ‘पुरिहे. 16 S तिहँ. 17 P S सयं.

\* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *Am* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिट्ठउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोयर. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जिह.  
7 P S किक्किधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किधरिहिं’ पाठे. 8 A ‘मयर’. 9 P S सुउ.  
10 A पाडिहत्थि.

२ आशिपा (?).

[ १ ] १ शत्रु. २ वेगः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वाहेंवि अरुण हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।  
ता मेरुहें भमेंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तहँ जें<sup>११</sup> पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

१ तहँ जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहँ ण कुवेरहँ वरुणहँ ससहरहँ ॥ १  
मेरु वि टालइ वज्जामरिसु तहँ अणु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २  
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहिँ सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३  
णिगन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अणुहँ इन्दहँ वि<sup>१२</sup> णाहिँ णेमइ ॥ ४  
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५  
१० 'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेंण' ॥ ६  
अवरेकें बुत्तु 'ण इमु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हँ मिडइ ॥ ७  
'सिरिकण्हँ लभेंवि मित्तइय अणु वि उवयारं-सएहिँ लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर<sup>१३</sup> वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहँ ।  
११ ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्जडे णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहँ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवएँ धरेंवि तो रावणु अणु वोहँ करेंवि ॥ १  
गउ एक-दिवसेँ सुर-सुन्दरिहँ जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहँ ॥ २  
ता हरेवि णीय कुल-भूसणेंहिँ चन्दणहिँ ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेंहिँ ॥ ३  
१० णासन्त णिएवि संहोयरेण णयरेणालङ्कारोदणं ॥ ४  
णं उवरें बुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु किये(?) तेहि मि चन्दोवरं-मरणु ॥ ५  
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणें जें थिउ जो दुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६  
कुहें लगउ जं रयणियर-वलु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरंवर-पवलु ॥ ७

11 P A तहि, S wanting. 12 S wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 P S णाहि. 3 S A णवइ. 4 P S गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, S ण येउ. 6 P S किह अहहं. 7 S मिडइ. 8 P उअयर.  
9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P 'मइ, A 'हडाणउ.

3. 1 S 'सल्ल. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 P S सो. 4 P S अणु, A अन्न. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोह. 6 S चंदणवि. 7 P महोदण, A सहोयरेण. 8 P S 'रोदणेण. 9 A उयर.  
10 A चंदोयर. 11 P S 'णसपवरपवलु.

[ २ ] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ ( P's reading ) संवरितं शरीरम्.

[ ३ ] १ ( P's reading ) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ वृत्त. ४ विनाशं नीतः.

अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु

गड वलेंवि पडीवड णियं-णयंरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु  
उम्मण-दुम्मणउं

परितुट्ट-भणु  
असुहावणंउ

किर स-कलत्तउ आवइ ।

णिय-धरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

तुरमाणे केण वि वज्जरिउ  
अत्थकए आयम्भिर-णयणु  
करे धरिउ ताम मन्दोवेरिए  
'परमेसर कहों वि ण अप्पणिय  
एकं इ करवाल-भयङ्करहुं  
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु  
पट्टवहि महन्ता मुएवि रणु  
तं वयणु सुणेंवि मारिच्च-मय

खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिउ ॥ १

कुंढे लग्गइ सरहसु दहवयणु ॥ २

णं गङ्गा-वाहु जउण-सरिए ॥ ३

जिह कण्ण तेमं पर-भायणियं ॥ ४

चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुं ॥ ५

तो घरे अच्छन्तिए कवणु गुणु ॥ ६

कण्णहें करन्तु पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ७

पेसिय दहवत्ते तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किउ खरु रज्जे थिउ अणुराहें विज्ज-संहिउ ।

वणे णिवसन्तियहें वय-वेन्तियहें सुउ उप्पणु विराहिउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

एत्थन्तरे जम-जूरावणेण

पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं

बोलाविउ थाएवि अहिमुहेंण

एकूणवीस-रज्जन्तरंइ

कों वि कित्तिधवलु णामेण चिरु

णवमउ परिणाविउ अमरपहु

तं सल्लु धरेप्पिणु रावणेण ॥ १

सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २

'हंउं एम विसज्जिउ दहमुहेंण ॥ ३

मित्तइयं गयइं णिरन्तरंइ ॥ ४

सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जे थिउ देवि सिरु ॥ ५

जे धंएहिं लिहाविउ कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines:

अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगढम वणे कहिम्मि गया । They were originally written in the beginning of the next Kadavaka. But there they are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next Kadavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 PS दुम्मणदुम्मणउं. 15 PS A असुहावणउं.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिए. 2 PS तेव. 3 PS भायणीय. 4 PS तिकखइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P दहवयणइ, S दहवयण व. 7 PS णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 PS तेहिं, तहिं. 9 PS खर. 10 A वि जमाहिउ. 11 P वयवंतियहु, S वयवंतियहो, A जुयवंतियहे.

5. 1 A जग. 2 PS A हउ. 3 PS रज्जंतराइ. 4 PS मित्तइए. 5 PS णिरंतराइ. 6 P सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.



दहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ  
 वारहमउ णयणोणन्दयरु  
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवलु (?)  
 सोलहमउ पुणु को वि उवहिरउ  
 सत्तारहमउ किंकिन्धु पुणु  
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ  
 तुहुँ एवहिं एकुणवीसमउ

एयारहमउ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७  
 तेरहमउ खयरानन्दु वरु ॥ ८  
 पण्णारहमउ णन्दणु अजउ ॥ ९  
 तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०  
 तहो कवणु सुकेसो ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११  
 जमु भन्जेवि तहो पइसारु कउ ॥ १२  
 अणुहुज्जे रज्जु मणो मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहाले मुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-राणोउ ।  
 ११ जेण देइ पयलु चउरङ्ग-वलु इन्दहो उर्वेरी पयाणोउ ॥ १४

[ ६ ]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु  
 ण करेइ कण्णो वयणाइँ पहुँ  
 एत्थन्तरे दहमुह-दूअएण  
 ११ णिब्भच्छिउ मेहो वि सयण-किय  
 णीसरु तुहुँ आयहो पट्टणहो  
 तं णिसुणोवि कोव-करम्मिण  
 'अरे वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ  
 जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि' कम्मइ

तं णवर वल्लेवि थिउ 'अण्ण-मणु ॥ १  
 जिह पर-पुरिसहो सु-कुलीण-वहुँ ॥ २  
 अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३  
 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४  
 णं तो भिडु परँए दसाणणहो' ॥ ५  
 पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविल्लम्भिण ॥ ६  
 महु महिहरु जेण भुअहिं विहुउ ॥ ७  
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेण रणे अणवसेण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।  
 तासु वियट्ठाहो अब्भिट्ठाहो कवणु गहणु किर रावणु ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउ. 10 P गयणो. 11 A पण्णारहमउ. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउ. 14 PS किउ. 15 PS एमहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 PA सुहुँ. 18 A 'राणउ. 19 P उअरि. 20 A पयाणउ.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुँ. 3 A 'पुरिसहुँ. 4 A 'वहुँ. 5 P मेहवि, S मेहवि, A मेहिवि. 6 P भिड. 7 P सुए विहजो, S सुयेहि हउ. 8 P पिहिवि. 9 PA कम्मह. 10 A चेयारि. 11 S A परिभमइ. 12 S अण्ण. 13 PS वियट्ठहो. 14 P अभिट्ठहो, S अभिभट्ठहो.

[ ५ ] १ विशेषे. २ मदः.

[ ६ ] १ पराशुखः. २ सज्जनकिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मञ्जिनामेदय. ५ भूसौ कृतः (?).  
 ६ अ-परवशीकृतेन.

[ ७ ]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउं सामरिसु दसासहों पासु गउ ॥ १  
 'किं बहुएँ एत्तिउ कहिउ मई तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पई' ॥ २  
 तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेंण वुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३  
 'जइ रण-मुँह माणु ण मलमि तहों तो छित्त पायँ रयणासवहों' ॥ ४  
 आरुहेंवि पइज्ज पयडु पहु णं कहों वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५  
 थिउ पुप्फविमाणें मणोहरएँ णं सिद्धु सिवालएँ सुन्दरएँ ॥ ६  
 करें णिम्मलुं चन्दहासु धरिउ णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७  
 णीसरिएं पुर-परमेसरेंण णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'अम्हँ पय-भरेंण णिरु णिट्टुरेंण मं मरउ धरणि वराइय' ।  
 एत्तिउ-कारणेंण गयणङ्गणेंण णावइ सुहउ पराइय ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

एत्तहें वि समर-दुज्जोहणीहिं चउदहहिं णरिन्द-अखोहणीहिं ॥ १  
 सण्हेंवि वालि णीसरिउ किह मज्जाय-विचज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २  
 पणवेप्पिणु विणिण वि अतुल-वल 'थियँ अग्गिम-खन्धेहिं' णील-णल ॥ ३  
 विरइउ आरायणु रणें अचलु पहिलउ जें णिविडुं पायाल-वल ॥ ४  
 पुणु पच्छएँ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय खर-खुरेहिं खणन्त खोणि तुरय ॥ ५  
 पुणु सइल-सिहर-सणिह सयडं पुणु मय-विहलल हत्थि-हउ ॥ ६  
 पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर आसणु दुक्क तो रयणियर ॥ ७  
 फिर समरें भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ थिय अन्तरें भन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'वालि-दसाणणहों जुज्झण-मणहों एउ काइँ ण गवेसहों ।  
 किँ<sup>१५</sup> खएँ वन्धवहुं पुणु केण सहँ पच्छएँ रज्जु करेसहों ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं, 2 S रणउहे, 3 S पाय, 4 P °विमाणें, 5 S सुंदराइं, 6 P णिम्मले, 7 S A भिवितं, 8 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं, 9 S wanting, 10 P पघाइय, S पघाइया.

8. 1 P °दुज्जोहणीहि, S °दुज्जोहणीहिं, 2 S णरेंदें, 3 P °अखोहणीहिं, S खोहणीहिं.  
 4 This pāda is missing in A, 5 P S थिय, 6 P णिविड, S णिविडु, 7 A पच्छलि, 8 P S खणतु, 9 A तुरिय, 10 S सयल, 11 P S सिहरि, 12 S सुहउ, A सुहउ, 13 A ताम मन्ति सुचवि, 14 S किय, A किं, 15 P S A वंधवहु, 16 A करेसहुं.

[ ८ ] १ युद्धरचना. २ पादक (?). ३ रयाः. ४ शार्क्षसाः.

[ ९ ]

जो कित्तिधवल-सिरिकण्ठ-किउ  
तं खयहो गेहु मा गेहं-तरु  
तो वे वि प्ररोप्परु उत्थरहो  
१ तं गिसुणेंवि वालि-देउ चवइ  
खउ तुज्जु वं मज्जु वं णिण्डउ  
किं वहवेंहिं जीवेंहिं घाइएंहिं  
लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु  
तं गिसुणेंवि समर-सएहिं थिरु  
११ आमेखिय विज्ज मैहोयरिय (?)

किकिन्ध-सुकेसहिं विज्जि णिउ ॥ १  
जइ धरेंवि<sup>१</sup> ण सक्हों रोस-भरु ॥ २  
जो को वि जिणइं जयकारु तहों<sup>२</sup> ॥ ३  
‘सुन्दरु भणान्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४  
जिम धुंव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउ ॥ ५  
वन्धव-सयणेंहिं विणिवाइएंहिं ॥ ६  
पेक्खहुं तुह विज्जहुं तणउ वलु<sup>३</sup> ॥ ७  
वावरेंवि लगु वीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८  
फणि-फण-फुकार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

वालिं भीसणिय अहि-णासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।  
उत्त-पडुत्तियएँ कुल-उत्तियएँ णं पुण्णालि परजिय ॥ १०

[ १० ]

१५ दहवयणें गरुड-परायणिय  
गय-सङ्ग-चक्र-सारङ्ग-धरि  
सुररय-सुएण वि संभरिय  
कङ्काल-कणाल तिसूल-करि  
किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु  
२० स-विमाणु स-खगुं महावलें  
णं कुञ्जर-करेंणं कवहुं पवरु  
णहें दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेंणं

पम्मुक्कं विज्ज गारायणिय ॥ १  
चउ-भुअ गरुडासण-गमणं-करि ॥ २  
णामेण विज्जं माहेसरिय ॥ ३  
ससि-गर्डरि-गङ्ग-खट्ठङ्ग-धरि<sup>४</sup> ॥ ४  
सय-वारउ परिअञ्चेवि रणु ॥ ५  
उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयलेंण ॥ ६  
णं वाहुवलीसें चक्कहरु ॥ ७  
किउ कलयलु कइधयं-साहेंण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहों लङ्काहिवहों वडु पटु सुग्गीवहों ।

“करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुमुञ्जें सुहुं भिन्नु होहिं दहगीवहों ॥ ९

9. 1 N कित्तिधवल. 2 PS गेहु. 3 P धरवि, S धरणि. 4 PA जिणइं. 5 S भणेइ. 6 PS वि. 7 A णिव्वटइ. 8 A रडइ. 9 P पेक्ख corrected to पेक्खउ, S पेक्खहुं. 10 S विज्जइ, A विज्जहु. 11 PS फणफणि. 12 PS पडत्तियएँ.

10. 1 PS दहगीवें. 2 P पम्मुक्क. 3 PS गमणु. 4 S विज्ज. 5 PS करी, A धरि. 6 PS गोरि. 7 A करे. 8 PS सुखगु. 9 A वरेण. 10 A कमल. 11 PS सुरवरेण. 12 PS कइधयं. 13 S सहुं.

[ ९ ] १ शुवा, वालि-जी. २ सर्पिणीविद्या.

[ ११ ]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमउं  
पणवेप्पिणु तिल्लोक्काहिबइ  
महु तणिय पिहिबिं तुहुं भुज्जि पहुँ  
अण्णु मिं जो पइँ उवयारुं किउ  
तहों मइँ किय पडिउवयारुं-किय  
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिँ  
तवचरणु लइउ तगय-मणेण  
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-वइरि

जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सबुत्तमउ ॥ १  
सामण्हों अण्हों गउ गवइँ ॥ २  
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३  
तायहों कारणें जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४  
आवगी भुज्जहि राय-सिय ॥ ५  
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ ॥ ६  
उप्पणउं रिद्धिउ तक्खणें ॥ ७  
गउ तित्थुं जेत्यु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि<sup>१०</sup> चडिउ तहों  
अत्तावणं-सिलहँ

अट्ठावयहों पच्च-महावर्य-धारउ ।  
सासय-इलहँ ण थिउ वीलि भडारउ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

एत्तहें सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों  
बोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णयरे  
सुउ धुव-महएविहें संथविउ  
तहिँ अवसरें उत्तर-सेट्ठि-विहु  
तहों धीर्य सुत्तार-णाम णरेंण  
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पइविय  
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु  
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमल्लउ  
उभंन्तउ कहि मि पइहु वणुं

सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाण्हों ॥ १  
णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरें ॥ २  
ससिकिरणु णियद्ध-रज्जे थविउ ॥ ३  
विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४  
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥ ५  
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्ठविय ॥ ६  
दससयगइहें विं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७  
उण्हउ ण सुहाइ ण सीमलउ ॥ ८  
साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताइ मि धणं-पउरें

किक्किन्धं-पुरें अङ्गइय वहुन्तइँ ।

थियइ रयण[इँ] णइँ

वेणि वि जणइँ रज्जु सँइं भु ज्जन्तइँ ॥ १० ॥

\*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S दुण्णमउं, A दुत्तमउं. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto दुक्कियभरेणति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 s णमइ. 5 s पिहिमि. 6 A पहु. 7 A वि. 8 s उपगारु. 9 s पडिउअचार. 10 A उप्पणउं. 11 A हणु. 12 s जेत्य तेथ. 13 A उप्परे. 14 s °महव्वय. 15 s आतावणे 16 वाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पइ. 2 s A बोलाविउ. 3 s A °णयरे. 4 A धुव. 5 s संगिज्जइ. 6 s परट्ठविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणिंय णिययपुरु. 8 s °गइँहे. 9 s wanting. 10 A कलमल्लउ. 11 s भस्मउ. 12 s वणे. 13 s एकमणे. 14 A चाए वि. 15 s वण. 16 s किक्कियु. 17 A विउवताइ, s वहुताइ. 18 s रयण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 s सय. 21 s सुंजंताए, A सुंजंताइ. पउ० चरि० 14

## [ १३. तेरहमो-संधि ]

पेक्खेप्पिणुं वालि-भडारंउ रावणु रोसाऊरियड ।  
पभणइं 'किं मइं जीवन्तेण जाम ण रिउ सुसुमूरियड' ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

विज्जाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिञ्चालोय-पुरवरे ।

परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १

महरिसि-त्तव-तेपं थिउ विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २  
णं सुक्कं खील्लिउ मेहू-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३  
॥ णं दूसाभिण्ण कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मच्छे धरिउ महाववत्तु (१) ॥ ४  
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण-पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५  
णीसइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६  
घग्घरेंहि मिं घवघव-घोसुं चत्तु णं निम्भयालुं ददुरंहुं पत्तु ॥ ७  
णरवरंहुं परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु अहों धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८  
॥ पडिपेहियंउ वि ण वहइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ सुअइ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

विहइ थरहरंइ ण दुक्कइ उप्परि वालि-भडाराहों ।

खुडु खुडु परिणियंउ कलत्तु रइ-दइयेंहों वड्डाराहों ॥ १०

[ २ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेण कयं पडुणा सब-दिसावलोयणं ।

सब-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णहज्जणं ॥ १

'मरु कहों अथक्क[एँ] कालु कुडु करु केण भुयज्जम-वयणें खुडु ॥ २

1. 1 A भडारउ. 2 A पभणइं. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 S परिणिवि. 5 S सुक्किं, A सक्कें. 6 S पुच्छिउ, A मच्छे. 7 S महाववत्तु, A महाववत्तु. 8 S घग्घरयहि. 9 S wanting. 10 S घोस. 11 S निम्भयालु. 12 S ददुरंहु, A ददुरहं. 13 S णरवरहु, A णरवरहं. 14 A अह धरणिएँ. 15 S पडिपेहियो, A पडिपेहियड. 16 S परपहरइं. 17 S दुक्कइं. 18 A परिणियंउ. 19 S वर. 20 S वंदइ देयहो. 21 S वड्डाराहो, A वड्डावहो.

2. 1 S A कय. 2 S कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in S. A कइं अथक्क.

कैं<sup>३</sup> सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को णिगउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३  
 कों पइहु जलन्तएँ जलण-जालें को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालें ॥ ४  
 मारिचें वुच्चइ देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५  
 लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥ ६  
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियल्लु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७  
 मज्झण्ह-पयहु व उग-तेउ तहों तव-सत्तिएँ पडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८  
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खल्लु हियउ जेम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु दहंमुहु हेट्टामुहु वल्लिउ ।  
 गयणङ्गण-लच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १० ॥

[ ३ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ट-कन्धरो ।  
 उक्खथ-मणि-सिलायल्लुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

बहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-किलित्तु ॥ २ ॥  
 मरगय-मज्जर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३  
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४  
 तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पङ्कत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५  
 अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६  
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिहु अण्णु वि मुणिवरु मुणिवर-वरिहु ॥ ७ ॥  
 पञ्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मिच्च स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८  
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं<sup>१०</sup> पई परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउ तं स-कलन्तरु अल्लवमि ।  
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलेवि कइलासु जें सायरें धिवमि ॥ १० ॥

३ s किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. 4 s जलणे. 5 A कयंत. 6 s जेव. 7 s मज्झण, A मज्झण.  
 8 s वेवु. 9 A दहमुहु हेट्टामुहु. 10 A चलिउ. 11 s गयणङ्गणि.

3. 1 s 'सुरंग', A 'सुंग'. 2 A 'लुच्छलियपहल्लाविय'. 3 s 'सूरकन्त'. 4 s 'पलित्त'.  
 5 s 'किलित्त'. 6 s 'मओह'. 7 s 'पोमराय'. 8 s 'वडिय'. 9 A 'सुरा'. 10 s अह. 11 s A  
 'गयंदपसुत्त'. 12 s मुणिवर. 13 s इसाइकोवहुववहु. 14 A अज. 15 s जो. 16 A दिण्णउ.

[ ४ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेंण सावेणं ।

तल्ल भिन्देवि पइहुं महिदारणियहें विज्जहें पहावेणं ॥ १

१ चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेण उम्मूलिव महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २

सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु णावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-वंसु ॥ ३

अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण तइलोकु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४

अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु णीसारिउ महि-उवरहो व वालु ॥ ५

अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहें छोडाविय वालालुद्धिराहें ॥ ६

॥ अहवइ चलवलइ भुअङ्ग-थहु णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टु विसहु ॥ ७

खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाहें ॥ ८

गिरिवरेण चलन्ते वउ-समुह अहिमुह उत्थलाविय रउहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु सायर-जरें माणियउं ।

॥ तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउं ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करग्गुग्गामिपें धरे ।

भग-भुयङ्ग-उग्ग-णिग्गय-विसग्गि-लग्गन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

॥ कत्थइ विहडियइं सिलायलाइं सइलग्गइं कियइं व खलहलाइं ॥ २

कत्थइं गय णिग्गय उज्ज-सुण्ड णं धरें पसारिय वाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३

कत्थइ सुअ-पन्तिउं उट्टियाउ णं तुट्टुं मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४

कत्थइ भमरोलिउं धावडाउ उड्डन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५

कत्थइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं णं वमइं महागिरि वहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

४. १ A पडिअ, २ S साविणं, A साविणा, ३ S तणु, ४ S पइहु, ५ S पहाविणा, ६ S लहु, ७ P तिलोकु, S तिलोह, A तइलोक, B P A सित्तु, ९ A भुअइव°, १० P उयरहो, S °ओयरहो, A °ऊवरहो वालु, ११ S अ, १२ P S A °लुंविताहं, १३ A °पत्तु वे वल, १४ P S खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयालु भाइ, १५ P S उच्छलाविय रउहु, A °त्थलावियसमुह, १६ P माणियउं, S माणउं, A माणियउं, १७ P माणिउं, S माणिउ, A माणियउं.

५. १ P S °करुगामिप धराधरे, २ A °विसग्ग, ३ P S कत्थवि, ४ A सइलग्गइ, ५ P S °सोंउ, ६ A धरणि, ७ P °पन्तिउं, ८ P तुट्टेवि, ९ A वमइं.

[ ४ ] १ नाभिनालम्, २ शिञ्ज, ३ अतीवगाढम्, ४ पर्वतगर्त, ५ समुह, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (?).

[ ५ ] १ शैल, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जैलु धवल-धारु णं तुट्टेवि गउ गिरिवरहो हारु ॥ ७  
कथइ उट्टियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुट्टेवि गिरि-अट्टियइ गयइ ॥ ८  
कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिङ्गइ अहिनवाइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु विजो अण्णहो हत्थेण णिय-थारोहो मेलवियउ ।  
णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहूणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडा-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।

आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालैयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १

अहि अवहि पउज्जेवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरण जेत्थु ॥ २  
जहिं मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुट्टु गिरि-डिम्भहो णं कडिसरउ तुट्टु ॥ ३  
जहिं वणयर-थइ-मरहु भग्गु जहिं वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४  
जल्ल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विज्जा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५  
तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६  
सो जइषर कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णंसिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७  
महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिनव-कमलच्चणिय णाइ ॥ ८  
रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्ते दससयलोयणेण हेट्टामुहु कइलासु णिउ ।

सोणिउ दह-मुहेहिं वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेळिओ ।

दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणे घोराउ मेलिओ ॥ १

10 P S जल. 11 P S A तुट्टिवि. 12 S 'पुट्टिगइ. 13 P S अण्ण सहारयेण, A अण्णहो सहारयेण. 14 A 'जाणहो.

6. 1 P फडा. 2 P S 'परिफुड. 3 P पायालए ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास. 5 P S A जहि. 6 S सिलायले पीहु. 7 P S 'डिमु कडय. 8 P S 'मरहु. 9 P 'पहासिय. 10 S 'सुत्तु. 11 P एकु, S एकु. 12 S 'कमेण. 13 A परिअञ्चेवि णविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P 'विप्फुरन्तु. 16 P पइव. 17 S हेट्टामुहु, A हेट्टामुहु. 18 A सोणिउ. 19 A सुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागारु.

7. 1 P S A मेलिउ.

[ ६ ] १ धरणेदेण.

[ ७ ] १ धरणेन्द्र.



तं सहु सुणेवि मणोहरैण सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २  
 केऊर-हार-णेर-धरेण खणखणखणन्त-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३  
 कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेण मुह-कमलासत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४  
 विन्भम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण ॥ ५  
 ६ 'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास दहवयण दसाणणं हा दसास ॥ ६  
 वीसद्ध-गीव वीसद्ध-जीह दससिर सुरवर-सारङ्ग-सीह ॥ ७  
 मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्तं अहो वालि-भडारा करे परित्त' ॥ ८  
 लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम भत्तार-मिक्खे महुं देहि ताम' ॥ ९  
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ तं कलुण-वयणु-णिमुणेप्पिणु धरणिन्दे उच्चरिउं धरु ।  
 मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण अङ्गारेण वं अम्बुहरु ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विंताल-मूल-तल-तालिउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।

॥ केसरि-पहर-णहर-खर-चवढण-बुक्को इव महग्गओ ॥ १  
 लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २  
 कुण्डलिय-सीस-कर-चरण-जुम्मु णं पाघालहो णीसरिउं कुम्मु ॥ ३  
 कंकलड-झड-णिसुदिय-फड-कडप्पु णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४  
 मयलञ्छणु दूसिउं तेय-मन्दु णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५  
 ॥ गउ तेत्तहें 'जेत्तहें गुण-गणालि अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिल्लिहिं वालि ॥ ६  
 ॥ परिअञ्चिवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण पुणु किउ गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७  
 'मइ सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगे अयाणु जो<sup>१८</sup> करमि कैलि<sup>१४</sup> सीहें समाणु- ॥ ८  
 मइ सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो<sup>१६</sup> गुरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९  
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ २१ जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।  
 तं सम्मत्त-महहुमहो लङ्कु देव पइ परम-फळु ॥ १०

२ P °करव°, ३ °करवु. ३ P S °रंखोलिण. ४ A सुह°. ५ P S °सत्ती°. ६ A अंतरेण. ७ A दसासणं. ८ A सुरवइ°. ९ P S °चित्त. १० P परित्तु. ११ P °मिक्खु. १२ P S तुहु. १३ P S पनुदरिउ. १४ P wanting, A वि.

८. १ S wanting. २ P A °चवढण°. ३ P महग्गउ, A यहागओ. ४ P S °णहंणियाउ. ५ P °सीसु. ६ P S णीसरिय. ७ P S °फण°. ८ A दूसिय. ९ P S जेत्तहें तेत्तहें. १० P S अत्ता-  
 घणि. ११ A °सिल्लह. १२ P S परिअञ्चिवि, A परिअञ्चिवि. १३ P जं, ३ जं. १४ P S कील. १५  
 A जं. १६ S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. १७ S जु. १८ A णिपप्पिणु. १९ P S णसिउं ण  
 अण्णहो. २० S A वम्मत्तु. २१ This pāda is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) प्रत्युद्धरितम् (P's reading).

[ ८ ] १ प्रहतः. २ कर्कशः. ३ भयः.

[ ९ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'योमाएँवि दसविह-धम्मवालंयं ।  
 गउ तेत्तहें तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहें भरहाहिव-जिणालंयं ॥ १  
 कइलार्स-कोडि-कम्पावणेण किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों रावणेण ॥ २  
 फल-फुल्ल-समिद्ध-वणासई व सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३  
 अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व णर-दड्ड-धूर्व खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४  
 बहु-दीव समुदन्तर-महि व पेळिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५  
 घण्डारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६  
 ण्हाणहूं वेस-कैसावलि व गन्धुकड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७  
 तं पुज्ज करेंवि आढत्तु गेउ मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८  
 सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पेलोड्डेण जण-वसियरण-समत्थएण ।  
 गायई गन्धु मणोहरु रावणु रावणहत्थएण ॥ १०

[ १० ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-वियड्डु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।  
 आरोहि-अंध(व?)रोहि-थाइय-संचारिहिं सुरय-त्तत्तु वं ॥ १  
 णव-वहुअ-णिडाळु व तिलय-चारु णिगघण-नयणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २  
 सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वारु ॥ ३  
 तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय धरणिन्दें सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४  
 तियसाहं णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहों कइकसेउ ॥ ५  
 एत्थन्तरें सुग्रीउत्तमासु उप्पण्णउ केवल्लं णाणु तासु ॥ ६  
 वाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

9. 1 P S दसविह. 2 P कइलासे. 3 P S 'पुप्प. 4 A वणासई व. 5 A महाडई व. 6 P 'धुअ. 7 P S णाणद्ध. 8 S 'पंतिपगाम'. 9 P S पलोड्डेण. 10 A गायई.

10. 1 S सुवियड्डु. 2 P S व. 3 P S 'यघरेहिं, A 'यघरोहि'. 4 P S 'थाहि'. 5 P 'वंत्तु, A 'वंत्तु. 6 S 'चाणु. 7 P तियसाहं, marginally, 'तीसाहई' पाठे, S तियसाह, A तियसाहि. 8 P S सुग्रीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउ. 10 P केवल.

[ ९ ] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा. २ प्रवृत्तेन.

[ १० ] १ त्रिशद्विनाति.

भामण्डलु कमलासण-समाणु  
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डंसर-भेरि

वहु-दिवसेहिँ गउ णिच्चाण-थाणुँ ॥ ८  
उव्वहइ पुरन्दर-वइर-खेरि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

१० पइसेरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें  
११ तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

मालिहें खुडियँ सिर-कमलु ।  
पाडमि पाण-पक्खँ-जुअलु' ॥ १०

[ ११ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयइँ तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय-बुह-अट्टावय-धरें-धरहरावणो ॥ १

१२ णीसरिपें दसारणें णिसिर्यरिन्द  
माणुण्णय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ  
समुहं वड णिविड गय-घड घरट्ट(?)  
पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण

णं मुक्कुस णिग्गय गइन्द ॥ २

दणु-दारण पहरण-पवर-हत्थ ॥ ३

णन्दीसर-दीवुं व सुर पयट्ट ॥ ४

दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

पज्जलिड जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६

खल खुइ पिसुण परिधिड पाव' ॥ ७

लङ्काहिड दुज्झाविड मएण ॥ ८

जइ घाइय तो तुम्हँ जि हाणि ॥ ९

आरुसेवि किज्जई काई ताहुँ ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

११ तं वयणु सुणेवि दहवयणें  
चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ

मच्छरुँ मणें परिसेसियँ ।

इन्दइ कोकउ पेसियँ ॥ ११

[ १२ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

आइय तेथु ते वि पिय-वयणेंहिँ जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।

१२ गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुग्गीउ वि मिलिउ सं-मन्तिँ-साहणो ॥ १

११ A णिच्चाणु गणु. १२ PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि, १३ A लुटिउ. १४ A 'पंवस',

११. १ wanting in PS A. 2 PS पट्टय. 3 P 'बुह'°. 4 P 'वयधर', 5 'वयधर'°. 5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदे, 8 णिसियरेंदे. 7 P गइंदे, 8 गइंदे. 8 PS समुह, 9 S A दीउ. १० S A तुम्हँ. ११ A अहणि. १२ PS 'सहोयर'. १३ A कीरइ. १४ A मच्छर. १५ PS आमेडियउ. १६ A पेसिउ.

१२. १ wanting in PS A. 2 PS समगु.

२ विड्वरम्. ३ कलवता.

[ १२ ] १ ( P' S reading ) समस्त.

साँहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु  
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुँ गाहिँ छेउ  
थिय अँगिम-वेलि-महाविसालें  
अथर्वणहों दुहु पयहु ताम  
वैरि-सग-वत्थं सीमन्त-वाह  
कित्तिय-चच्चङ्किय-गण्डवास  
वहुलज्जण ससहर-तिलय-तार  
णं वञ्चि विदिदि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्ग णरवर-वलासु ॥ २  
उवहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३  
रेवा-विञ्जईरिहिँ अन्तरालें ॥ ४  
अल्लीण पासु गिसिअई य (?) णाव ॥ ५  
णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६  
भगव-मेसई-कण्णावयंसं ॥ ७  
जोण्हा-रङ्गोलि-हार-भार ॥ ८  
गिसि-वहु अल्लीण गिसायँरासु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विणिण वि दुस्सीलें-सहावई सुरउँ स इं भु ज्जन्ताई । 10  
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउँ' णाई स-सङ्कई सुत्ताई ॥ १०

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ईय इत्थ पउ म च रि ए धणज्जयासिय-स य भु ए व-कए ।  
क इ ला सु ज्जर ण मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पवँ ॥<sup>10</sup>

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

\*

[ १४. चउदहमो संधि ]

15

विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययहरि-सिहरें रवि दीसई ।  
'मई मेहेप्पिणु गिसियरु लेप्पिणु कहिँ गय गिसि' णाई गवेसई ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

सुप्पहार्य-दहि-अंस-रवण्णउ कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउँ ॥ १  
जय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्ते णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्ते ॥ २

३ P S साहिअ. 4 A °गयंदहं, S °गइं. दहु. 5 P A °विञ्जइरिहे, °विञ्जइरिहि. 6 S अथर्वणह.  
7 P S गिसियडेण. 8 A धरमगवच्छ. 9 P S °चच्चङ्किय. 10 P S °वत्तंस. 11 P S A  
वंचि. 12 P दिह. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुस्सील°. 15 P S सरहसई. 16 A  
णिएसइ. 17 S भुत्ताइ. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in P. 19 S सव्वं. 20 S  
प्रथमपर्वः.

1. 1 S दीसई. 2 A गवेसई. 3 A सुप्पहार्य दहिँ फस°. 4 P A °रवण्णउं. 5 P A  
°छण्णउं. 6 S A जयहर.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-बहो. ४ उपरि-स्पर्गाऽश्वाः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हस्तौ यस्याः.  
६ कृतिका. ७ शुक्र. ८ बृहस्पति. ९ तिमिरम्.

[ १ ] १ शोमनप्रभातः, सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंशकः, आदित्यः ऋषाभाभूत्. २ जगद्गृहे,  
पउ० चरि० 15

फगुण-खलहों दूँउ णीसारिउ  
जेण वणफइ-पय विब्भाडिय  
गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय  
सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइ जासन्तइ  
जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेहिं पीलिय  
जासु रंजें पर रिद्धि पलासहों

जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३  
फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडप्पर साडिय ॥ ४  
वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५  
जेण वैरुण-घण-णियलेंहिं धितइ ॥ ६  
पव-मण्डव-णिरिक आवीलिय ॥ ७  
तहों मुहु मइलेंवि<sup>१</sup> फगुण-भासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयण<sup>२</sup>उ कुवलय-णयण<sup>३</sup>उ केयइ-केसर<sup>४</sup>-सिर-सेह<sup>५</sup>रं ।  
पल्लव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुज्जलु पइसरइ वसन्त<sup>६</sup>-णरेसरु ॥ ९

[ २ ]

॥ डोला-तोरण-वोरें पइहें  
सररुह-वासहेंहिं रव-गेउरु  
कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेंहिं  
पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेंहिं  
॥ कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहिं  
वाणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देंहिं  
मंजु-ताल कलोलवासेंहिं  
एम पइहु विरेंहिं विद्धन्तउ

पइहु वसन्तु वसन्त<sup>१</sup>-सिरी-हें ॥ १  
आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २  
सुय-सामन्त लयाहर-थाणेंहिं ॥ ३  
सिहि-साहुलउ महीहर-सिहेंहिं ॥ ४  
दवणा-गण्डवाल केयारेंहिं ॥ ५  
महुअर-मत्तवाल ( ? ) मयरन्देंहिं ॥ ६  
भुज्जा<sup>७</sup> अहिणव-फल-मंहुणासेंहिं ॥ ७  
गयवइ-वम्मो<sup>८</sup>हिं अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ पेक्खेंवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-ईकखु-सुरासव-मंन्ती ।  
णम्मय-वाली भुंम्मल<sup>१</sup>-भोली णं भमइ सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

7 A होइ. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आवेलिय, S आवेलिय. 10 P S रंजें. 11 P A मुहुं. 12 P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. 13 A °वयणउं. 14 S A णयणउं. 15 S °केसररय, A °केसर. 16 A °सिहउ. 17 S वसंतु.

2. 1 S जोलितोरणपास. 2 P पइहु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °मासंव. 5 P S A केयारिहिं. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय मालावदेहि' पाठे. 7 P °माल. 8 A मंज. 9 A भुज्जा. 10 A विरहिं. S विरहु. 11 P S °ईखुसुरारस. 12 A °मत्ती. 13 S भंमल, A भुंमर. 14 A भमइ.

३ पालयः ( ? ). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी ( ? ). ६ मेघः ( ? ). ७ जलवन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[ २ ] १ सिगिरिका. २ भण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्ने भोजकाः. ४ स्तितियु ( ? ), ५ अभिनवा, अकुटिला.

[ ३ ]

णम्मयाएँ मयरहरहों जन्तिएँ  
धवधवन्ति जे जल-पव्वभारा  
पुलिणइँ जाइँ वे वि सच्छायइँ  
जं जलु खलइँ वलइँ उल्लोलइँ  
जे आवत्त समुट्ठिय चङ्गा  
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भं सोहिछा  
जो डिण्डीरं-णियरु अन्दोलइँ  
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउं पाणिउं  
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मईलिउं जं जलु  
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउं अवर-ओहउं  
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अलीणउं

णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १  
ते जि णाइँ णेउर-झङ्कारा ॥ २  
ताइँ जे उहण्णाइँ णं जायइँ ॥ ३  
रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइँ ॥ ४  
ते जि णाइँ तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५  
ते जि णाइँ थण अद्भुम्मिछा ॥ ६  
णावइँ सो जेँ हारु रङ्गोलइँ ॥ ७  
तं जि णाइँ तम्बोलु समाणिउं ॥ ८  
तं जि णाइँ किउ अक्खिहँ कज्जलु ॥ ९  
ताउ जि भङ्गुराउ णं भउहउं ॥ १०  
केसावलिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ धत्ता ॥

मज्झें जन्तिएँ मुहुँ दरसन्तिएँ माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवहुँ ।

मोहुप्पाइँ ० णं जरु लाइउ तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहणीवहुँ ॥ १२ ॥

[ ४ ]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु  
ताइँ असोय-णाय-चूय-वणइँ  
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ  
ते पल्लव सो कोइल-कलयलु  
ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ  
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु  
सहुँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहँ  
दूरें थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-वल्ल

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १  
महुअरि-महुर-सरइँ लय-भवणइँ ॥ २  
ताउ कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिच्छोलिउ ॥ ३  
सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४  
दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णवँ-फलियउ ॥ ५  
पेक्खेंवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६  
णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेतहँ ॥ ७  
जलु जन्तिएँहि णिरुद्धउं णिम्मलु ॥ ८

३. १ P S वे वि जासु, २ P उदणाइ, A ओदणाइ. ३ P S सयलकुंभिछा, ४ P S हिंदी-  
र. ५ S अंदोलइ. ६ A जि. ७ S णंजीउ. ८ P A पाणिउं. ९ P सवाणिउ, A °समाणिउं. १० P  
°महलिउं. ११ P अक्खिहुँ, S अक्खिहु. १२ A तरंगिलिउ. १३ P °उहउ, A उहउं. १४ P A भउ-  
हउं, S भउहओ. १५ S अलीणी, A अलीणउ. १६ A ताउ ति जलयालिउ मलीणउं. १७ S  
A महु, सुहु. १८ P °पईयहु, S °पईयहु. १९ P उप्पाइउ, S उपायउ. २० P S मणे.

४. १ A रेवय. २ S ताव. ३ A णवहलियउं. ४ P S दूरें (S दूरिं) थिय, A दूरधरें  
थिउ आरक्खियवल्ल. ५ P S जंतिअ. ६ P णिरुद्धउं.

[ ३ ] १ विजसति.

॥ घत्ता ॥

वद्विय-हरिसिउ जुवइहिँ सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसरु ।  
 सलिलभन्तरें माणस-सरवरें णं पइठुँ सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

१ सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउँडुँवि आउ णाई महि-वहुँ अवरुण्डेवि ॥ १  
 दिहु मउडु छुडु अहुम्मिल्लउ रवि व दूरुगमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २  
 दिहु णिडालुँ वयणु वच्छत्थलु णं चन्दहु कमलु गह-मण्डलु ॥ ३  
 पभणइँ सहसराँसि 'लइ दुकहों' जुज्झहों रमहों ण्हाहों उलुँकहों ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख-विकखेविउँ वुडुउँ उँकराउ महएविउँ ॥ ५  
 ११ उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्टिउँ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्टिउँ ॥ ६  
 णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरुँ ॥ ७  
 महुयर सर-भरेण अलीणा कामिणि-मिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलील-तरन्तहुँ उम्मीलन्तहुँ मुह-कमलहुँ केइ पधाइय ।  
 ११ आयइँ सरसइँ किय (र ?) तामरसइँ णरवइँहें भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुँ घण-पाणालि-पहर मेलन्तहुँ ॥ १  
 कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुजल-तौरेंहिँ धवल्लिउ जलु तुइँन्तेहिँ हारेहिँ ॥ २  
 कहि मि रैसिउ णेउरेंहिँ रसन्तेहिँ कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिँ फुरन्तेहिँ ॥ ३  
 ११ कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वउल-कायम्बरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४  
 कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिँ वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगैमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५  
 कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअ-कज्जल-संवलयिउ ॥ ६  
 कहि मि वहल-कुङ्कुम-पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७  
 कहि मि जक्खकइँभेण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

७ वद्वियहरिसिउ. ८ P S पइठुँ.

५. १ S महियल. २ P S अहुम्मिल्लिउ, A अहुँमिल्लउ. ३ S णिडालु. ४ A पभणइँ. ५ P S A ण्हाहु. ६ A अलुक्कहो. ७ P S विकखेविउ. ८ P उप्परे. ९ P marginally, A 'सेहरु. १० A 'सम'. ११ A पोमिणि मिसिणिइँ मेलीणा. १२ A सलिलु. १३ S णवरुहे.

६. १ S 'पाकाणि'. २ P तुइँन्तेहि, S A तुट्टिहि. ३ P S कुँडकहिँ, A कुँडलिहिँ. ४ A 'रत्तउ. ५ S 'वोय', A 'चोअ'. ६ A अद्ध'. ७ S चुँविउ.

[ ५ ] १ जले बुझयित्वा. २ ईषत. ३ रसमयः (?). ४ आमसक-समस्ताः.

[ ६ ] १ जलच्छटा. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जलेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहुम-मरगय<sup>१</sup>- इन्दणील-सय<sup>२</sup>- चामिय<sup>३</sup>-हार-संघाए<sup>४</sup>हिं ।  
वहु-वणुजल णावइ णहयल सुरधणु-घण<sup>५</sup>-विज्जु-वलायहिं ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुं राए<sup>६</sup> पहणइ<sup>७</sup> कोमल-कुवलय-घाए<sup>८</sup> ॥ १  
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठि<sup>९</sup> सुविसाल<sup>१०</sup>ए का वि णवल<sup>११</sup>ए मल्लिय<sup>१२</sup>-माल<sup>१३</sup>ए ॥ २  
का वि सुर्यन्धेहि<sup>१४</sup> पाडलि-हुल्लेहि<sup>१५</sup> का वि सु-पूयफले<sup>१६</sup>हि वउल्लेहि<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ३  
का वि जुण-पण<sup>१८</sup>हि पट्ठणि<sup>१९</sup>एहि का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणि<sup>२०</sup>एहि ॥ ४  
का वि विलेवणे<sup>२१</sup>हि उवरियहि<sup>२२</sup> का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मज्जरियहि<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ५  
कहे<sup>२४</sup> वि गुज्जु जले<sup>२५</sup> अद्भुम्मिल्ल<sup>२६</sup>उ णं मय<sup>२७</sup>रहर-सिहरु सोहिल्ल<sup>२८</sup>उ ॥ ६  
कहे<sup>२९</sup> वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठि काम-वेणि णं गले<sup>३०</sup>वि पइट्ठि ॥ ७  
कहे<sup>३१</sup> वि थणोवरि ललइ अहोरणु णा<sup>३२</sup>इ अणज्जहो<sup>३३</sup> केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहे<sup>३४</sup> वि स-रुहिरइ<sup>३५</sup> दिट्ठइ<sup>३६</sup> णहरइ<sup>३७</sup> थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइ<sup>३८</sup> ।  
वेगे<sup>३९</sup>ण वलगहो<sup>४०</sup> मयण-तुरज्जहो<sup>४१</sup> णं पाय<sup>४२</sup>इ छुडु छुडु खुत्तइ<sup>४३</sup> ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तं जल-कील गिएवि पहाण<sup>४४</sup>हुं जाय वोळ णहयले<sup>४५</sup> गिवाणहुं ॥ १.  
पभणइ<sup>४६</sup> एक्कु हरिस-संपणउ<sup>४७</sup> 'तिहुअणे<sup>४८</sup> सहसकिरणु पर धणउ<sup>४९</sup> ॥ २  
जुवइ<sup>५०</sup>-सहासु जासु स-वियारउ<sup>५१</sup> विग्भम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३  
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छ<sup>५२</sup>उ कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तणि<sup>५३</sup>च्छउ(?) ॥ ४  
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासे<sup>५४</sup> माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासे<sup>५५</sup> ॥ ५  
अच्छउ<sup>५६</sup> सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ<sup>५७</sup> जल-कील<sup>५८</sup>ए जि<sup>५९</sup> किण्ण पज्जत्तउ<sup>६०</sup> ॥ ६  
तं गिसुणे<sup>६१</sup>वि अवरेक्कु पवोळिउ<sup>६२</sup> 'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोळिउ ॥ ७

८ P S 'मरगयइं. ९ P S 'सयइं. १० P S चामीय<sup>३</sup>. ११ P S घणु, A wantling.

७. १ P S राएहिं. २ A पहणइं. ३ P S 'घाएहिं. ४ P S सुविसालइं. ५ P S मालइं.  
६ A णवल्लेहिं. ७ P S पाडल<sup>१४</sup>. ८ P S अद्भुम्मिल्लउ, A अद्भुम्मिल्लिउ. ९ P S वेगेणे. १० P S पयइं.

८. १ A पहाणइं. २ A णहयलि जाय वोळ. ३ P A गिन्वाणइं, S गिन्वाणहु. ४ A पभणइं.  
५ S इक्क. ६ P A 'संपणउ. ७ S घणजो, A घणउं. ८ S जुवइं. ९ P सविआरउं. १० P 'इच्छउं, S 'इच्छिउ. ११ P तणिच्छउं, S 'तणिच्छिउ, A तत्तिच्छिउ. १२ P S जलकीलए.

[ ७ ] १ कामस्य. २ उपरितनवत्तम्.



इत्थु पैवाहुँ मणोहर-वन्तउँ

जो जुवइहिँ गुज्झन्तु वि पत्तउ ॥ ८  
॥ वत्ता ॥

जेण खणन्तरेँ सलिलवभन्तरेँ गैलियंसु-धरण-वावारएँ ।  
सरहसुँ दुक्कउ माणेवि मुक्कउ अन्तेउरु एकएँ वारएँ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु सुन्दर सिंघय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १  
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि विविह-वितान-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥ २  
तुप्प-खीर-सिसिरेँहिँ अहिसिञ्चेँवि गाणाविह-मणि-रयणेहिँ अञ्चेंवि ॥ ३  
गाणाविहहिँ विलेवण-भेएँहिँ दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएँहिँ ॥ ४  
११ पुज्ज करेंवि किर गायइ जावेंहिँ जन्तिएहिँ जलु मेळिउ तावेंहिँ ॥ ५  
पर-कलत्तु संकेयहों दुक्कउ णाई वियहुँहिँ माणेवि मुक्कउ ॥ ६  
धाइउ उहय-तडइँ पेळन्तउँ जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेळन्तउ ॥ ७  
दहमुहुँ पडिम लेवि विहडप्फहु कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियौवहुँ ॥ ८  
॥ वत्ता ॥

१२ भणेइ 'णरेसहों तुरिउँ गवेसहों किउ जेण एउ पिसुणत्तणु ।  
किं बहु-बुत्तेण तासु णिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥ ९

[ १० ]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ लद्धाएसा गयं मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १  
रावणेण सरि दिट्ठु वहन्ती मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥ २  
१३ चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिन्ती जल-रिद्धिऐँ ण' जोवणइत्ती ॥ ३  
मन्थर-वाहेण' व वीसत्थी जच्च-पट्टवत्थइँ व 'णियत्थि ॥ ४  
'वीणाहोरण'इँ व पङ्गुत्ती वालाहिय-णिहाएँ व सुत्ती ॥ ५  
मल्लिव-दन्तेहिँ व विहसन्ती 'णीलुप्पल-णयणेँहिँ व णिएन्ती ॥ ६  
वज्जल-सुरा-गन्धेण व मत्ती केयइ हत्थेँहिँ व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७  
१४ महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती उज्जर-सुरवाइँ व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ. 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ. 15 A जुज्झंतु. 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण. 2 P S A अहिसिंचि. 3 S गायइ. 4 P S दुक्कउ. 5 A वियट्ठे. 6 P मुक्कउ. 7 P S उभय°. 8 P भोवत्तउ, S भोवत्तउ. 9 P A दहमुहुँ. 10 P S विवावहु. 11 P A भणइ. 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव. 2 A 'वाहेणि व्व. 3 P S जच्चपट्ट°, A दडपट्ट°. 4 P A वीणाहोर-णइ, S वीणाहोरणा. 5 A मल्लिव°. 6 A म. 7 This and the next Pāda transp-  
osed in A. 8 S चमन्ती. 9 P S महुयर°.

[ ८ ] १ प्रवाहः. २ क्षिणिलित-वस्त्राणाम्.

[ ९ ] १ बालकावेदी. २ दधिमिः. ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[ १० ] १ साटिका युक्ता. २ उपरितनवलेण.

॥ वत्ता ॥

अरुमिय-रामहों णिरु णिकामहों आरुसैंवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।  
पुज्ज हरेप्पिणु पाहुडु लेप्पिणु गय णावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तहिँ अवसरें जे किङ्कर धाइय ते पडिवत्त लएप्पिणु आइय ॥ १  
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों 'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २  
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसर सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसर ॥ ३  
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय सा अमरेहि मि रमेंवि ण णाइय ॥ ४  
सुवइ काँसु को वि किर सुन्दरु सुरवइ भरहु सयरँ-चक्रेसर ॥ ५  
महवा सणङ्कुमारु ते सयल वि णउ पावन्ति तासु एक-यल वि ॥ ६  
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिथं धम्म अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिथं ॥ ७  
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जें णिम्मिउ अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कौदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

मई पहवन्तेण भुयणें तवन्तेण गर्यणत्थु पयङ्कु णै णा(भा?)वइ ।  
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ सलिलें पईसैंवि णावइ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मई लक्खिउ सच्चउ सव्वु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १  
जं पुणु तहों कैरउ अन्तेउरु णं पच्चव्वु जें मयरद्धय-पुरु ॥ २  
णेर-मुरयहुँ पेक्खणया-हरु लायण्णम्भ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३  
सिरँ-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासर मेहल-तोरणाहँ छण-वासरु ॥ ४  
थण-हत्थिहिँ साहारण-काणु हार-सग्ग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गु ॥ ५  
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायर दन्त-पन्ति-भोत्तिय-सहणयरु ॥ ६  
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहिँ णन्दणवणु कण्णन्दोलयाहँ वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७  
लोयण-भमरहुँ केसर-सेहरु भमुहा-भङ्गहुँ णट्टावय-धरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

काँइ वहुत्तेण [ पुण ] पुणरुत्तेण मयणग्गि-डमरुँ संपण्णउ ।  
णारहुँ अणन्तहुँ मण-धण-वन्तहुँ धुउ चौरुँ चण्डु उप्पणणउ' ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुगंतह. 2 P S कासु. 3 P सयरु, S सरु. 4 P S मघउ. 5 A णिन्माणिय. 6 P परिमाणिय. 7 S °कोदसिउ, A °कोदसिउं. 8 A नइ. 9 P पवहंतपण, S पव-हंतपण. 10 P S गयणय.

12. 1 P अक्खिउं. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, S सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाहँ. 4 P S वित्तत्तणु. 5 P S काँइ. 6 A °डमर. 7 P S A संपण्णउं. 8 A चौरवंदु. 9 P A उप्पणणउं.

३ न रमिता रामाः स्त्रियो येन परमेश्वरेण.

[ ११ ] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ सुरतम्. ३ न शोभते.

[ १२ ] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.

[ १३ ]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मइं जन्तंइं  
 अइं सुन्दरइं सुकिय-कम्माइं व  
 णिगलाइं सु-किविण-हिययाइं व  
 संचारिमइं कु-पुरिस-धणाइं व  
 पइरिक्कइं सज्जण-चित्ताइं व  
 दुल्लङ्घणियइं सुकलत्ताइं व  
 वारि वमन्ति तांइं सिरि-णासेहिं  
 तेहिं एउ जलु थम्भेवि मुक्कउ  
 तेण पुज्ज रेखन्तु पढुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सँइं भुवेणं पक्कहिं ।  
 सहइं समुज्जलु ससि-कर-णिम्मलु णं<sup>१३</sup> पत्त-दाण-फलु वह्तिं ॥ ९

\*

\*

जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू चउमुहएवं च गोगह-कहाएँ ।  
 भइं(इं) च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

\*

[ १५. पण्णरहमो संधि ]

दाण-मयन्धेण गय-गन्धेण जेम मइन्हु विघट्टे ।  
 जग-कम्पावणु रणे रावणु सहसंकिरणे अभिघट्टे ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुं वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुं ॥ १  
 मारिच्च-मयहुं सुय-सारणहुं इन्दइकुमार-धणवाहणहुं ॥ २  
 हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुं विहि-कुम्भयण-खर-सूसणहुं ॥ ३  
 ससि-कर-सुग्गीव-णील-गलहुं अवरहु मि अणिट्ठिय-भुयवलहुं ॥ ४

13. 1 P S जेतइ, A जेतए. 2 P S णिम्मल°. 3 P S रवंतइ. 4 P अच्छइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.  
 5 P S ताहि. 6 P S डर°. 7 P A करण, S missing. 8 P S ओइंत. 9 P S सवं. 10 S  
 सुवे, A सुएण. 11 P एक्कद्वियत्तं, S कट्ठियत्त, A पक्कियत्त. 12 P S किरणजलु. 13 A जं.  
 14 P S दाणु. 15 P S वह्तियत्त.

1. 1 S वयन्धेण. 2 P S विघट्टत्त, A विघट्टत्त. 3 P S सहसंकिरणहो. 4 P अभिघट्ट, S P S रणे.

[ १३ ] १ काष्ठाना परस्परकलात्मिका, अन्धत्र बिष्टपदयोःसः. २ प्रयुगानि. ३ लोचनसूत्रैः.

[ १ ] १ अश्ववाहनस्य (१)

उद्धाइय मच्छर-मलिय-कर मीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धरे ॥ ५  
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहों णीसरिउ ॥ ६  
ताणन्तरे तूरइं णिसुणियइं पणवेप्पिणु मिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७  
'परमेसर पारक्कउ पडिउ लइ पहरणु समरु-समावडिउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु धणुं करें लेप्पिणु णिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।  
थिउ समुहाणणु णं पञ्चाणणु णाई महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[ २ ]

जं जुज्झ-सज्जु थिउ लेवि धणु तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १  
मम्भीसिउ रापं वुण्ण-मणु 'किं अण्णहों णाउं सहसकिरणु ॥ २  
एकेक्कहों एकेक्कउ जें करु परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३  
अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४  
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलइं होसन्ति कुडुम्विहिं उक्खलइं ॥ ५  
जा खणमि 'विसाणइं पवराइं होसन्ति पर्यहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६  
जा कहुमि करि-सिर-मोत्तिर्यइं होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तिर्यइं ॥ ७  
जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एस भणेप्पिणु 'तं धीरेप्पिणु णरवइ रहवरें चडियउ ।  
जुवइहुं करुणेण(?) ××विणु अरुणेण णाई दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

एत्थन्तरे आरोडिउ भडेंहिं णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडेंहिं ॥ १  
सो एकु अणन्तउ जइ वि वल्लु पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों मुह-कमल्लु ॥ २  
जं लइउ अखत्तें सहसयरु तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३  
'अहों अहों अणीई रक्खेहिं कियु एक्कु एं बहु अणुं वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४  
पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-वारि-हेवि आणहिं सरिस जैणें मीरु ण वि' ॥ ५

6 P णीसरिभउं, S णीसरिभउ. 7 P पडिभउं, S पडिभउ. 8 A तं वणु.

2. 1 P 'समु, SA 'सज्जु. 2 P B 'मंडप. 3 P 'गुहे. 4 P S पयहुं. 5 P SA पञ्चाव राइं. 6 P S 'मोत्तिर्यइं. 7 P S हारत्तिर्यइं. 8 S जिं. 9 P B पाडमि. 10 P जुवइहिं, S जुव इहिं. 11 P S कारणेण.

3. 1 P S अणिति. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P पक्कहे, S येक्कहे. 4 A अणण, 5 P B जण.

[ २ ] १ लोखली. २ दन्तसल. ३ मुसल. ४ हारघटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना सारथि.

[ ३ ] १ राससैः. २ अभिनरायुष (१).

पठ० चरि० 16

तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लजियइं थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवजियइं ॥ ६  
 तो सहसकिरण सहसहिं करेंहिं णं विद्धइं सहस-सहस-सरेंहिं ॥ ७  
 दूरहों जि गिरुद्धउ वइरि-वल्लु णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जल्लु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-धाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।  
 पासु ण दुक्कइ ते उल्लुक्कइ तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

अट्ठुवय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १  
 'परमेसर एक्कं होन्तएण वल्लु सयल्लु धरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २  
 ११ रणें रहवरु एक्कु जें परिभमइ सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३  
 धणु एक्कु एक्कु णरु दुइ जें कर चउदिसहिं णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४  
 करु कंहों वि कंहों वि उरु कप्परिउ करि कंहों वि कंहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ' ॥ ५  
 तं गिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ लहु तिजगविट्ठसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६  
 गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु कोक्किउ 'मरु पाव पहरं पहरु ॥ ७  
 १२ हउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ जें पाराउट्ठउ धणउ किउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेणं विद्धन्तेणं सरंहि महारहु छिण्णउ ।  
 पणइ-सहासोहिं चउ-पासोहिं जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णोउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

१३ माहेसरपुर-वइ विरहु किउ णिविसंज्जे मत्त-गइन्दें थिउ ॥ १  
 णं अज्जण-महिहरें सरय-घणु उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २  
 सण्णाहु खुरुपें कप्परिउ लङ्काहिउ कह वं समुवरिउ ॥ ३  
 जें सवायामें मुअइ सर लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४  
 दससयकिरणेण गिरिक्खियउ पच्चारिउ 'कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५  
 १४ जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करें पच्छलें जुज्जेज्जहि पुणु समरें ॥ ६

६ A सो. 7 P S विवह. 8 A अल्लुक्कइ.

१४. 1 A चरित सयल्लु. 2 P S एक्कं वि. 3 A संदणहं सहसु. 4 P S कह. 5 A पाव. 6 P S मणंतएण. 7 P S विद्धंतएण, A विधत्तेण. 8 A सरिहि. 9 P S पणयं, A पणइ. 10 P S णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउ, S विक्खिण्णव.

५. 1 P S A णिवसंज्जे. 2 S तिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 P S कहि मि. 5 P गिरिक्खियउ, S गिरिक्खियउ. 6 S अज्जासु.

[ ५ ] १ रपरहितः

तं गिसुणेंवि जमेण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहों पचोइयउ ॥ ७  
आसण्णें चोएँवि विगय-भउ णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जामं भयङ्करु असिबर-कंरु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।  
ताम दसासेणं आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

णिउं गिय-णिलयहों मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ गियलियउ ॥ १  
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु' णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २  
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ णं गिसिँएँ घित्त मसि-पोट्टलउ ॥ ३  
ससि उगगउ सुहु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरेँ दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४  
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उगमिउ णं रयणिहिँ मइयवहु भमिउ ॥ ५  
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिँहें सयकरहों 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिँहें ॥ ६  
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सङ्गे परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेत्तहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पच्च-महावय-धारउ ।  
दिहु दसासेणं सेयसेणं णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[ ७ ]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणंइँ मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणंइँ ॥ १  
मुणि-पुङ्गउ चवइ विसुद्धमइँ 'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिचइ ॥ २  
एँहु चरिमंदेहु सामणु ण वि महु तणउ भव-राईव-रवि' ॥ ३  
तं गिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणें पणवेप्पिणु बुच्चइ रावणें ॥ ४  
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुँज्जहें कारणें जारुँ रणु ॥ ५  
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय अणुहुज्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६  
तं गिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहों एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७  
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेंवि पइँ समउ महांहवें उत्थरेँवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिँ आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।  
वरि थिर-कुलहरें अजरामर सिद्धि-वहुँ परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 S A गयघटउ; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वर. 9 P S दसाणणेण.

6. 1 S जिउ. 2 P S गउ रवि. 3 P णिसिपघित्तु. 4 A मइयवहु. 5 A सहसकरणहो णसिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P S दसाणणेण.

7. 1 P S A आसणंइँ. 2 °दंसणाइँ. 3 P S चरम°. 4 P S °राजीव°. 5 P A पुज्जप, S पुज्जइ. 6 A हउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P S महाहउ. 9 P S वर. 10 S °कुलयर. 11 P S °वहुय.

[ ८ ]

तैं वयणें मुकु विसुद्ध-मइ  
 णिय-गन्दणु णियय-थाणें धवेंवि  
 णिक्खन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भउ  
 १ परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों  
 मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ  
 तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ  
 संगाम-सहासेहिं दूसहहों  
 सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्खन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिवइ ॥ १  
 परियणु पट्टणु पय संथवेंवि ॥ २  
 रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३  
 अणरण्हों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४  
 लइ सहसकिरणु तव-वरणें थिउ' ॥ ५  
 ईसीसि विसाउ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६  
 सिय सयल समप्पेवि दसरहहों ॥ ७  
 अणु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

१६

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेण लङ्केसेण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।  
 'जागुं पणासेवि' रिउ तासेवि मगहहें मुकु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकेरेवि  
 ११ णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं  
 'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्कियउ  
 जसु चमरें अमरें दिणु वरु  
 णियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें  
 मन्दाइणि दिडु मणोहरियं  
 १२ गय-मय णइ मइलिय-उभय-तउ  
 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइं  
 'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १  
 पुणु दिणु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २  
 महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३  
 सुलाउहु सयलाउहु-पवरु ॥ ४  
 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५  
 ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-भरियं ॥ ६  
 स-तुरङ्गम-कुज्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७  
 दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइं ॥ ८  
 जिणवरु भरहेसर वाहुवलि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

पत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।  
 १३ जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ' ॥ १०

८. १ A °उणे ठेवेवि. २ P विसाउ वि. ३ B A जगु. ४ A णासेवि. ५ A विद्धंसेवि. ६ B गंगह.

९. १ P S धीय. २ A ठिउ. ३ A पुणु विण्ण पत्त नउ तहो रमिउं. ४ A transposes the Pādas of this line. ५ A समरे. ६ P S A सुलाउहु. ७ S पिय. ८ P S मणोहरिय. ९ P S °भरिय. १० P S आतावणे.

[ ८ ] १ यत्तें विध्वंस.

[ ९ ] १ शता.

[ १० ]

जम-धण्य-सहासकिरण-दमणु  
 तं पत्त वत्त णलकुव्वरंहो  
 परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवल्ले  
 एत्थु वि अमराहिर्वे रणे अजए  
 एहए अवसरं उवाउ कवणु'  
 'वलवन्तइ जन्तइ उट्टवहो  
 जं होइ अछेउ अमेउ पुरु  
 तं णिसुणेवि तेहिं मि तेम किउ

जं थिउ अट्टावए दहवयणु ॥ १  
 दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहो ॥ २  
 आसण्णे परिट्ठिए वइरि-वल्ले ॥ ३  
 जिणं-वन्दणहत्तिए मेरु गए ॥ ४  
 तो मन्ति पवोल्लिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५  
 चउदिसु आसाल-विज्ज ठवहो ॥ ६  
 ता रक्खहु पावइ जा ण सुरु ॥ ७  
 सइ-चित्तु व णयर दुल्लङ्घ थिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धेहिं जस-लुद्धेहिं रावण-भिच्च-सहासेहिं ।  
 वेड्ढिउ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासेहिं ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जन्तेहं भइयए विहडप्फडेहिं  
 'दुग्गेज्जु भडारा तं णयरु  
 तहिं जन्त-सयइ समोड्डियइ  
 जोयणहो मग् जो संचरइ  
 तं णिसुणेवि चिन्तावणु पहु  
 अणुरत्त परोक्खए जे जसेण  
 ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु  
 तहे दसमी कामावत्थ हुयं

दहमुहहो कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिं ॥ १  
 दूसिद्धहुं जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २  
 जम-करइ जमेण व छड्डियइ ॥ ३  
 सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ ॥ ४  
 थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहु ॥ ५  
 जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६  
 ण जलहुं ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७  
 विसग्गि<sup>१०</sup>-दइ णडे कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'इमुं महु जोवणु एहु (सो) रावणु एह रिद्धि परिवारहो ।  
 जइ मेलावहि तो हल्ले सहि एत्तिउ फलु संसारहो' ॥ ९

10. 1 A ठिउ. 2 P णरकुव्वर. 3 P S दुल्लङ्घणयर°. 4 P marginally जिणवन्दणाए कइलासि गए' पाठे. 5 P S उट्टवहु, A अट्टवहु. 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु. 7 A जाम. 8 A तेण वि. 9 P S दुल्लङ्घ. 10 S A वेडिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहं, S जंतुहु. 2 P S दुसिद्धहुं. 3 P S समोड्डियाइ. 4 P उलंभ, S उव-लंभ. 5 P S विरहु. 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे. 7 S जय°, A ति. 8 A जलह. 9 P S-गय. 10 A विरहग्गं. 11 S ण. 12 P S इउ. 13 P S मिलावहि.

[ ११ ] १ ( P's reading ) उपरम्भा राजी विरहं गता.



[ १२ ]

तं गिसुणेंवि चित्तमाल चवइ 'मइँ होन्तिऐं काई ण संभवइ ॥ १  
 आएसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ 'एँउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २  
 तुहँ रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३  
 ५ तं गिसुणेंवि मणहँर-अहरयलु उवरम्भहें' विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४  
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५  
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों अण्णु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६  
 चुच्चइ रहडु भंड-लिह-लुहणु इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७  
 तं गिसुणेंवि दूई णिगइय लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तारसहों जं उवरम्भऐं वुत्तड ।  
 'एत्तिउ दाहेंण' तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ णिरुत्तड ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ तो जं चिन्तहि तं संभवइ ॥ १  
 १० आसाली सिज्झइ पुरवरु वि सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुव्वरु वि' ॥ २  
 तं गिसुणेंवि सुट्टु वियक्खणहों 'अवलोइउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३  
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणऐं थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणऐं ॥ ४  
 'अहों साहसु' पभणइ पट्टु मुयवि जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५  
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयारि दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६  
 २० दुम्महिल जि स-विस मुयङ्ग-फडं दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिँस-झडं ॥ ७  
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों दुम्महिल जि यणिष मज्झें घरहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'एत्थु एउ ण घट्टइ ।  
 सामि णिसण्णहों णउ अण्णहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल. 2 PS तुव. 3 PSA मणहरु. 4 A उवरंभए विय-  
 सिव. 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु. 6 PS सुरसंवासहो. 7 PS दाहेण.

13. 1 PS सुट्टु जोइउ पट्टुहे (P पट्टुहें) विहीसणहो. 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि. 3 P  
 ०फडु. 4 A ०विसम०. 5 P ०झडु.

[ १२ ] १ भटाना रेखा.

[ १३ ] १ (P's reading) रावणेन. २ विद्युत्. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं घटते.

[ १४ ]

जइ कारण वइरिं सिद्धएँण  
तो कवडेण वि "इच्छामि" भणु  
छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ  
तं गिसुणेंवि गउ दहगीउ तहिँ  
देवज्जइ वत्थइँ ढोइयइँ  
केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइँ  
अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण  
ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुट्ठियाएँ  
णयरें धण-कणय-समिद्धएँण ॥ १  
पुण्णालि असच्चि दोसु कवणु ॥ २  
उवरम्भ तुज्जु पुणु मा वडउ ॥ ३  
मज्जणयहों णिगय दूइ जहिँ ॥ ४  
आहरणइँ रयणुज्जोइयइँ ॥ ५  
णेउरइँ कडय-संजुत्ताइँ ॥ ६  
आसालि-विज्ज मगिय खणेंण ॥ ७  
णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुद्धियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव वितालिय आसालिय णहें गज्जन्ति पराइय ।  
तं विज्जाहरु णलकुव्वरुं मुएँवि णाइँ सिय आइय ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेंहिँ  
सण्णहेंवि समरें णिच्छिय-मणहों  
वलु वलहों महाहवें दुज्जयहों  
हउ हयहों णराहिउ णरवरहों  
चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहों समावडिउ  
तहिँ तुमुलें जुज्जें भीसावणेंण  
तिह विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण  
सहुँ पुरेंण सिज्जु तं सुअरिसणु  
परिवेडिउ पुरवरु गय-घडेंहिँ ॥ १  
णलकुव्वरुं भिडिउ विहीसणहों ॥ २  
रहु रहहों गइन्दु महागयहों ॥ ३  
पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहों ॥ ४  
वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहें भिडिउ ॥ ५  
जिहँ सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेंण ॥ ६  
णलकुव्वरुं धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७  
उवरम्भ ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सो जें पुरेसरु णलकुव्वरुं णियय केर लेवाविउ ।  
समउ सरम्भएँ उवरम्भएँ रज्जु सें इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९

\*

14. 1 S वहरिहि. 2 P S सिद्धिण. 3 P S आसालि. 4 A णलकुवरु.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A णलकुवरु. 3 P S तुम्बले. 4 P जह. 5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेंण. 6 S भिडिउ. 7 P S लेवाविउ, A लेवाविउ. 8 P सयइ, S सयं 9 P S भुंजाविउ.

[ १५ ] १ विमाणरुडः, २ संग्रामे ( ? ), ३ रथरहितः.

## [ १६. सोलहमो संधि ]

णलकुब्जरे धरियँ  
णिय-मन्तिहिँ सहियउ

विजँ घुडे बहरिहँ तणँ ।  
इन्दु परिट्टिउ मन्तणँ ॥

[ १ ]

१. जे गूढपुरिस पडुविय तेण

ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १

परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहों दंवत्ति

केहउ पडु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २

किं बलु केहउ पाइक्खलोउ

किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३

तं णिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरियहिँ

सहसक्खहों अक्खिउ हेरियहिँ ॥ ४

'परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु

उच्छाह-मन्त-पडु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५

॥ चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु

छव्विह-बलु सत्त-पयँइ-पयासु ॥ ६

सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु

बहु-बुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-काल-धीरु ॥ ७

अरिवर-छव्वग्ग-विणासयालु

अट्टारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तहों केरँ साहणें

'सव्वु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।

॥ णउ कुज्जउ लुज्जउ

को वि भीरुँ अवमाणियँ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणें मल्लि प विजप. 2 P जणवप कहिं इंदु, 3 जणवह कहियउ इंदु. 3 A 'धयहं. 4 A 'लइ'. 5 P S कालु. 6 P S सयल पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A वीरु.

\* Between the first and the second Kadavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kadavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तित्तः शक्तयः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । सन्नशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विधाः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्थ्यबलं वा-  
क्यी । कृतिः पाशुपाल्यं वाणिज्यं वार्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो  
दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ षड्गुणाः के ते । संभि-विग्रह-यानासन-संश्रय-दैधीभावाः । किं तद्  
शक्तिं बलम् । मूलबलम् । मूल्यबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आदविकबलं  
चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमास-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बल ( १. 1. दण्ड )-मित्राणि ( gloss  
on स्वामि—'स्वाम्यमासौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशो बलं सुहृत् ' इत्यमरः ) ॥ कानि सप्त व्यवसायाः ।  
पानम् । धूतम् । की । मृगया ( gloss पापार्द्धिः ) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति ।  
( gloss on पानम्—'धूतं मद्यं पिबितं च वेद्या पापार्द्धि-वैर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि ) । तत्रादौ  
स्ववारी कासजानि, शीघ्रि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्वर्गः । काम-कोध-लोभ-मान-मद-हर्षाः ॥ कान्य-  
शूद्रश्च तीर्थाति । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वेशिक-प्रशासक-समाहर्तृ-संवि-  
धोत्-अद्वैत-नायक-भौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्तिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्यान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पसाहणि  
( ? not in A ) [ अ ] दृष्टान्ति ते ॥ छ ॥

[ १ ] १ यूयं कथयत. २ शीघ्रम्. ३ प्रकृति.

[ २ ]

विष्णु 'णित्ति' एक्कु वि पड ण देइ अट्टविह-विणोए दिवसु णेइ ॥ १  
 पहरञ्जु पयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २  
 पहरञ्जु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण ॥ ३  
 पहरञ्जु ण्हाण-देवच्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४  
 पहरञ्जु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५  
 पहरञ्जु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६  
 पहरञ्जु सैइर-पविहारणेण अहवइ अब्भन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७  
 पहरञ्जु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेइ-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पहरञ्जु णराहिउ  
 जम-थाणें परिड्डिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणेण ।

परमण्डल-आरुसणेण ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

जिह दिवसु तेमं 'णिवाण-राय' णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ट भाय ॥ १  
 पहिलए पहरजे विचिन्तमाणु अच्छइ णिगुट्टु पुरिसिहिं समाणु ॥ २  
 वीर्यए पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३  
 तइयए जय-तूर-महारवेण अन्तेउरु विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४  
 चउत्थए पच्चमे सोवण-खणेण चउदिसु दिदेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५  
 छड्डए हय-पडह-विलज्जणेण सबत्थसत्थ-परिवुज्जणेण ॥ ६  
 सत्तमे मन्तिहिं सहुं मन्तणेण णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७  
 अट्टमे सासणहर-पेसणेण सुविहाणे वेज्ज-संभासणेण ॥ ८  
 महणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण णिम्मिस्ति-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

इय सोलह-भाएहिं  
 मणु जुज्झहो उप्परि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।

तासु गिरारिउ उच्छहइ ॥ १०

2. 1 PS कंदुवसणेण, A कंदुअखणेण. 2 A णिवद्धणेण. 3 PS ण्हाणे. 4 PE सुरइ. 5 PS णराहिउ. 6 P corrects to 'संभासणेण. 7 S परमंडले.

3. 1 PS तेण. 2 A णिगूट्टु. 3 PS वीर्यउ. 4 PSA अंतपण. 5 PS सविहाण. 6 PE 'संभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि-आसण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 PE णिम्मिस्ति. 9 PS सोलस. 10 S उच्छहइ.

[ २ ] १ नीला विना. २ प्रजायाः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुइर' स्नेहया, विद्याविनोदेन.  
 ४ 'हेति' वायुपः.

[ ३ ] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूपनार-कोष्ठागारक-संभाषणम्.  
 पृ० चरि० 17

[ ४ ]

तुम्हँ<sup>४</sup> धँइ<sup>५</sup> एकँ<sup>६</sup> वि णाँहिँ<sup>७</sup> तत्ति  
 वालत्तणें<sup>८</sup> जें<sup>९</sup> णउ णिहउ सत्तु  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१०</sup> णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु  
 जइयहुँ<sup>११</sup> करें<sup>१२</sup> लगउ चन्दहासु  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१३</sup> सुरसुन्दरु वड्डु कणउ  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१४</sup> जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ  
 जइयहुँ<sup>१५</sup> सु-तणूयरि गँउ हरेवि  
 तइयहुँ<sup>१६</sup> जें<sup>१७</sup> णाहिँ<sup>१८</sup> जें<sup>१९</sup> णिहउ<sup>२०</sup> सत्तु

10

बुच्चइ सहसकखें

पेच्चेलिउ हुअवहु

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुविणँ<sup>२१</sup> वि ण हुय उच्छाह-सत्ति ॥ १  
 णँह-मेत्तु जिं<sup>२२</sup> कियउ कुढार-मेत्तु ॥ २  
 जइयहुँ<sup>२३</sup> साहिउ विज्जाँ-साहासु ॥ ३  
 जइयहुँ<sup>२४</sup> मन्दोवरि दिण्ण तासु ॥ ४  
 जइयहुँ<sup>२५</sup> ओसारिउ समरें<sup>२६</sup> धणउ ॥ ५  
 जइयहुँ<sup>२७</sup> परिहविउ कियन्त-राउ ॥ ६  
 अण्णु वि रयणावलि करें<sup>२८</sup> धरेवि ॥ ७  
 तं एवहिँ<sup>२९</sup> वड्डारउ<sup>३०</sup> 'पयसुँ'<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं केसरि सिसु-कँरि वइइ ।

सुकउ 'पायउ सुहुँ डहइ' ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

पच्चरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु  
 ११ जहिँ<sup>१</sup> भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ  
 तहिँ<sup>२</sup> पइसँवि पभणइ अमर-राउ  
 किं साँमु भेउ किं 'उववँयाणु  
 किं कम्मराम्भुववाय-मन्तु  
 किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु  
 २० किं कज्ज-सिद्धि पच्चमउ मन्तु  
 तो भौरदुवापं बुत्तु एम  
 कज्जन्ते<sup>१०</sup> णवर णिवडइ छेउ  
 तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

25

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ

पहु मन्ति-विहणउ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।

चँउरझिहि मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

4. 1 SA तुम्हँ. 2 S पइ. 3 P एकु, S इकु. 4 PS णाइ. 5 A सुइणे. 6 A जि. 7 PS वि. 8 A विज्जहँ. 9 PS अवहरेवि. 10 S जिं. 11 PS णिहउ. 12 A पउत्तु. 13 A करे चरइ. 14 PS सुहि, A सुहुँ.

5. 1 A एयंत. 2 S साउ. 3 PS उयपयाणु, A उववयाणु. 4 PS 'परिपयाणु. 5 PS 'रंभोवायचत्तु. 6 A 'वाह. 7 S कें. 8 S सन्तु. 9 A भारदुवापं. 10 PS कज्जंतगमणे. 11 P S इहु; P records also a variant पहु. 12 A चउरंगेहिँ वि संचरइ.

[४] १ नख-कर्तनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठरिछेयं संजातम्. २ अयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ वृक्षः.

[५] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्. २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मञ्जिणा.

## [ ६ ]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु  
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिं वि ण होन्ति  
कउंटिल्लें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति  
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहुँ वुद्धि  
तं णिसुणेंवि पभणइ अमरमन्ति  
'भिगुणन्दणु वोळइ 'बुद्धिवन्तु  
तं णिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु  
अण्णहों अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एकें मन्तिणें रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १  
अवरोप्परु धडेंवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २  
तिणिण वि' चेयारि वि चारुमन्ति' ॥ ३  
णउं एकें विहिं तिहिं कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४  
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५  
अकिलेसैं वीसहिं होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६  
विणु मन्ति-सहासैं मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७  
अकिलेसैं सिज्झइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

जयकारिउ सर्वेहिं  
तो समउ दसासैं

'अम्हहुँ केरी वुद्धि जइ ।  
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

## [ ७ ]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव  
एकु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि घित्तु  
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि  
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिं जि सिद्धि  
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि  
णल-णील ते वि हियवणें असुद्ध  
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय  
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणरिन्द

कहिं लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १  
अण्णु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २  
अहि असइ तो वि 'सिहि महर-वाणि ॥ ३  
तो दण्डें पउज्झिणें कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४  
सुग्गीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५  
सुबन्ति णिरारिउं अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६  
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७  
अवमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

आएहिं उवाएहिं  
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।  
जाइ दूउ चित्तु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मंतिहिं. 2 S विणिण मि. 3 P चडेवि, विडिवि. 4 P कुमंति. 5 P कउदालें, marginally 'कउदाल्लें' पाठे; S कउदाले. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुंति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइ.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S °दाणें. 4 P दंड, S दंढि. 5 P S पउजेवि. 6 P S कवण. 7 S चंदकर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणमि.

[ ६ ] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुकः.

[ ७ ] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण. ४ भो इन्द्र (?).

[ ८ ]

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिवणु तेण  
 सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम  
 'ओसारेंवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ  
 १ आवेसइ इन्दहों तणउ दूउ  
 सो मेउ करेसइ णरवराहँ  
 सहुँ तेण महर-वयणेहिँ तेव  
 सो थोवउं तुहुँ पुणु पवळु अज्जु  
 पथु जें अवसरें संगामें संकु

११

मरु-जगें दसाणण  
 उवयारहों तहों मइ

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण  
 ११ 'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम  
 एत्तडिय परोप्पर वोळ जाव  
 पुर-रट्ठाडवि' वहु संधवन्तु  
 रण-दुग्ग-परिगह-महि णियन्तु  
 बहुसंध-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु  
 १२ स-सणेहुँ समाइच्छिउ करेवि  
 वइसणउ दिण्णु 'संवाहुँ थोरु  
 पुज्जेप्पिणु कैप्पिणु गुण-सयाइ'

१३

बुच्चइ चित्तङ्गेण  
 तं कवणु दुल्लंउ

चित्तङ्गउ कोकिउ तक्खणेण ॥ १  
 गउ णारउ रावण-भवणु तामे ॥ २  
 परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु 'साउ ॥ ३  
 चउवीस-पवर-गुण-सार-भूउ ॥ ४  
 सुगीव-पमुह-विज्जाहराहँ ॥ ५  
 वोळिज्जइ सन्धि ण होइ जेव ॥ ६  
 आवग्गउ जें लइ हरेवि रज्जु ॥ ७  
 सङ्किज्जइ णंतो पुणु असकु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं पइ विग्घहँ रक्खियउ ।  
 परम-मेउ ऐहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

सेणावइ बुउ दसाणणेण ॥ १  
 परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु तेम ॥ २  
 चित्तङ्गु स-सन्दणु आउ ताव ॥ ३  
 णक्खन्तोमालियहन्ति-वन्तु (?) ॥ ४  
 उत्तरहों पडुत्तरु चिन्तिवन्तु ॥ ५  
 मारिच्चि-भवणु पइसइ तुरन्तु ॥ ६  
 णिउ पासुं णरिन्दहों करे धरेवि ॥ ७  
 चूडामणि कण्ठउ कडउं दोरे ॥ ८  
 पुणु पुच्छिउ 'वलहु पमाणु काइ' ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

'किं देवहों सीसइ णरेंण ॥  
 जं ण वि दिहु दिवायरेंण' ॥ १०

८. १ A साउ. २ A 'वयणेण. ३ P S A वोळिज्जइ. ४ P S थोउउ. ५ P S वि. ६ P. संगाम°. ७ A सङ्किज्जइ. ८ P S विप्पहु.

९. १ A पुरपरवहारि. २ P पहु, marginally records वहु. ३ P संछवद; marginally records संथवन्तु. A °सथवन्तु. ४ P °तिवद. ५ A दुग्गयडिभहं. ६ S °भवणि, A °भवण. ७ B सासणहु. ८ A पासे. ९ P S संवाद°. १० P कणउ. ११ P S डोरु. १२ A लप्पिणु. १३ A चित्तंमे. १४ A देवहुं. १५ A दुल्लंउ.

[ ८ ] १ सर्वम्. २ समर्थः.

[ ९ ] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.

[ १० ]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि परितुहु राउ 'मइँ चिन्तिउ को वि कु-दूउ आउ ॥ १  
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियथु एवहिँ मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अथु ॥ २  
धण्णउ सुरवइँ तुहुँ जासु 'अत्तु वर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३  
भणु भणु पेसिउ कजेण केणं' विहसेवि वुत्तु चित्तंगएण ॥ ४  
'पहु सुन्दर अम्हहुँ तणिय बुद्धि सुहु जीवहुँ वे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५  
रुववइ-णामं रुवें पसण परिणेपिणु इन्दहों तणिय कण ॥ ६  
करि लङ्का-णयँरिहें विजय-जत्त चलँ लच्छि मणूसहों कवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

ईमु वयणु महारउ तुम्हहँ सबहँ थारुँ मणें । १०  
जिह मोक्खु कुँ-सिद्धहों तेम ण सिद्धइ इन्दु रणें ॥ ८

[ ११ ]

तं सुणेंवि सत्तु-संतावणेण चित्तङ्गु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १  
'वेयहुहों सेढिहिँ जाइँ ताइँ पण्णास व सट्ठि वि पुरवराइँ ॥ २  
सबइँ महु अपेंवि सन्धि करहों णं तो कल्लएँ संगामें मरहों ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेंवि पहरिसियङ्गएण दहवयणु वुत्तु चित्तङ्गएण ॥ ४  
'एक्कु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु दुग्गु ॥ ५  
परिभमियँउ परिहउ तिणिण तासु सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरसु ॥ ६  
'संकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु चउ-वारइँ एक्केकएँ सहासु ॥ ७  
'वलवन्तहुँ जन्तहुँ भीसणाहँ अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि धणाहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परिमाणें जो दुक्कउ सो णंउ जियइ ।  
जिह दुज्जण-वयणहुँ को वि णं पासु समिद्धियइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिद्धअथु. 2 PS सुरवइ धण्णउ (P धण्णउं), A धणउं सुरवइ. 3 PS मंतु. 4 A जेण. 5 A अम्हहं. 6 A जीवहु. 7 S रुववइणामे, A रुवइणामें. 8 PS 'णयरिहि. 9 A चल. 10 PS एउ. 11 S तुम्हहु. 12 A डल. 13 A कुसिद्धहं.

11. 1 PS जाइ. 2 P परिमिउ, S परिभामिउ. 3 PS संकाम चयारि वि चउदिसासु. 4 PS चउवारए. 5 A वलवन्तहं जंतहं भीसणाहं. 6 P भीसणाइ, S भीसणाह. 7 P घणाइ, S घणाह. 8 P 'वयणहं, S वयणाहं. 9 S समिद्धियइ, A समासयइ.

[ १० ] १ आज्ञाधारकः. २ यथार्थज्ञाता. ३ सिद्धार्थः. ४ आप्तः. ५ वृणां का मात्रा वार्ता वा.

[ ११ ] १ गोलकपाषाणानाम्.



[ १२ ]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु  
जसु अइ लक्ख भइहुँ गयाहुँ  
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख  
१ एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु  
तइयँउ सैणी-वल्लु दुण्णिवारु  
दुज्जउ पच्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु  
रावण पुणु बूहँ णाहि छेउ  
हय-गय-रह-गर-जुज्जहुँ तहेव

अण्णु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उग्गु ॥ १  
वारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २  
रह-तुरय-भइहँ पुणु णत्थि सङ्ग ॥ ३  
वल्लु वीयउ मिच्चहँ तणउ अण्णु ॥ ४  
चउथउ मित्त-वल्लु अणाय-मारु ॥ ५  
छट्टउ आडविउ 'अणाय-गण्णु ॥ ६  
अमरा वि बल्लहँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७  
सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरें केव' ॥ ८

११

बुच्चइ दहवयणें  
तो अप्पउ वत्तमि

॥ वत्ता ॥

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।  
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ  
११ जं किउ जम-धणयँहुँ विहि मि ताहँ  
तं तुहँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु  
तं वयणु सुणेंवि उट्ठन्तएण  
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव  
सिरिमाळि कुमारेंहिँ ससिधएहिँ  
१२ जमरायँ जम्भव-णील-णलहँ  
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयण

किं जम्पिएण बहवेण दूअ ॥ १  
जं सहसकिरण-णलकुच्चराहँ ॥ २  
लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुज्ज-सज्जु' ॥ ३  
चित्तं बुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४  
'विजयन्ते इन्दइ तुहु मि तेव' ॥ ५  
सुगीव तुहु मि सीहउएहिँ ॥ ६  
हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहँ ॥ ७  
अवरेहि मि केहि मि' के वि अण्ण' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

परिवाडिँ तुम्हँ  
भुज्जेवँ सव्वेहिँ

दिण्णउ एउँ णिमन्तणउ ।  
गरुअ-पहारा-भोयणँउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A तइउ. 4 P S चउथउ. 5 P S वारु. 6 P पंचमउ, S पंचमु. 7 P S ताहि. 8 A जुज्जहँ. 9 P S जालाटले जलंतजलणे.

13. 1 A पवणयहँ. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P जेमंतिउसि, S जेमंतिओसि. -4 P S तेण. 5 P सिरिमाळे. 6 P S हरिकेसी. 7 P S विहीसण कुम्भयण्णु. 8 S अवरेहि हणेसमि. 9 P S अण्णु. 10 P पडिवाडिउ. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुहु. 13 P भुंजेवउ, S भुंजेवउ. 14 P S पहारु रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as १३ ॥

[ १२ ] १ सहाय, सहायो वा, दुर्गम. २ अज्ञातगणगा.

[ १३ ] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[ १४ ]

गड एम भणेंवि चित्तडु तेत्थु  
 'परमेसर दुज्जउ 'जाउहाणु  
 तं णिसुणेंवि पवलु अराइ-पक्खु  
 हय भेरि-तूर पडु पउह वंज्ज  
 पक्खरिय तुरङ्गमं जुत्त सयड  
 वीसावसु वसु 'रण-भर-समत्थ  
 किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव जक्ख  
 जं णयर-पओलिहिं वलु ण माइ

सुर-परिमिउ सुरवर-राउ जेत्यु ॥ १  
 ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हेहिं ससाणु' ॥ २  
 सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३  
 किय मत्त महागय 'सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४  
 जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णज्झ सुहड ॥ ५  
 जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६  
 किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्खं ॥ ७  
 तं णहयलेणं उप्पय्येवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु  
 णं विज्झहों उप्परि

णिगगड अइरावएँ चडिउ ।  
 सरय-महाघणु पायडिउं ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

मिग-मन्द-भइ-संकिण्ण-गएँहिं  
 थिउ अगएँ' पच्छएँ भड-समूहु  
 सुरवर स-पवइ-पहरण-कराल  
 डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख  
 हर्य पच्च पच्च चच्चल वलगं  
 एँउ जेत्तिउ रक्खणु गयवरासु  
 चउदह अङ्गुलिहिं णरो णरासु  
 पच्चहिं पच्चहिं गड गयवरासु

घड विरएँवि पच्चहिं चाव-सएँहिं ॥ १  
 सेणावइ-मन्तिहिं रइउ वूहु ॥ २  
 घण-कक्खहिं पक्खहिं लोयवाल ॥ ३  
 गएँ गएँ पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४  
 भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हएँ हएँ स-खग ॥ ५  
 तेत्तिउ जें पुणु वि थिउ रहवरासु ॥ ६  
 'रयणिहिं तिहिं तिहिं हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७  
 धाणुंकिउ छँहिं धाणुक्रियासु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं<sup>१०</sup> वूहु रएप्पिणु  
 समरङ्गणें मेइणि

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किउ ।  
 सक्कु सें ई भू सेवि थिउ ॥ ९

\*

14. 1 A सज्ज. 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त. 3 P रणयरह मत्थ, S सुरणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-यसमत्थ. 4 A विरित्तियक्ख. 5 A जं. 6 S णहयले णं. 7 P उप्पय्यवि, S उप्पहि वि. 8 S पय-डिउ. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १२ ॥

15. 1 A भग. 2 A पच्छइ अगइ. 3 S सवइ. 4 P हए. 5 S चलग्ग. 6 A हयव-रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिं. 8 S धाणुक्खिओ. 9 P S वि. 10 S जं. 11 S सयं.

[ १४ ] १ रावणः. २ अंतरी.

[ १५ ] १ हस्तः त्रिभिः.

## [ १७. सत्तरहमो संधि ]

मेन्तणएँ ससत्तएँ दूँ गियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु चडइ  
तइलोक्क-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहों अविमडइ ॥

[ १ ]

किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थट्ठा  
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयट्ठा ॥ १

आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-चइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २  
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेँवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचलिउ णरवइ ॥ ३  
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४  
" मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५  
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसेँ समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६  
पञ्चहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउँ-बूहहों पडिबूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७  
णिवडिउ जाउहाण-वलु सुर-चलें पहय-पडह-परिवड्डिय-कलयलें ॥ ८  
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्करु उट्ठिउ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ सबइँ खणें उड्डलियइँ ।  
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तें तिह वड्डन्तें वेणिण वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[ २ ]

विब्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गरच्छराइँ ।

जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलिधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २  
सिवियँहिँ छत्त-धएँहिँ लगान्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi : तावद् गर्जन्ति तुम्हाः कष्टपट(५)लाजानपीरा(?)दंगण्डा

—भातङ्गदन्तक्षत्रगुरुगिरयो भग्नानानाहुमौघाः ॥

लीलोत्तलैताग्निजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना यथेष्टं ।

यावज्जो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराहय. 3 A संपाहय. 4 P रिउँ. 5 A पत्तइँ. 6 S (marginally), A तिणिण वि (A तिणिण वि) खणें ओणलियइँ.

2. 1 P अंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S अंगुरवरच्छरइँ, A अंगुरथुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ, A धूलीधूसराइँ. 3 P S सिविएहिँ.

[ १ ] १ अयाणो( न )कः. २ मञ्जी.

पुणु पच्छलें सोणिर्यँ-जल-धारउ रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारँउ ॥ ४  
 'ताहिँ असेसु दिसाँमुहु सित्तउ थिउ णहु णाई कुसुम्भएँ धित्तँउ ॥ ५  
 अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणज्जहों णं घुसिणोलिँउ णह-सिरि-अज्जहों ॥ ६  
 जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्भिरि सँरहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
 करि-सिर-मुत्ताहलेंहिँ विमीसिय सञ्ज व ताराइणँ पदीसिय ॥ ८  
 रह खुपँन्ति वहन्ति ण चकई वाहण-जाण-विमाणई थकई ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।  
 जुज्जन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाई महँणवें वारियर ॥ १०

- [ ३ ]

10

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायज्ज-वाहणेणं ।

अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेल्लिउ ॥ २  
 णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-छुद्ध जल-बुद्धुव ॥ ३  
 पेक्खेंवि णिय-वल्लु ओहइन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहँ आवइन्तउ ॥ ४  
 पेक्खेंवि उत्थलन्तई छत्तई मत्त-गयहुँ भिज्जन्तई गत्तई ॥ ५  
 पेक्खेंवि फुट्ठन्तई रह-वीढई जाण-विमाणई भैमरुवगीढई ॥ ६  
 पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्पर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७  
 'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसणकित्ति सुर-साहणें ॥ ८  
 वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय तज्जेवि रह-धय भज्जेवि वूहहों मज्जे पइहु किह ।  
 वम्मैहिँ विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियहु जिह ॥ १०

4 SA जलदोणिय? 5 P 'विचारउ, 8 'विचारउ, A निवारउ. 5 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.  
 8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 PS सरहसु सुहड कवंधु 10 P पणच्चिवि. 11 A 'मुत्ताहलवामीसिय.  
 12 A तारावज्ज पदीसिय. 13 A गुप्पंति. 14 P णहु, A नहं नवि.

3. 1 PS A 'कुद्धेणं. 2 PS उणल्लं वइ. 3 A लिज्जंतइ. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 PS सुप.

[ २ ] १ रुधिरधाराभिः. २ जलचराः.

[ ३ ] १ सेनामुखे. २ चित्तम्रमरगृहीतानि. ३ प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.  
 पद० चरि० 18

[ ४ ]

सुरवर-किङ्करेहिँ उत्थरेंवि अहिमुहेहिँ ।

लइउ पसणकिचि तिक्खेहिँ सिलिँमुहेहिँ ॥ १

तो एत्थन्तरें दिढ-भुअ-डालें  
 १ रहवरु घाहिउ सुरवर-<sup>१</sup>वन्दहों  
 कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारूढहों  
 'अरें स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण  
 तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डिय-माणउ  
 महिसारूढु दण्ड-पहरण-धरु  
 ॥ सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणु-दुट्ठउ  
 ॥ ताम कुवेरु थक्कु सवडम्मुहु

रावण-पित्तिण सिरिमालें ॥ २  
 पढमउ 'भिड्डु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३  
 जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अवगूढहों ॥ ४  
 पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलन्छण' ॥ ५  
 ल्हसिउ मियङ्कु थक्कु जमराणउ ॥ ६  
 तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७  
 किउ णिविसद्धें पाराउट्टउ ॥ ८  
 किउ णारारेंहिँ सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणमुहें दुद्धरु धरेंवि ण सकिउ सुरवरेंहिँ ।  
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुणिवरेंहिँ ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

भगगें कियन्तें समरें तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।

केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १

तिणि वि भिडिय खचु अमिल्लेवि  
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणीयरु  
 २० सरवर-सरवरेंहिँ विणिवारिय  
 अमर-कुमार णवर उज्जाइय  
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिँ सिरिमालिँ  
 अद्धससीहिँ सीसैं उच्छिण्णइँ  
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसकइँ  
 २५ णिणेंवि कुमार-सिरइँ छिज्जन्तइँ

धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेवि' ॥ २  
 णं धाराहर-घणोंहिँ महीहरु ॥ ३  
 तिणि वि पुट्टि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४  
 रिउ जिह 'एक्कहिँ मिलेवि पराइय' ॥ ५  
 परम-जिणिन्द-चरण-कमलालिँ ॥ ६  
 णं णीलुप्पलाइँ विक्खिण्णइँ ॥ ७  
 तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थकइँ ॥ ८  
 रण-देवयहें वलि धं दिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ९

4. 1 P लइअउ. 2 P S A सिलीमुहेहिँ. 3 P 'विंदहो. 4 A पढमुग्गिमुहु. 5 P S अल्ल-  
 विय'. 6 A मयङ्कु. 7 P marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. 8 P S णारारें. 9 P S रणउहे.  
 10 P कुमुणिवरुहं, B कुमुणिवरहो.

5. 1 A भगग, 2 P S कियंत. 3 S 'रायणं. 4 S 'आयेणं. 5 P S A आमेखिवि. 6 P  
 S A मेखिवि. 7 A समकुण्डियउ. 8 P S जमजीह एक्किहिँ. 9 A पघाइय. 10 P S सिरिमालें.  
 11 A चरणकमलहिँ. 12 B सीसइ. 13 P S वि.

[ ४ ] १ समुद्रस्य. २ भेड. ३ आलितितस्य.

[ ५ ] १ 'तिणि वि भिडिय' इति सम्बन्धः.

॥ वत्ता ॥

सहस्रकु विरुज्झइ किर सण्णज्झइ ताव जयन्ते दिण्णु रहु ।  
'मइं ताव जियन्ते सुहउ-कयन्ते अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहुं ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

जयकारेवि सुरवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

'णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सवडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउं धव देमि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २  
तीरिय-तोमर-कणिय-घायहुं बहु-वावल-भल्ल-गारायहुं ॥ ३  
अद्धससिहिं खुरुप-सेल्लंगहुं पट्टिस-फल्लिहं-सूल-फर-खगहुं ॥ ४  
मोगगर-लउडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५  
झसर-तिससि-परसु-इसु-पासहुं कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक्क-सहासहुं ॥ ६  
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायहुं हवि-जल-पवण-विज्जुं-संघायहुं ॥ ७  
तं णिसुणेंवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहो महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८  
'पइं मेल्लेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अण्णु देइ धव आहवें ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहो तणउ धउं ।  
गयणङ्गणं-लच्छिहें कमल-दलच्छिहें हारु णाई उच्छलेंवि गउ ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

दहमुह-पित्तिणण दणु-देह-दारणेणं ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं ॥ १

एउ ण जाणहुं कहिं गउ सन्दणु चुकउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २  
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्गल उट्टिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगल ॥ ३  
भीसण-भिण्डिवाँल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु ॥ ४  
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पसरिय-चेयणु ॥ ५

1५ P किह, S किहा.

6. 1 PS सुरवइ. 2 P धाइयउ. 3 A °घायहिं. 4 A °णारायहिं. 5 PS °सेल्लगहिं.  
6 PS °फल्लिस. 7 PS °समोहिं. 8 PS °दंडदिहिं. 9 PS °मुसुण्डिहिं. 10 PS °पासेहिं.  
11 PS °सहासेहिं. 12 PS °वायहिं. 13 PS °विजसंघायहिं. 14 PE धणु, A धउं.  
15 PS गयणंताणि.

7. 1 A जाणहं. 2 PS चुकु. 3 PS °भिडिमाल°. 4 SA °वेयणु.

१ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[ ७ ] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितम्यः.

धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें कूर-महागहु णाई णहङ्गणें ॥ ६  
 विणिण मि दुज्जय दुद्धर पवयलें विणिण मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७  
 वेणिण मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८  
 सुरवइ-गन्दणेण आयामेंवि कुलिस-दण्ड-सणिह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छत्थलें पाडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।  
 जउ जाउ जयन्तेहों णिसियर-तैन्तेहों घित्तु णाई सिरे रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

‘जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-गन्दणेण ।

१० तां इन्दइ पर्धाविओ समउ सन्दणेण ॥ १

‘अरे दुवियहु मम ताउ वहेवि कहिं जाहि सण्ड ॥ २  
 वलु वलु हयास मई जीवमाणें काहिं जीवियास’ ॥ ३  
 वयणेण तेण करे धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-गन्दणेण ॥ ४  
 उत्थरिय वे वि समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुं करेवि ॥ ५  
 ११ रिउ-महणेण ‘आयामेंवि दहमुह-गन्दणेण ॥ ६  
 विणिहय-पहरेंहिं सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिं सरेहिं ॥ ७  
 रक्खिउ सरीरु कह कह वि णाहिं कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८  
 उप्पयेंवि जाम किउ धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

२० उगामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरे थिउ अमराहिवइ ।  
 ‘अरे अरिवर-महणं रावण-गन्दणं उवारे वलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

खत्तु मुएवि सबेहिं भिउडि-भासुरेहिं ।

लङ्काहिवहों गन्दणो वेढिओ सुरेहिं ॥ १

5 A पुणु वि. 6 P S A वि. 7 A पव्वल. 8 P दैत, S दित. 9 P S रावण°. 10 P S वच्छ-  
 यले. 11 A निर्यवहो. 12 A सिउ.

8. 1 P S read दुवई in the beginning. 2 P S पाडिउ. 3 P S तं. 4 P S पधाइउ.  
 5 P S जीवमाण. 6 A कंड. 7 P समरंगणेण with °ण scored off, S समरंगणेण, A  
 गयणंगणे. 8 S A °मंडउ. 9 P पुत्तु. 10 S °मइण. 11 S °णंदण. 12 P S उवरें. 13 P वलु.

9. 1 P S read दुवई at the beginning of this stanza. 2 P S आराडि-  
 भिउडि°. 8 P S वेढिउ सुरवरेहिं.

१ समर्थः. २ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा.

[ ८ ] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्वं सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.

वेढिउ एकु अणन्तेहिँ रावणि  
रोक्कइ वलइ धाइ अभिभइइ  
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ  
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ  
जाम वियम्भइ सबायामें  
पभणइ 'रावण किं णिञ्चिन्तउ  
अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्तें  
दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवें सकइ

तो वि ण गणइ सुहउ-चूडामणि ॥ २  
रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवट्टइ ॥ ३  
गयवर गयवरेण मुसुमूरइ ॥ ४  
णरवर णरवर-घाणं घायइ ॥ ५  
ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-णामें ॥ ६  
मल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७  
वेढिउ सुरवर-वल्लेणं समत्तें ॥ ८  
एकु अणेय जिणेंवि किंस कइ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

तें वयणें रावणु जण-जूरावणु चडिउ महारहें खग-करु । १०  
लक्खिजइ 'देवेंहिँ' बहु-अवल्लेवेंहिँ णाँइ कियन्तु जगन्तंयरु ॥ १०

[ १० ]

दूरत्थेण 'णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।

सीहेण' विरुद्धेण 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि बाहि बाहि रहु तेत्तहें आयवत्तु आपण्डुरु जेत्तहें ॥ २  
जेत्तहें अइरावणु गलगज्जइ जेत्तहें भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३  
जेत्तहें सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ जेत्तहें वज्ज-दण्डु करें धरियउ' ॥ ४  
तं णिसुणेंवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ पूरिउ सहु महारहु बाहिउ ॥ ५  
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६  
समरु' घुट्टु वलइ मि अभिभइइँ रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसइइँ ॥ ७  
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ भिडिय मयज्ज मत्त-सायज्जहुँ ॥ ८  
रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

मेळिय-हुङ्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ सिर-कर-णासं णमन्ताइँ ।  
भिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेणि मि सेण्णइँ मिहुणइँ जेमं अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १० ॥

4 A आवट्टइ. 5 P S णरवरेण संघायइ. 6 P S मल्लवंतु. 7 P °चलण. 8 P संमत्तें, A सम्मत्ते. 9 P S णाइ, A नाइ. 10 P जगंतु corrected to जगंत, s जगंत, A जगत्.

10. 1 तेण णिसियरिदेण. 2 P S A सीहेण. 3 P S विरुद्धेण. 4 A जोइओ णं. 5 A भावंडुरु. 6 S समरहु, A समरहुट्टु. 7 In all the cases P s have °हु and A °हं. 8 P माइंदहु, S मायंदहु. 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिहं.

[ ९ ] १ इन्द्रजति. २ तिरिमाली नृतः. ३ इन्द्रगतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनैः. ५ गर्वैः.

[ १० ] १ मञ्ची.



[ ११ ]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो 'विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।

इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

- रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं मय-भेसइ-मारिच्च-कुवेरहुं ॥ २  
 १ जम-सुग्गीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं 'अणल-णलहुं पलयीणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३  
 ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं खर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४  
 सुअ-चर्महुं वीसावसु-हत्थहुं सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५  
 कुम्भयण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६  
 घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं मल्लवन्त-कणयहुं दुवारहुं ॥ ७  
 ११ जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८  
 वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं एम जुञ्झु अग्निभट्ट पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तण गङ्गोल्लिय-तण जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।

सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु 'गिरिहें दवगिं व अग्निभडिउ ॥ १०

१२

[ १२ ]

को वि क्वाण-पाणिण सुरवहू णिवि ।

ण मुअइ मण्डलगुं पहरें समल्लिण्वि ॥ १

- को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुम्भलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २  
 को वि कुम्भ-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३  
 २० को वि दन्त-मुसल्लुक्खयौउहो धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सम्मुहो । ४  
 को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुद्धरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५  
 को वि वाण-विणिभिण्ण-वच्छओ वाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६  
 सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त-कमल-पुञ्जो व स-भमरो ॥ ७  
 को वि एक-चलणे तुरङ्गमे 'हंरि व वित्थिओ ण भरिए कमे ॥ ८  
 २१ को वि 'सिरिउडे करेवि करयले जुञ्झ-भिव्व मग्गेइ पर-चले ॥ ९

११. १ S 'भेसइ. २ A 'मारीच'. ३ P खरदूसणचित्तहुं चित्तंगहु. ४ P S 'चमूह, A वसुहुं. ५ A 'करिकेसि'. ६ S गिरिहिं. ७ A देवगिं.

१२. १ P S मंडलग, २ A समणिवि, ३ A 'चुंभलो. ४ P S A 'मुसल्लुक्खया', ५ P S 'पिच्छठ, A 'पिच्छओ. ६ P S महुवरो. ७ A 'चलणो तुरंगमो. ८ A करि. ९ S सिरिभडि.

[ ११ ] १ द्वौ द्वौ युगदानां संग्रामो जातः. २ अग्नेः. ३ पवनः.

[ १२ ] १ विष्णु-देव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रसावे. २ मल्लकपुटे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भडु को वि पडिच्छिरं णिबडिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।  
लक्खिज्जइ दारुणु सिन्दूरारुणु फग्गुणें गाई सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[ १३ ]

कथ ई मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीविण चत्ता ।

कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति घरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथ इ स-विसाणई कुम्भयलई णं रणवहु-उक्खलई स-मुसलई ॥ २  
कथ इ हय करवालई खण्डिय अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३  
कथ इ छत्तई हयई विसालई णं जम-भोगेणं दिण्णई थालई ॥ ४  
कथ इ सुहड-सिराई पलोड्डई गाई अ-गालई णव-कन्दोड्डई ॥ ५  
कथ इ रह-चकई विच्छिण्णई कलि-कालहो आसणई वं दिण्णई ॥ ६  
कथ वि भडहो सिवङ्गण दुक्किय 'हियवड गाहिं' भणेवि उदुक्किय ॥ ७  
कथ वि गिड्डु कवन्धे परिट्टिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहडु समुट्टिउ ॥ ८  
कथ इ गिज्जे मणुसु ण खज्जउ वारोहिं चञ्चुहिं भेउ ण लज्जउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कथ इ णर-रुण्डेहिं कर-कम-तुण्डेहिं समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।  
वहु-खण्ड-पयारेहिं णं सूआरेहिं रइय रसोइ जमहो तणिय ॥ १०

[ १४ ]

तंहिं तेहए महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिं ।

कोकिउ एकमेकु लङ्केस-वासवेहिं ॥ १

'उरें उरें सक सक परिसकहि जिह गिड्डुविउ मालि तिह थकहि ॥ २  
हवँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुंवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणे दुज्जरु' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेवि बलिउ आखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सरेंहिं णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४  
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सरेंहिं सय-सकरु ॥ ५  
तो एत्थन्तरें हय-पडिक्खे सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खे ॥ ६

10 s पडिधिरु.

13. 1 P s mostly read कथ वि. 2 P करवालहि, s करवालहिं. 3 The portion from व दिण्णई up to गिड्डु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चंडहे.

14. 1 s reads दुवई in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर. 3 P सुवल्ल, s सुवल्ल°. 4 A आहंउल्ल.

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ  
रावण-बलु णासंघिय-जीविउ

चिन्धिहँ छत्त-धर्यँहिँ लगन्तउ ॥ ७  
णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-चाणें सरवरगि उल्लावियउ ।  
मसि-वण्णुपरत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोलावियउ ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।

वहल-तमोहँ-पहरणं पेसिअं सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खँइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २  
११ जिम्भइ अङ्गु बलइ णिहायइ सुअइ अचेयणुँ ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३  
पेक्खँवि णिय-बलु ओणल्लन्तउ मेळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४  
अमराहिँवेंण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासँ सर सुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५  
पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहाँसँहिँ दड्डउ सुर-बलु पाण लपवि पण्डुउ ॥ ६  
गारुडत्थु वासवेंण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७  
१२ खगउडँ-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८  
पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय सँ-दिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेळेंवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिर्जगविहसणें गएँ चडिउ ।  
जेत्तहँ अइरावणु तेत्तहँ रावणु जायँवि इन्दहँ अग्निडिउ ॥ १०

[ १६ ]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि उब्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।

णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरंस्त पत्तया मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २  
थिरेर थोर-कन्धरा पलोदु-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३  
१३ स-सीयर व पाउसा मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्गुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमदुड. 6 P चिचइ, S चिचइ. 7 P S णासंघिउ. 8 P उल्लाविउ, S उल्लाविउ, A उल्लावियउ. 9 P S परंत्तउ.

15. 1 S reads हुवइ in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S °तमोहँ. 3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णिचेयणु. 5 A °वास. 6 P S °सहासँ. 7 S खगउडु. 8 P S दम दिसि-वह सायर. 9 S तिजय°.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S नमुत्थरंत्त. 3 P परोवरस्त मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम. सया, S °मत्तया.

[ १४ ] १ तिथ्यापितः.

[ १५ ] १ प्रगाते (?). २ प्रवृत्त (?).

विंसाल-कुम्भमण्डला      णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५  
अथक्क-कण-चामरा      णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६  
समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा      विसद्ध-घण्ट-णीसणा ॥ ७  
मणोज-गेज-पन्तिणो      भमन्ति वे वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगल्लेहिं महन्तेहिं      विहि मि भमन्तेहिं      सुरवइ-लङ्काहिं पवर ।  
भव-भवणेहिं छूँदी      णं महि मूदी      भमइ स-सायरस-धरधर ॥ ९

[ १७ ]

तिजगविहसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिरत्थो ।

परिओसिय णिसायरा ल्हसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ      अमराहिउ गय-वेस-महन्तउ ॥ २  
भमेवि ण सक्किउ करिवरुं खच्चिउ      रक्खे सयवारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३  
गउ गणण पहु पहुणोड्डुउ      झम्प देवि असुएण णिवद्ध ॥ ४  
विजउ धुदु रयणीयर-साहणे      देवेहिं दुन्दुहि दिण्ण दिवङ्गणे ॥ ५  
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाए      आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाए ॥ ६  
जमु सुगीवे दसम-सीले      अणलु गलेण अणिलु रेणे णीले ॥ ७  
खर-दूसणेहिं चित्त-चित्तज्जय      रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गज्जय ॥ ८  
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिभिच्चै      लइउ कुवेरु समरे मारिच्चै ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जमु उत्थरियउ सो ते धरियउ      गेणेहिं पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।  
गउ सुरवर-डामरु      पुरु अजरामरु      जिणु जिह जिणेवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[ १८ ]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण पत्थिओ पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

‘अहो जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण      देहि सुपुत्त-भिवख महु रावण’ ॥ २

4 P S °सोंड°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नयर. 7 P S °भवणे व. 8 A छुदी.

17. 1 A °विहसणेण. 2 A गहवेय°. 3 A गयचर. 4 A °णोड्डुउ. 5 P S A दुंदुहिं.

6 P S दिण्णु, A दिज. 7 P S णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरी°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

[ १६ ] १ °शब्दौ.

[ १७ ] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[ १८ ] १ आर्धितः. २ राजा.

पउ० चरि० 19

तं गिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-वन्धणु  
जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु  
पुप्फ-पयरु धरें देउ घणासइ  
वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ  
५ जोणह करेउ मियेङ्कु गिरन्तरु  
अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ  
तं पडिवणु सव्वु सहसारें

‘तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ णिवन्धणु ॥ ३  
पङ्गणु णिकिउ करउ पहज्जणु ॥ ४  
सहुं गन्धर्वेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५  
कोसु असेसु कुवेरु णिहालउ ॥ ६  
सीयलु णहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७  
अणु वि धर्णेहिं छडउ देवावरु ॥ ८  
मुकु सकु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-रस्सु विवर्जेवि गउ पव्वर्जेवि सासयपुरहों सहसणयणु ।  
११ जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेंवि थिउ अवरुण्डेंवि सँ इँ भुय-फलिहेंहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

\*

इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासियं-सयम्भुएव-कए ।

जाणेंह ‘रा व ण वि ज यं’ सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

\*

[ १८. अट्टारहमो संधि ]

रणें माणु मलेंवि पुरन्दरहों परियञ्चेंवि सिहरइँ मन्दरहों ।  
११ आवइँ वि पडीवउ जाम पहु ताणन्तरें दिहु अणन्तरहु ॥

[ १ ]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभहुँ<sup>४</sup> जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सहुँ ॥ १  
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २  
‘भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइँ माम’ ॥ ३  
११ तं गिसुणेंवि पभणइ समर-धीरुँ ‘एहु जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४  
दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५  
उप्पणउ एयहों एत्थु णाण उहुँ दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु’ ॥ ६  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु णिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७  
परियञ्चेंवि णवेंवि थुणेंवि णिविहु सयलु वि जणु वयइँ लयन्तु दिहु ॥ ८

४ P णिकड. ५ P S पुरे. ६ P S गंधर्वे, A गंधर्विहिं. ७ A मयङ्कु. ८ A मि. ९ P S सयं.  
१० P S ‘वलेहिं, A °फलिहिं. ११ P धणञ्जयासु, S - धणञ्जयासि. १२ P जउहाण, S  
जाउहाण.

१. १ A आवेवि. १ A. P S °सुहाउ. २ P S °णाउ. ३ A मारीइ. ४ A सुवइ. ५ P S  
वीरु. ६ P S उहु. ७ P S पहु.

[ १ ] १ अनन्तकपिनामेदम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

महवयइँ को वि कौं वि अणुवयइँ  
कौं वि दिहुँ सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ

कौं वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।  
पर रावणु एक्कु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

धम्मरहुँ महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु  
अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारेँ लूढ  
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण  
‘सक्कमि धूमञ्जएँ झम्प देवि  
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिहँलेवि  
सक्कमि मारुउ ‘पोट्टुलें छुहेवि  
सक्कमि रयणायर-जलु पिएवि

‘मणुयत्तुँ लहेँवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १  
रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २  
अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम’ ३  
वुच्चइ थोत्तुग्गीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४  
सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि’ ॥ ५  
सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६  
सक्कमि जम-महिसेँ समारुहेवि ॥ ७  
सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणें उत्थरेंवि  
सक्कमि महि गयणु एक्कु करेंवि

सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पँह हरेँवि ।  
दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि<sup>10</sup> वउ धरेंवि ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

परिचिन्तेंवि सुइरु णराहिवेण  
‘जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु  
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु  
एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें  
तहों ‘हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज  
झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि  
उप्पण चिन्त ‘कहों कण्ण देमि  
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्थु

‘लइ लेमि एक्कु वउ’ वुत्तु तेण ॥ १  
तं मणउ लएमि णं पर-कलत्तु’ ॥ २  
थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुज्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३  
पुरवरें इच्छिय-अणुहअ-कामें ॥ ४  
तहें दुहियज्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५  
थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६  
लँइ वइइ गिरि-कइलासु णेमि ॥ ७  
वरु अवसेँ होसइ को’ वि तेत्थु’ ॥ ८

8 P S महवयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ. 9 P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. 10 P S दिहुँ.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि. 4 A णिहँलेमि. 5 P S पोडलु, A पोडलि.  
6 P समारुहेमि. 7 P S रयणायरें. 8 P ‘सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहँ. 9 A पहरेंवि. 10 A पर  
दुधरु न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मंडए लेवि ण. 2 P इच्छिए. 3 P गंदुएहि°, S गंदुयहि. 4 P S कवणु.

[ ३ ] १ मनोवेगा. २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गंउ एम भणेंवि पढु पवयहों जिणं-अट्ठाहिणें अट्ठावयहों ।

आवासिउ पासेंहिं णीयडेंहिं णं तारायणु मन्दर-तडेंहिं ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

३ एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ  
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवारु

एक्कत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ

अवर वि जे जे आसणण-भइ

पहिलएँ फग्गुणणन्दीसराहें

१० दिणें वीयएँ विहिं मि णराहिवाहें

पल्हाएँ खेडुं करेविं वुत्तु

किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय'

परिओसु पवड्डिउ सज्जणाहें

सहुँ केउमइएँ रैविपुरहों आउ ॥ १

अणु वि तहें पवणज्जय-कुमारु ॥ २

णं वन्दणहत्तिएँ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३

ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४

किय णवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहें ॥ ५

मित्तइय परोप्पर हूअ ताहें ॥ ६

'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७

तं णिसुणेंवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८

मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-वुज्जणाहें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१६ 'वहु अज्जण वाउकुमारु वरु'  
'तइयएँ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु'

धोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयरु ।

गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १७

[ ५ ]

एत्थन्तरेँ दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु  
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु

२१ धूमाइ वलइ धगधगइ चित्तु

चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु

दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ

णिड्डुहइ अड्डुवड्डइँ अणड्डु

णीससइ ससइँ वेवइ तमेण

२४ उट्ठण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणज्जय-कुमारु ॥ १

अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देंनु ॥ २

णं मन्दिरुं अवभन्तरेँ पलित्तु ॥ ३

कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४

तहों अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५

सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६

धाहावइ धाहा पच्चमेण ॥ ७

सवइँ अज्जहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

५ P गय. 6 P S A जिणु. 7 P पासेहिं अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), 8 पासेहिं अवासिउ.

4. 1 P S अणेतत्ते. 2 A एक्केत्ते. 3 S वीयहं दिणि. 4 P खेडू, 8 खेडू. 5 P S करिवि.  
6 P सज्जणाहे, 8 सज्जणाहें, A missing. 7 P 'दुज्जणाहे. 8 P S णियणिय, A णियय.

5. 1 P S पुत्तु. 2 S संदरु. 3 P S 'संदु. 4 P S A अंगवंगइ. 5 S A missing.

[ ४ ] १ प्रहादः. २ केतुमतीमार्थया. ३ आदित्यपुरस.

[ ५ ] १ खलान्या.

॥ घत्ता ॥

पासेउ वलगाइ लहसइ तणु तं इज्जिउ पेक्खेवि अण्ण-मणु ।  
पभणिउ पेहसिएण णिएवि मुहु 'किं दुबलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

विरहगि-दड्ड-मुह-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १  
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २  
जइ अज्जु ण लक्खिउ पियेहँ वयणु तो कल्लेँ महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेवि बुच्चइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणेँ पहसिएण ॥ ४  
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहिँ गण्णु एउ कारणु केत्तिउ जेँ विसण्णु ॥ ५  
किं पवणहोँ कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' गय वेणिण वि रयणिहिँ तप्पवेसु ॥ ६  
थिय जाल-गवक्खेँ दिड्डु वाल णं मयण-वाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ ७  
'मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहँ को वण्णेवि सकइ रूवु ताहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु पेक्खेवि परितोसिएण वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।  
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करेँ लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

पत्थन्तेरेँ अट्टमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १  
'सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहज्जणु लद्धु जाएँ' ॥ २  
तं णिसुणेवि दुम्मुहँ दुड्ड-वेस सिरु विहुणेँवि भणइ वि मीसकेस ॥ ३  
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४  
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ जं जोइज्जणहँ दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५  
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुँ जं कुसुमाउह-तिथङ्कराहुँ ॥ ६  
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ जं अमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७  
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्जयाहुँ तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ ॥ ८

6 S पिक्खिउवि.

6. 1 P S A मुहु. 2 P S A कल्लइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.

5 S तं.

7. 1 S अहसियंद्. 2 P सलहउ. 3 P S दुम्मह, दुम्महल.

२ प्रहसित मित्रेण.

[ ६ ] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भद्रा. ३ कामोऽपि.

[ ७ ] १ मिथकेशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

आईहिं आलवैहिं कुविउ गरु  
'किं वयणैहिं बहुएहिं बाहिरैहिं

थिउ मीसणु उक्खय-खग-करु ।  
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

४ कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण  
'जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) देव  
लज्जिज्जहि वोळहि गाईं मुक्खु'  
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तामु  
कोक्कावैवि' गरवइ पवर वर(?)

करें धरिउ पहज्जणु पहसिएण ॥ १  
तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २  
णिउ णिय-आवासहों दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३  
रवि उभाउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४  
हय मेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५

१० अज्जणसुन्दरिहें तुरन्तएण  
संचळइ पउ पउ जेम जेम  
तेहएँ अवसरें बहु-जाणएहिं

उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६  
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७  
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वलि-वण्ड मण्ड परियत्तियउ  
१५ 'लइँ एकवार करयले धरेविं

तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।  
पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेविं ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण  
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि  
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम  
१० उज्जन्तउ उरु विरहाणलेण  
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताइँ जाइँ  
ढिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति  
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अइणु अत्थि  
तहिं तेहएँ कालें दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहज्जणेण ॥ १  
णवि सुअइ आलवैइ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २  
खिज्जइ झिज्जइ पुणु तेम तेम ॥ ३  
णं बुज्झावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४  
णीसास-धूम-मलियाइँ ताइँ ॥ ५  
णं णेह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडन्ति ॥ ६  
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७  
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुम्मुहु दूउ विसज्जिय सो आयउ कप्प-विवज्जियउ ।  
हय समर-मेरि रँहवरें चडिउ रणें रावणु वरुणहों अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

4 S आयहे. 5 P S A बहुअहि.

8. 1 P S A कोक्काविहि. 2 A जं अज्जण. 3 P S मंडह, A वलिवंडह मंडह. 4 A लप. 5 P S A धरेवि.

9. 1 A दुक्ख दुक्ख. 2 A ण. 3 A आलाव. 4 A जेण. 5 P झिज्जइ marginally corrected to सिज्जइ. 6 P तेव तेव. 7 P S ढिल्लइ, A ढिल्लउ. 8 A गलन्ति. 9 P S अजिणु, 10 P S रहवर.

[ ९ ] १ प्रसेदति ( P. 1, सिज्जइ ). २ स्थि.

[ १० ]

एत्थन्तरे वरुणहो णन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणे वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १  
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेवि धरिय णवर ॥ २  
 गय पवण-गमणे 'केण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणे जल-दुग्गमे पइड्ड ॥ ३  
 'सालयहुं म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उवेहेवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४  
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुं ॥ ५  
 अवरेकु रणङ्गणे दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणज्जयासु ॥ ६  
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ 'खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७  
 थिय अज्जण कलसु लएवि वारे णिब्भच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुड्ड दारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि अंसु फुसन्तिर्यपे वुच्चइ लीहउ कहन्तिर्यपे ।  
 'अच्छन्ते अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्ते जाएसइ पइं जि सहुं' ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेपिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १  
 माणस-सरवरे आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहो ताम पयड्डु दुक्कु ॥ २  
 दिट्ठइ सयवत्तइ मउलियाइ पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइ ॥ ३  
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएणं ॥ ४  
 विहुणन्ति चञ्चु पड्ढाहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५  
 तं णिएवि जाउ तहो कलुण-भाउ 'मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६  
 ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलु अच्छइ मयणग्गि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७  
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणे वरुणहो जुज्जु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सम्भाउ सहायहो कहिउ पुणु पहसिएण वुत्तु 'एहु परम-गुणु' ।  
 उप्पएवि णहङ्गणे वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिञ्चणे मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 PS गवण. 2 PS इट्ठ. 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 PS रयणी  
 गराउ. 5 A 'दीवन्तराहं. 6 PS लेहु दिण्णु. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 PS पुसन्तिर्यपे.

11. 1 PS चक्कवेण. 2 PS मयरद्धवेण, A रद्धए. 3 PS ए कंदति. 4 PS करणं.  
 5 PS महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, S परिभत्तिवि. 7 PS सम्भाउ.

[ १० ] १ राजी[ व ]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[ ११ ] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.

[ १२ ]

गिविसेण पत्त अज्जणहँ भवण  
गड पहसिउ अब्भन्तरँ पइहु  
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अज्ज देवि  
तं गिसुणँवि भणइ वसन्तमाल  
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणीएँ  
तो किं<sup>१</sup> वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव  
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु  
पल्लङ्कं चडिउ करे लेवि देवि

पच्छण्णु 'होवि थिय कहि मि पवणु ॥ १  
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिद्धु ॥ २  
हउँ आयउ वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३  
थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४  
एवहु पुण्णु जइ अज्जणाएँ ॥ ५  
सयमेव कुमारु पइहु ताव ॥ ६  
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७  
विहसन्त-रमेन्तइ थियइ वे वि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सइं भुवँहिं परोप्परु लिन्ताइँ सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइँ ।  
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं ण णायाइँ<sup>१४</sup> 'दोणि वि एँकं पिव जायाइँ ॥ ९

\*

इय रामएवचरिए धणज्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
'पव ण ज्ज णा विवा हो' अट्टारहँम इमं पवं ॥

\*

[ १९. एगुणवीसमो संधि ]

पच्छिम-पहरँ पहज्जणँण आउच्छिय पिय पँवसन्तएँण ।  
'तं<sup>१</sup> मरुसेज्जहि मिगर्णयणि जं मइँ अवहत्थिय भेन्तएँण' ॥

[ १ ]

जन्तएण आउच्छिय जं परमेसरी ।

११ थिय विसर्पण हेट्टामुह अज्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रँयसँलहँ गन्भु जइ संभवइ ॥ २  
तो उत्तरु काइँ देमि जणहँ ण वि सुज्जइ एउ मज्झु नणहँ' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अज्जणहो. 2 A होइ. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण्ण', A तड  
सुहल. 4 P S आहउ. 5 A 'भव'. 6 P corrects to 'भायणाहँ. 7 P corrects to  
अज्जणाहँ. 8 P किं ण, S किं पि. 9 P S वियारहि. 10 P S दँतु. 11 P S 'रवंतइ. 12 A  
अएहि. 13 A 'गुणे णायाइँ. 14 P S विणिज. 15 P S एकमिव, A इकं पिव. 16 P S अट्टा-  
रसमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं पि वसंतएँण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जहे, S तंमारसेज्जहे.  
4 P S मिगणयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरी. 7 P S पसण. 8 A अज्जणसुंदरी. 9 P रइ-  
सलहि, S रइसलहि.

[ १ ] १ क्षमं कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ बद्धहस्ती. ४ रजसलायाः.

चित्तेण तेण सुपरिद्वेवि कङ्कण अहिणाणु समेलवेवि ॥ ४  
 गउ णरवइ सहुँ मित्तेण तहिँ माणससरें दूसावासु जहिँ ॥ ५  
 गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहें वि सइ कोक्कावेवि पभणंइ केउमइ ॥ ६  
 'एउ काइँ कम्म पइँ आर्यरिउ णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु घूसरिउ ॥ ७  
 दुवार-वइरि-विणिवारहों मुहु मइलिउ सुअहों महाराहों ॥ ८  
 तं सुणेंवि वसंतमाल चवइ 'सुविणे' वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमुँ कङ्कण इमुँ परिहणंउ इमुँ कञ्चीदासु पहङ्गणहों ।  
 ण तो का वि परिक्ख करें परिसुज्झहुँ जेणं मज्जे जणहों ॥ १०

[ २ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अंप्पुणु ।  
 वे वि ताउ कसघाएँहिँ हयउ पुणुप्पुणु ॥ १

'किं जारहों णाहिँ सुवणुणु घरें जें कडउ घडावेवि छुहइ करें ॥ २  
 अणु वि एत्तिउ सोहगु कउ जें कङ्कण देइ कुमार तउ' ॥ ३  
 कहुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४  
 हक़ारेंवि पमणिउ कूर-भडु 'हय जोत्तें महारहँ-वीदें चडु ॥ ५  
 एयउ दुट्टउ अवलक्खणउ ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लञ्छणउ ॥ ६  
 माहिन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेण परिधिर्ववि आउ सहुँ रहवरेंण ॥ ७  
 जिह सुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु' तं णिसुणेंवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८  
 गउ वे वि चडावेवि णवर तहिँ सामिणि-केरउ आएसु जहिँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहों द्वेरें वरन्तरेण अङ्गण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।  
 'माएँ खमेज्जहि जामि हउँ' सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोक्कारिया ॥ १०

10 A तं परिच्छिदेवि. 11 A समुल्लवि. 12 PS पमणिय, A पमणइ. 13 A संवरिउ.  
 14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS सिविणय. 16 PS पउ. 17 PS परिहाणउ, A परिहणउ.  
 18 PS किं पि. 19 PS जेम.

2. 1 A अप्पण. 2 PS पुणु वि पुणु. 3 PS हकारिवि. 4 PS महारहे. 5 PS दूर-  
 णेण. 6 A परिधिर्ववि. 7 PS A चडावि. 8 PS दूरन्तरेण. 9 A रुवन्ति.

५ पर्यालोच्य. ६ सु(श्च)श्रु.  
 पउ० चरि० 20

[ ३ ]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वें असहन्तओ ॥ १

- मीसण-रयणिहिं मीसण अँडइ खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पँडइ ॥ २  
 ५ भिग्भिंयइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेहिं रुवइ व सिव-सदेहिं रउरवेहिं ॥ ३  
 पुप्फुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिं बुक्कइ व पैमय-बुक्कारएँहिं ॥ ४  
 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि दिणयैरेण पसाहिय पुव्व-दिसि ॥ ५  
 गइयउ गिय-णयउ पराइयउ अगएँ पडिहार पधाइयउ ॥ ६  
 'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७  
 ११ तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों 'लहुँ पट्टणें हट्ट-सोह करहों ॥ ८  
 उव्वभहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइ वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

सव्व पसाहहों मत्त गय

पल्लणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थड ।

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइँ आहणहों

सवडम्मह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वज्झावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को वोलावओ' ॥ १

- पडिहार पवोल्लिउ अतुल-वळु 'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वळु ॥ २  
 अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहँ आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३  
 ११ एकएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण दीसइ गुरुहार विसण-मण' ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि थिउ हेड्डामुहउ णं णरवइ सिरें वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५  
 'दुस्तील दुडु मं पइसरउ विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६  
 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुँचवि 'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७  
 सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ महसइहें वि' अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ हिम-वइलियउ कर्मलिणिहिं जिह ।

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ गिय-सुण्हहँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अत्थतउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहंतउ. 4 P अडइँ corrected to अडइ, S अडइँ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइँ corrected to पडइ, S पडइँ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विभिंयइ. 7 A वहु 8 A पल्लणहु. 9 P 'तुडइँ.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहवय. 3 P corrects to सेलावउ, S वोलावउ. 4 S सुववि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवळणिहुँ, S कवळणिहु. 8 S हुँवि-9 P S 'सुण्हहु. 10 P A खळु.

[ ३ ] १ अटन्या (?). २ मर्कट-पुत्कारौ (?).

[ ४ ] १ सुवचनवाच.

[ ५ ]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइ ।

एकमेक-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिवद्धइ ॥ १

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु       | विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु ॥ २         |
| वयणेण तेण मन्तिहें तणेण      | आरुहु पसण्णकित्ति मणेण ॥ ३        |
| 'किं कन्तएँ गेह-विहणियँएँ    | किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिं जाणियँएँ ॥ ४ |
| किं सु-कहएँ णिरलङ्कारियँएँ   | किं धीयँएँ लच्छण-गारियँएँ ॥ ५     |
| घरेँ अज्झण समरंज्जणेँ पवणु   | गन्भहों संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु ॥ ६    |
| तं णिसुणेँवि णरेँण णिवारियज  | पडहज देप्पिणु णीसारियज ॥ ७        |
| वणु गम्पि पइट्ठज भीसणज       | धाहाविज पहणेँवि अप्पणज ॥ ८        |
| 'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किज | णिहि दरिसँवि लोथण-जुयलु हिउँ ॥ ९  |

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलुण कन्दन्तियहिँ वणेँ दुक्खेँ को व ण पेळियज ।  
सच्छन्देहिँ चरन्तँएँहिँ हरिणेँहिँ वि 'दोवज मेळियज ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अज्झणा ।

'का वि णाहिँ मइँ जेही दुक्खहँ भार्यणा ॥ १

|                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय      | हा माएँ पईँ वि णज संथविय ॥ २         |
| हा भाइ-जणेरहों णिट्ठरहों    | णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहों ॥ ३        |
| कुलहर-पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि    | पूरन्तु मणोरह सबहु मि ॥ ४            |
| गन्भेसरि जज जज संचरइ        | तज तज रुहिरहों छिल्लरु भरइ ॥ ५       |
| तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह  | गय तेत्थु जेत्यु पलियँङ्क-गुह ॥ ६    |
| तहिँ दिट्ठु महारिसि सुद्धमइ | णामेण भडारज अमियगइ ॥ ७               |
| अत्तावण-तावेँ तावियज        | छुँडु जेँ छुँडु जोगुँ खम्मावियँज ॥ ८ |
| तहिँ अवसरें वे वि पट्ठकियज  | णं दुक्ख-किलेसँहिँ मुकियज ॥ ९        |

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहों अज्झण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति मुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काइँ मइँ किज दुक्किज जेँ अणुहवमि दुहु ॥ १०

5. 1 P S 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हज. 4 P S चरंतेहि. 5 P दोहज, S दुहो.  
6. 1 A अज्जण. 2 P णहिँ, S A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 S A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S 'पइहरविहि दइयहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, S रुहेरुहे. 8 P S परिअंकु. 9 P S आतावण. 10 P S छुडु छुडु जे. 11 P A जोगु, S जोगु. 12 P S A खमाविअठ. 13 P S 'किलेसहो. 14 A अं.

[ ५ ] १ मन्त्री (?). २ दूर्वा.

[ ६ ] १ अतिक्रमलक्ष्मी.

[ ७ ]

पुणु वसन्तमालाए वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सवु फलु एयहों गम्भहों केरउ' ॥ १

- तं णिसुणेंवि विगय-राउ भणइ 'एउ गम्भहों दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २  
 १ जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तणउ तउ एहु चरिम-देहु रणें लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३  
 पइ पुव-भवन्तरें सइ करेण जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहें मच्छरेण ॥ ४  
 परिघित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५  
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ ताणन्तरें दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६  
 विहुणिय-त्तणु दूरुग्गिण-कमु सणि असणि गाइँ जमु काल-समु ॥ ७  
 ११ कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-णहरु कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर ॥ ८  
 अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु रत्तुप्पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९  
 खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

- तं पेक्खेंवि हरिणाहिवइ अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियलें पडइ ।  
 ११ विज्जा-पाणँए उप्पएँवि आयासें वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[ ८ ]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहज्जणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरें वट्टइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

- हा कम्म काइँ किउ केउमइ खलें मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २  
 ११ हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धरें सु-पसणकित्ति पडिरक्ख करें ॥ ३  
 हा मायरि तुहु मि ण 'संथवहि मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४  
 गन्धवहों देवहों दाणवहों विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहों ॥ ५  
 जक्खहों रक्खहों रक्खहों संहिय णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहिय' ॥ ६  
 तं णिसुणेंवि गन्धवाहिवइ रणें दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७  
 ११ मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ पञ्चाणणु जेत्यु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८  
 अँट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

7. 1 A तउ तणउ. 2 A चरम°. 3 A ते. 4 A कालदुक्कालसमु. 5 A 'पुंजुजणयणु.  
 6 P S 'सरि°. 7 S गंगूल°. 8 A विज्जापाण.

8. 1 पहज्जण. 2 A अँजण. 3 S A काइँ कंमु. 4 P सुमुच्छहहि, S समुच्छवहिं, A समु-  
 ट्ठवहि. 5 A वहिय. 6 P S रयणचूडहि, A रयणचूडहो.

[ ७ ] १ आत्मीयीठात् (?) यद्वाज्ञे निक्षिप्त. २ रुधिर.

[ ८ ] १ हे आता. २ न संनोधयसि. ३ भो राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः ( ? ). ४ सखी. ५ अष्ट  
 पदः श्रपदो बभूव.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तावैहिं गयणहों ओअरेंवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।  
'इहु' अट्ठावड होन्तु ण वि ता वट्ठइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय' ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

एम वोळ किर विहि मि परोप्परु आवैहिं ।

'गीड गेउं गन्धर्व मणहरु तावैहिं ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) 'पच्छण्णु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २

असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अण्णु वि गन्धर्वु पयासियउ' ॥ ३

अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुं पलियङ्क-गुहहिं अच्छन्तियहुं ॥ ४

मोहवमासहों वहुलट्ठमिणें रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरउं 'धिणें ॥ ५

णक्खत्तें सवणें उप्पण्णु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-इस-कमल-जुउ ॥ ६

चक्कडुस-कुम्म-सङ्ग-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७

ताणन्तें पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८

णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरेंवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कहिं जायउ कहिं वड्ढियउ कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ ।  
कसु केरउ एवहु दुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअन्तियउ' ॥ १०

[ १० ]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-वित्तन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १

'अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इमं सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २

मणवेय-महाएविहें तण्यं जइ मुणहों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३

पायड पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहर पवणज्जयाहों धरिणि' ॥ ४

विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५

'हवँ माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भार्यणउ ॥ ६

तवँ होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-रौलउ' ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यहे.

9, 1 P S गीड. 2 P वहुलट्ठमीअ, S घवलट्ठमिया, A वहुलट्ठमिणें. 3 P S थिय, 4 P S वड्ढियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवहु.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A सुणहुं. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भार्यणउं. 6 S तं.

[ ९ ] १ जिनोफं गीतं गाइतम्. २ चैत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्, ५ विद्याधरेण.

[ १० ] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.



तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेंवि गुणु  
जं लइइ आसि पुण्णेहिं विणु

अस्तिंहु तेहिं ता रुणु पुणु ॥ ८  
तं दिणु 'विहिंहेणं सोर्य-रिणु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

सरहसुं सौइइ देन्तएहिं

जं एकमेहु आवीलियउ ।

अंसु पणालें णीसरइ

णं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०

[ ११ ]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेंवि णयण लुहावेंवि ।

माउलेण 'णिय णियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थण्हें

गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहे अङ्गणहे ॥ २

११ णीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्ललिउ

णं णहयल-सिरिहे गव्भु गलिउ ॥ ३

मारुइ दवत्ति णिवडिउ इलहे

णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु उप्परि सिलहे ॥ ४

उच्चएवि णिउ विज्जाहरेंहिं

णं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरेंहिं ॥ ५

अङ्गणहे समप्पिउ जाय दिहि

णं णहुं पडीवउ लहु णिहि ॥ ६

णिय-पुरु पइसरेंवि णरवरेंण

जम्मोच्छउ किउ पैडिदिणयरेंण ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

१२ 'सुन्दरु' जणें सुन्दरु भणेंवि

'सिरिसइलु' सिलायलु चुण्णु णिउ ।

हणुरुह-दीवें पवहियउ

'हणुवन्तु' णामु तें तामु किउ ॥ ८

[ १२ ]

एत्तहे वि' खर-दूसण मेळ्ळावेप्पिणु ।

२१ वरुणहों रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १

णिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मरु

णीसुणु ताम णिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २

पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय

'कहिं अङ्गणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय' ॥ ३

तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियए

'णव-रम्भ-गवभ-सोमालियए ॥ ४

7 P S अतिहु तेण ता रुणु पुणु. 8 P S लइयउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghatta is missing in A 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पलाणें.

11. 1 P सहरिबि, S सहारिबि, A साहारिबि. 2 P S A चडाविबि. 3 A 'वणाहे. 4 A अजणाहे. 5 A इदत्ति. 6 S सिलहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ट. 9 A लउ. 10 P S हणुवन्तु. 11 P S णाउ, S नामु. 12 A उहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेळावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

३ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोककणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[ ११ ] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसूर्येण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[ १२ ] १ पवनंजयः.

किर गब्धु भणेंवि पर-गरवरहों  
तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ  
गउँ तेत्थु जेत्यु तं सासुरउ  
पिय इद्ध ण दिद्ध गवर तहि मि  
परियेंत्तिय पहसियाँइ-सयण

केउमइएँ घळियँ कुलहरहों ॥ ५  
अणुसरिसैंहँ वयसैंहँ परियँरिउ ॥ ६  
किर दरिसावेसइ सैं सुँरउ ॥ ७  
असहन्तु पहज्जणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८  
दुक्खाउर ओहुळिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ  
विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ

पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।  
पवणज्जय-पायवुँ खयहों गउ’ ॥ १०

[ १३ ]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा ।

गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १

पवणज्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ  
पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिद्ध धण  
अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ  
अहों दीहर-गाहर मयाहिवइ  
अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण  
अहों अहों असोय पलविय-पाणि  
अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय  
अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर

काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २  
रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३  
कहें कहि मि दिद्ध जइ हंस-गाइ ॥ ४  
कहें कहि मि णियम्भिणि दिद्ध जइ ॥ ५  
केत्तहें वि दिद्ध सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६  
कहिँ गय पँरहुएँ ‘परहूय-वाणि ॥ ७  
मिग कहि मि दिद्ध मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८  
ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

एम भवन्तें विउलें वणें  
सासय-पूर-परमेसरेंण

णग्गोह-महादुमु दिद्धु किह ।  
णिक्खवणें पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[ १४ ]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवुँ अण्णु वि सरवर ।

कालमेहु णामेण खमाविउ गयवर ॥ १

4 A घळिउ. 5 P परिगतिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.

7 s पहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयंति. 3 A ०णिलयहुँ. 4 P A ०दुम्मण. 5 s परहुय, 4 परहुय. 6 A परहुय, s रहुय. 7 A विडल. 8 P s ०पुरवर.

14. 1 s A पायउ. 2 A मि.

१ मित्रैः. २ भजनी. ४ कामभोगं (गं). ५ व्याघ्रदितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[ १३ ] १ कोकिलाखराः ( ? ).

‘जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ  
आलार्ण-खम्भे जं आलियउ  
तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु’  
‘जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहे तणिय  
जइ धैइ पुणु एह ण हूय दिहि  
थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ  
सच्छन्दु गइन्दु वि संचरइ  
पडिक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह

अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २  
जं सङ्कल-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ ३  
‘तहिं पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४  
तो णउ णिवित्ति गइ एत्तडिय ॥ ५  
तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि’ ॥ ६  
झायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७  
सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८  
भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९  
॥ वत्ता ॥

१० ताम रुअन्ते पडसिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहे वुण्णाणणेहे ।  
‘एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओए अङ्गणेहे’ ॥ १०

[ १५ ]

तं गिसुणेवि सब्झिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय थिय अच्चेयणा ॥ १

१५ पद्मालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २  
‘हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहु ॥ ३  
हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहिं पडु हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएहिं चडु ॥ ४  
हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेहिं भमु हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएहिं रमु ॥ ५  
हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे हा पुत्त महाहवे वरुण धरे ॥ ६  
२० हा बहुए बहुए मइ भन्तियए तुहु घल्लिय अपरिक्खन्तियए ॥ ७  
पल्हाए धीरिय ‘लुहहि मुहु णिक्कारणे रोवहि काइ तुहु ॥ ८  
हउ कन्ते गवेसमि तुव तणउ इमु मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ’ ॥ ९  
॥ वत्ता ॥

एम भणेवि णराहिवेण उवयारु करेवि सासेणहरहु ।

२५ उभय-सेदि-विणिवासियहु पडुविय लेह विज्जाहरहु ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल°. ५ P वयणु. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P वेइ, ८ वइ,  
A पइ. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयंदु. ११ P S °क्किय. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहं.

१५. १ A सव्वगिउ. २ A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिच्चेयणा, A थिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण्णहो.  
५ P पइ. ६ P चइ. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, S झेन्दुयहि, A झेन्दुवहि. ८ P S A मुहु. ९ P S गवेसर.  
१० P S एउ. ११ P S सासणहरहं. १२ P S विज्जाहरहं.

[ १६ ]

एक्कु जोहु संपेसिड पासु दसासहो ।

अक्क-सक्क-तइलोक-चक्क-संतासहो ॥ १

|                             |                                 |    |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| अवरेक्कु विहि मि खर-दूसणहुँ | पायललङ्क-परिभूसणहुँ ॥ २         |    |
| अवरेक्कु कइज्जय-पत्थिवहोँ   | सुग्गीवहोँ किक्किन्धाधिवहोँ ॥ ३ | ४  |
| अवरेक्कु किक्कुपुर-राणाहुँ  | णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४      |    |
| अवरेक्कु महिन्द-णराहिवहोँ   | तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहोँ पत्थिवहोँ ॥ ५  |    |
| अवरेक्कु धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहोँ  | पडिसूरहोँ अञ्जण-माउलहोँ ॥ ६     |    |
| दूवत्तए पत्तए गीढ-भय        | हणुवन्तहोँ मायरि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७   |    |
| अहिसिच्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेंण    | पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेंण ॥ ८     | १० |
| आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय      | णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९     |    |

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियं माउलेंण 'मा मायें विसूरउ करि मणहोँ ।

सिद्धहोँ सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहोँ ॥ १०

[ १७ ]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणें आरुहु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

|                              |                                    |    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----|
| गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ   | अण्णु वि पल्हाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २        |    |
| णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ        | 'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३       |    |
| तं भूरवाडइ दुक्काइँ          | घण-उलइँ व थाणहोँ चुक्काइँ ॥ ४      | २० |
| पवणञ्जउ जहिँ आरुहेंवि गउ     | सो कालमेहु वणें दिहु गउ ॥ ५        |    |
| उद्धाइउ उँकरु उवयणु          | तण्डवियं-कण्णु तम्बिर-णयणु ॥ ६     |    |
| तं पाराउडुउ करेंवि वलु       | गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-वलु ॥ ७     |    |
| गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ       | णव-णलिणि-सण्डें भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८    | २५ |
| किङ्करेंहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणें | लक्खिउ वेल्लहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९     |    |
| जोकारिउ विज्जाहर-सण्हेंहिँ   | जिह जिणवरु सुरेंहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १० |    |

१६. १ P S °दूसाहं. २ P S °परिभूसणाहं. ३ S किक्कपुर°. ४ P S अवरेक्क. ५ P S °कुलणिम्मलहो. ६ A दुवत्तए. ७ F हणुअंतदो. ८ A विधीरिय. ९ P S पहंजणहो.

१७. १ A °वंदाइँ. २ P A मेलेप्पिणु, S मिहेप्पिणु. ३ S सो उकरवयणु. ४ S तंहुविअय°. ५ P S गणियारि पढोइय. ६ P S सइँ. ७ P S वि. ८ P S वेल्लहल.

[ १६ ] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[ १७ ] १ मेलापकं कृत्वा. २ हस्तिनी.

पउ० चरि० २१

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ णउ चवइ ण चलइ झाण-परु ।

जाय भन्ति मणैँ संबहु मि 'कट्टमल किण्णं गिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[ १८ ]

१ पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयैँ ल्हिउ स-हत्थेण ।

'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाएँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें गिसुणमि वत्त जइ

तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २

तं गिसुणैँवि हणुरुह-राणएँण

वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३

तामरैँस-ल्हास-सरिसाणणउ

विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४

११ जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघल्लियउ

जिहँ वणैँ भमियउ एक्कल्लियउ ॥ ५

जिह हरिवरेण उवसग्गु किउ

अट्ठावण जिहँ उवसमिउ ॥ ६

जिह लळु पुत्तु भूसैँण इलहें

जिह णहें गिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें ॥ ७

सिरिसैँइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह

वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८

तं वयणु सुणेवि समुट्टियउ

पडिसुरैँ गिय-णयरहों गियउ ॥ ९

१२

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहों

वेणिण मि गिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।

हणुरुह-दीवें परिट्टियइँ

थिरु रज्जु सैँ इँ भु ज्जन्ताइँ ॥ १०

\*

[ २०. वीसमो संधि ]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।

२० तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अविभडइ ॥

[ १ ]

दूआगमणैँ कोउ संवज्जइ

सइँ सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्जइ ॥ १

परिवेदिउ रयणियर-सहासैँहिँ

पेसिय सौसणहर चउपासैँहिँ ॥ २

खर-दूसण-सुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ

णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

१ P S सो णवरु, A ज्ञाण यरु. 10 A सव्वह. 11 P S किच्च, किंत.

18. 1 P S धरणियले. 2 A मुइयए मरमि. 3 P S जीवन्तिय. 4 P S वज्जरिउ. 5 P S परिजाणियण. 6 A तामरिउ. 7 A 'पुरहं. 8 A जिम. 9 S जं. 10 P S सूसण. 11 P S सिरिसयल्लु. 12 P सह, 8 सयं.

1. 1 P S चट्ठेउ. 2 P S दूआगमेण.

[ १ ] १ हवन्तः. २ दूताः.

पल्ल्याहों पडिदिणयर-पर्वणहुँ जाणेंवि समरु वरुण-दहवर्यणहुँ ॥ ४  
 मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरेंहि बुच्चइ पवणज्जय-पडिसूरेंहि ॥ ५  
 'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६  
 अम्हेंहि रावण-आण करेवी पर-वल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी ॥ ७  
 तं णिसुणेवि अरि-गिरि-सोदैमणि चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणंइ पावणि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हें विरुज्झहों अप्पुणु जुज्झहों मइं हणुवन्ते हुन्तएण ।  
 पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहें सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[ २ ]

भणोइ समीरणु 'जयसिरि-लाहउ अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेविखउ आहउ ॥ १  
 अज्जु वि वालु केम तुहुँ जुज्झहि अज्जु वि बूह-भेउ णउ बुज्झहि' ॥ २  
 तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ 'पवणज्जइ 'वालु कुम्भि किं 'विडवि ण भज्जइ ॥ ३  
 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ किं चालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४  
 वालयन्दु किं जणें ण मुणिज्जइ वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५  
 वालु भुवज्जमु काँइ ण डक्कइ वाल-रविहें तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६  
 एम भणेवि 'पहज्जणि-राणउ लङ्काणयरिहें दिण्णु पयाणउ ॥ ७  
 दहि-अक्खय-जल-मज्जल-कलसहिं णड-कइ-वन्दि-विप्प-णिग्घोसहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुं दिट्ठ लङ्केसरेंण ।

छण-दिवसें वलन्तउ किरण-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

दूरहों 'जें तइल्लोक्क-भयावणु सिरु णावेंवि जोकारिउ रावणु ॥ १  
 तेण वि सरहसेण सबझिउ एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिज्जिउ ॥ २

३ A पल्ल्याहुँ पडिदिणयरतणयहुँ. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A बोछइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हेंहि, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A. 8 P हणुअंत, S हणुवन्ते, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज. 3 P S अज. 4 A विडव. 5 S चालइहु. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहंजणे, A पहंजणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A 'सेसहि. 12 P विप्प corrected to विद, S विद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 P S जे.

३ विद्युत्.

[ २ ] १ हन्सन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हन्सन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.

चुम्बेवि उँच्चोलिहिँ वइसारिउ  
 'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ गन्दणु  
 एम कुसलँ-पिय-महुराँलावेँहिँ  
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि  
 १ वेलँन्धर-धरें मुक्कँ-पयाणउ  
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा  
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुगीवङ्गज्जय

वारवार पुणु साहुक्कारिउ ॥ ३  
 भरहु जेम पुरएवँहों गन्दणु ॥ ४  
 कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलवेँहिँ ॥ ५  
 वरुणहों उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६  
 थिउ वलु सरयम्भ-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७  
 कहि मि हणुवँ-गल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८  
 गं थिय थडेँहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

१० रेहइ णिसियर-वलु वड्डिय-कलयलु थडेँहिँ थडेँहिँ आवासिउ ।  
 गं दहमुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुज्जु पुज्जेँहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ रणें णिकरुणहों  
 'देव देव किं अच्छहिँ अविचलु  
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु  
 ११ मन्तिहिँ कण्ण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ  
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणें वड्डिउ  
 जें अट्ठावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ  
 जेण गिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुबुरु  
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ

चर-पुरिसेँहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १  
 वेलँन्धरें आवासिउ पर-वलु ॥ २  
 वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३  
 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४  
 तिजगविहूसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५  
 माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६  
 ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७  
 केर करँन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

२१ तं णिसुणेंवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुँवासणेंण ।  
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणिण मि जण तईउ काइँ किउ रावँणेंण' ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

एव भणेवि भुवणें जस-लुद्धउ  
 २२ करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु  
 ताडिय समर-भेरि उन्निभय धय

सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १  
 दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २  
 सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

२ P S अच्छोलिहिँ. ३ A °पुरुषवा. ४ P S कुसलु. ५ P तुरालावहि. ६ S सइ. ७ P S  
 वेलँन्धरे. ८ A मुक्क. ९ P S हणुअ°.

४. १ P वरुण. २ S तिजय°. ३ P रावणु. ४ A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. ५ P करँतउ,  
 ६ करँतहु. ६ P S °हुवासणेंण. ७ P तइअहँ, ८ तइयह. ८ P रावणेंण,

५. १ S भुवेणे, A भुवण.

[ ५ ] १ अंवारी.

हय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण  
पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर  
तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वगलामुह  
सञ्ज्ञा-गलगजिय-सञ्ज्ञावलि  
जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय  
विरएवि गरुड-बूहु थिय जावैहि

णिग्गय वरुणहों केरा णन्दण ॥ ४  
वेलाणल-कल्लोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५  
वेल्धर-सुवेल-वेलासुह ॥ ६  
जालामुह-जलोह-जालावलि ॥ ७  
सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८  
वइरिहि चाव-बूहु किउ तावैहि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्पर धरियइ मच्छर-भरियइ दूरुघोसिय-कलयलइ ।  
रोमञ्च-विसइ रणं अग्निइ वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

किय-अङ्गइ उल्लालिय-खग्गइ  
गय-घड-घण-पासेइय-गत्तइ  
इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइ  
उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थल-सिहरइ  
पम्मुक्केकमेक-करवालइ  
गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइ  
ताव दसाणण वरुणहों पुत्तहि  
केसरि जेम महाँगय-जूहहि

रावण-वरुण-वलइ आलगइ ॥ १  
कण-चमर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइ ॥ २  
सूरकन्ति-दिण-लद्धावसरइ ॥ ३  
कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइ ॥ ४  
दस-दिसिवह-धाइय-कीलालइ ॥ ५  
णञ्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइ ॥ ६  
वेदिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तहि ॥ ७  
जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकलउ रावण भुवण-भयावण भमइ अणन्तए वइरि-वल्ले । १०  
स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाइ महीहरु मैत्थिज्जन्तए उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

ताम वरुण रावणहों वि भिञ्जैहि  
हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएहि  
अङ्गझय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणैहि  
कुम्भयण-खर-दूसण-वीरैहि  
वेदिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसेवि

विहि-सुअ-सारण-मय-मारिञ्जैहि ॥ १  
इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकाएहि ॥ २  
तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणैहि ॥ ३  
जम्भव-णल-णीलैहि सोणडीरैहि ॥ ४  
तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसवि ॥ ५

2 P A पजोत्तिय. 3 P S पुण्डरीव. 4 P A वेलासुह. 5 S संज्ञावलिगजिय. 6 A जलोलि.  
7 P S जलकन्ताइ. 8 A पधाविय.

6. 1 S पचोइय. 2 A सूरकन्त. 3 P दिजे, S दिजि. 4 S वाइय. 5 S संघाइय. 6 P S महगाय. 7 P एक्केलउ, S एकिलउ. 8 A मत्थिज्जन्तए. 9 P S उवहि, A उवहि.

[ ६ ] १ अङ्गराणि. २ नृवड ( निविड ? ). ३ सुगन्धवातम्. ४ नेधः. ५ कटिनी. ६ शुभा.  
[ ७ ] १ वेदिता.



खेडिय अण्डुहं व जलंधारैहिं ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारैहिं ॥ ६  
 आयामेवि सबहिं सैमकण्डिउ रहु सण्णाहु महाघउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७  
 तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-गेयारं सरहसेण हणुवन्त-कुमारं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ रणउहं पइसन्तं वंडरि वहुन्तं रावणु उवेढावियउ ।  
 अविथाणिय-कापं णं दुव्वापं रवि मेहं मेलावियउ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

सयल वि सत्तु 'सत्तु-पडिकूलं संवेढेवि विज्जा-लङ्गूलं ॥ १  
 लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २  
 १० 'अरं खल खुद पाव वेलु वाणर कहिं संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३  
 तं णिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइउउ सीहु व सीहहो वेहाविउउ ॥ ४  
 विणिण वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्गल-प्पहरण ॥ ५  
 ताम दसाणणु रहवर वाहेवि अन्तरं थिउ रण-भूमि पसाहेवि ॥ ६  
 'ओरं' वलु वलु हयास अरं भाणव मइ कुविण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७  
 ११ जं किउ जम-मियङ्क-धणयकहु सस-किरण-णलकुवर-सकहु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहुं णरवर-विन्दहुं दिण्णइ आसि जाइ जाइ ।  
 पेरिहव-दुमइत्तइ फलइ विचित्तइ तुग्गु वि देमि ताइ ताइ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

२० तं णिसुणेवि अतुलिय-माहप्पे णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहो वप्पे ॥ १  
 'लङ्काहि वैयाइउ अवरेहिं सूर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरेहिं ॥ २  
 हउं पुणु वरुणु वरुणु फलु दावमि पइ दहमुह-दवग्गि उल्लावमि' ॥ ३  
 दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरं 'केत्तिउ गज्जहि सुहडब्भन्तरं ॥ ४  
 अहिमुहु थकु दुक्क वलु वुज्झहि सामण्णाउहेहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५  
 २१ मोहण-धम्मण-उहण-समत्थेहिं को वि ण पहरइ दिवहिं अत्थेहिं' ॥ ६

७. १ P marginally corrects to फेडिय. २ PS अण्डुह. ३ A जलवारहिं. ४ P हणु-  
 संत°, S हणुवंतु. ५ A कयंतं. ६ PS अविमाणिअ°. ७ P दुव्वापं, S दुव्वायं. ८ P मेहहु, S मेहहो.

८. १ PS सयल. २ PS 'णगूल°. ३ A 'सपहरण. ४ P उरं, S उरे, A ऊरे. ५ PS  
 'मियङ्क. ६ PS 'धणयकहो. ७ P S 'सकहो. ८ P S अवरह. ९ PS सुरिंदहो. १० S 'दुम-  
 त्तइ, A दुमत्तइ.

९. १ PS थकु. २ SA जुज्झहु. ३ SA जुज्झहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ बाणैः वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[ ८ ] १ हनुवंतेन. २ व्याघ्रतः ( ? ). ३ भम सन्मुखम्, ४ परिभवद्दशोत्पत्तानि.

[ ९ ] १ गर्व नीतः.

एम भणेवि महाह्वै वरुणहौं गंहकलोलु मिडिउ णं अरुणहौं ॥ ७  
तहिँ अवसरें पवणझय-सारें आयासैंवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णारवर-सिर-सुलें गिय-लङ्गलें वेढेंवि धरिय कुमार किह ।  
कम्पावण-सीलें पवेणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[ १० ]

गिय-गन्दण-वन्धणें स-करुणहौं पहरणु हत्यें ण लगइ वरुणहौं ॥ १  
रावणेण उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २  
कलयलु घुडु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ जलणिहि-सह सह-गथ-तूरइँ ॥ ३  
ताव भाणुकणेण स-णेउरु आणिउ गिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४  
रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिथ-घुसिण-कहमँ खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५  
अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ गिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६  
अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मलें वयइँ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७  
तँ पेक्खेंवि गज्जोलिय-गत्तें गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्तें ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘कौमिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।  
एयइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अण्डलइँ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तं गिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकणेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १  
गउ गिय-गयरु मडप्फर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जुहु णं वारिहँ चुक्कउ ॥ २  
कोक्कवेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासैं ॥ ३  
‘अवल्लय मं’ तुहुँ करहि सरीरहौं मरणु गहणु जउ सबहौं वीरहौं ॥ ४  
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ जें मुहुँ णासु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइ ॥ ५  
दहवयणहौं वयणेहिँ स-करुणें चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

4 P हणुअंत, S हणुवंतु. 5 A तिहुअणे.

10. 1 A °सुरइ. 2 P मणोवरु corrected to मणोउरु. 3 P S सलिण. 4 P वयइँ corrected to वयइ, S धयइ. 5 A महुअर.

11. 1 P S मडप्फरु. 2 P वारिहँ, S वारिहि, A वारिहिँ. 3 P S जयसिरिलच्छि°. 4 A अवल्ल, 5 P S मंत करेहिँ. 6 P S महु गोत्तु णाउ. 7 A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-सारथिना सह.

[ १० ] १ वदनानि. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिन्यः कमलवनानि शुक्रा लतागृहाणि चेत्यादीनि सर्वाणि प्रत्येकं कामचिहानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[ ११ ] १ कुम्भकर्णेन. २ गर्तायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तयेदं मा कापी.

‘धणय-कियन्त-सकै जे’ वड्डिय सहसकिरण-गलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७  
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहो लगेवै तुहुं महु राणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि ससि-चयणी कुवलय-णयणी महु सुय नामें सच्चवइ ।  
करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

- कुंसुमाउहकमला उंह-णयणें परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणें ॥ १  
पुष्क-विमाणें चडिउं आणन्दें दिण्णु पयाणउ जयजय-सहें ॥ २  
‘धलियइँ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवँद्ध-णिहाणइँ ॥ ३  
११ अँद्धारह सहास वर-दारहुँ अँद्धलद्ध-कोडीउ कुमारहुँ ॥ ४  
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुँ ( णरवर-अक्खोहणिउ सहासहुँ ॥ ५  
अक्खोहणिं णरवर-गय-तुरयहुँ ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुँ ॥ ६  
लङ्क पइहुँ सुहु परिओसें मङ्गल-धवलुच्छाह-पघोसें ॥ ७  
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवें दिज्जइ पैउमराय सुगमीवें ॥ ८  
११ खरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिं धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९  
अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ णिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०  
सम्भु कुमार वि गउ वणवासहों खग्गहों कारणें दिणयरहासहों ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

- सुगमीवज्जङ्गय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि कियत्थ-किय ।  
२१ विज्जाहर-कीलएँ णिय-णिय-लीलएँ पुरइँ स इँ भु ज्जन्त थिय ॥ १२  
इय ‘वि ज्जा हर कण्डं’ वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ मे सिट्ठं ।  
एणिहँ ‘उ ज्जा कण्डं’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥  
धुवरायवत्त इयलु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपादेण (?) ।  
णामेण साऽमिअब्बा सयम्भु-घरिणी मँहासत्ता ॥  
२१ तीएँ लिहावियमिणं वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ पडिवद्धं ।  
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं’ कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

8 P S °इंद. 9 P रणि जे जिय, 8 रणि जं जिय. 10 A शुषण°.

12. 1 A चडिदि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S °दरहु, A शूरहु.  
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइट्ट. 8 S कि. 9 P एणिहमउज्जाकंड.  
10 S धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायधोवत्त-  
इयलुअप°; A धुअरायधोवत्तइलुअपत्तिणतीसुयाणुपादेण. 11 P सामिअब्ब. 12 P S महासत्त.  
3 P A wanting.

[ १२ ] १ कामलक्ष्मी वरुणपुत्री: २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमारः  
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संघीष्ट. ७ हृदयंतस्य (?)

# Index Verborum

[Abbreviations. abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bharisattalaha* caus.—causative. D—*Deśināmamālā* den.—denominative. dial.—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi Hc—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harivamśapurāṇa* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp imper.—imperative indef.—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp—*Mahāpurāṇa* of Puspadanta MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender nom. prop.—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle pass.—passive. Pischel—*Grammatik* pl—plural p p.—preterite participle pres—present. pret.—preterite. PSM—*Pārasaddamahannaro* s—singular s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense [ ]—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin. ( )—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. \*—reconstructed. √—root].

अ  
अङ्कमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.  
अयस 10 8 11a अयससु.  
अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3,  
20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknow-  
ing (G. अज्ञान, अज्ञान्युं).  
अंशु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अश्रु  
(G. औंशु).  
°अंशु° 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक  
cloth.  
√अक्ख [आ+ख्या] tell, narrate (G.  
आखवुं)  
—pres. 8 s. अक्खइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;  
imper. 2 pl. अक्खहौं 16 1 2; p.  
p. अक्खिय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a,  
16 8 9b.  
अक्खय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible  
(G. अलो nom. prop; आहुँ whole);  
—अक्खयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयवृत्तीया (G.  
अखा(खे)वृत्ति).  
अक्खयाड (f. pl.) 2 17 8 अक्षता.  
अखत्त 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अघात act tra-  
nsgressing the Kṣatriya code.  
अखन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अघान्ति  
wroth.  
अखरवात् 1 2 2 अक्षरव्याप्त, अक्षरविन्मर.

अक्खसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत्र rosary of Ru-  
drākṣa beads.  
अक्खालय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक)  
wrestling ground (G. अखाढो).  
अक्खालय 1 14 7 आख्यालक.  
°अक्खोहणि° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2,  
16 11 8, अखोहणि 12 8 1 अक्षौहिणि.  
अगए 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्रे enl. in  
front of (H. आगे).  
अगिम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12  
4 अभिनव fresh;  
—अगिमखेय 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध  
van.  
अग्गेय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 अग्गेय.  
°अह 20 6 1.  
अह्वार 13 7 10b, अंगारय 2 3 6 अहारक  
Mars.  
°अहुट्ट 2 7 4 अहुटक (G. अंगुटो).  
अहुल 16 15 7 अहुल (G. अंगल).  
अहुवद्द 18 5 6 अहोपाद.  
अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3  
अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त्य unthinkable.  
अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन  
°अचणिय 13 6 8 अचंना enl.  
अचेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.

✓अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (G. छे etc.),  
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 8 4 10b, अच्छहो 19 9 10b,  
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5, imper. 2. pl. अच्छहो 15 2 4; 3 s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a, pres. part. अच्छेत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.

अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7  
 नृत dead.

अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आधर्य.

अच्छोडिय 4 8 6 आच्छोटित torn off (कवलित Mp 7 10 11).

अछेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.

अजयर 9 7 3 अजगर.

अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.

अजिण 18 9 7 अजिन skin.

अज (अय, G. आज),

-अज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still

-अज 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1

-अजहो 20 11 8 from to day.

अजिय 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.

✓अज्ज (अर्च्) worship,

-abs. अर्धेवि 14 9 3.

°अज्जलि 2 17 5.

अट्टाहिय 11 2 1, (m. 2) 18 3 9a  
 अट्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (G. अट्टाह f.).

°अट्टिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl

अट्ठ 19 3 2, °3 8 5 अट्ठी.

°अट्ठिय 9 8 8 [आव्य+इक svārthe]  
 युक्त, पूर्ण.

अणहुह 20 7 6 अणहुह bull.

अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.

अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वस]  
 undefeated, gl. अ-परवशीकृत.

अणाउल 20 10 9b अनाकुल undisturbed, without ill-treatment, gl. अनाकुलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

अणाय° 2 13 2 अज्ञात

-अणायवार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-वार, अपार.

अणिट्टय 12 1b (अणिट्ट enl.) gl. सनु.

अणिट्टिय° 15 1 4 अविनाशित.

अणित्ति 15 3 4 अनीति.

अणिविण 17 10 10b अविनिष्ण fatigueless.

अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदिनम्.

अणुपच्छहो 5 6 8 [अनु+पच्छय<पक्ष enl.]

अनु, पथाद्.

✓अणुभुज [अनु+भुज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुभुजे 12 10 9b.

°अणुमाण 1 11 4 अनुमान.

अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसदश.

✓अणुहर [अनु+ह]

-pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres.

part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4

9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.

✓अणुहव [अनु+भू]

-pres. 1. s. अणुहवमि 19 6 10b, p.

p. enl. अणुहुत्त 5 13 3.

✓अणुहुज [अनु+भुज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुहुजे 12 5 13, 3.

s. अणुहुत्त 15 7 6.

अण 1 10 8 अण.

अण [अन्यद्]

-अणमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस;

-अण-वि 2 17 2, अणु-मि 12 11 4,

अणु-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;

-अणहि 10 3 9a अन्यन्न.

अणमवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर  
 period of another (previous)  
 birth.

अणमाण° 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.

अणारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादेश.

- अण्येक 3 12 4, 9 5 9 $\alpha$ , 9 8 6, 12 1  
6 [अन्यद्+एक indef.] other (के...  
अण्येक=some.....others).  
अण्येकहं 3 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4  
2 (with एतहं) अन्यत्र in another  
place.  
अतुल 12 1 2.  
अत्त 16 10 3 gl. आत्त.  
अत्तिह 19 10 8 gl. अत्यन्तम् (from अति?).  
अत्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-शिला  
slab for practising austerities  
[Mp. अत्तावण 7 15 8].  
✓अत्थ [from अस्त]  
-pres. part. enl. अत्यन्तत् 19 3  
1 $\alpha$  (in a preterit sense), अत्य-  
न्तय 17 9 7 dying.  
अत्यक् 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all  
of a sudden, without delay.  
अत्यहत् 14 13 5 अर्थवत् wealthy.  
अत्यवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.  
अत्थान 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assem-  
bly hall  
-अत्थान-णिबन्धण 16 2 3 holding  
the Darbar.  
अत्थि 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl.)  
6 4 5 अस्ति.  
अत्थि 18 9 7 अस्थि.  
अथक् 17 16 6 अस्थिर.  
अथिहं 6 7 4 [अथिवसे] निशायाम्  
अद्धसत्ती 17 5 7 [अर्धशक्ति] Ardha-  
candra arrow.  
अद्गुमिहय 14 7 6, 14 3 6 अर्द्धोन्मीलित  
half open, 14 5 2 partly visible.  
अन्त °13 4 7°, °14 13 6 आन्त्र (cf. a.  
औत्तर).  
°अन्तपरि f. 15 13 6 [अन्तरि] विनाशिका.  
✓अन्दोल [आन्दोल] swing  
-pres. 3 s. अन्दोल 14 3 7, p. p.  
enl. अन्दोलन्तय 14 2 8, pret. part  
अन्दोलिय 17 15 8.  
अन्दोलय 14 4 6, °14 12 7 आन्दोल enl.  
अन्धार 7 3 8, °1 16 9 $\alpha$ , enl. 10 1  
9 $\alpha$  अंधकार darkness (a. अंधार,  
अंधारहं).  
-enl. अन्धारय 9 9 9 $\alpha$ , 17 15 2  
dark (a. अंधारहं adj.).  
-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darken-  
ed (a. अंधारहं darken).  
✓अप्य [अर्प] give (a. आपयुं)  
-abs. अप्येवि 16 11 3.  
अप्यय 2 12 6, 2 17 9 $\alpha$ , 3 3 11 $\alpha$ ,  
16 12 9 $\beta$  आत्मन् enl. one's self.  
(cf. a. ह. आप).  
अप्यणय 1 3 12, 8 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन्  
enl. one's own (a. आपयुं);  
-f. अप्यणिय 12 4 4.  
अप्याणय 1 1 19 $\beta$ , 2 13 5, 11 10 2  
one's self.  
अप्पुण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11  
11 2, 17 5 10 $\beta$ , 19 2 1 $\alpha$ , 20  
1 9 $\alpha$  स्वयम् (a. आपण).  
अप्पमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.  
✓अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल] dash, strike,  
beat (a. अप्फालयुं).  
-pres. 3. s. अप्फालमि 4 12 2; p.  
p. अप्फालिय 2 4 1; 11 6 6;  
-3 9 5 blurted out? gl. कथित.  
अमेय 15 10 7 [अभेद] अभेद.  
अम्भन्तरे 1 11 7, °1 16 6, 5 5 4, 18  
12 2 अभ्यन्तरे within (a. भीतर,  
भीतर).  
अम्भारम्भ 11 1 5?  
✓अम्भिद [अम्भ+अम्भ] confront in a  
battles; (see अम्भिद)  
-pres. 3. s. अम्भिद 17 9 3; p. p.  
अम्भिद 4 7 10 $\beta$ , 4 8 1, 10 9 9 $\beta$   
(with जुद्ध) 7 5 2, 17 11 9,  
enl. अम्भिद 12 6 9 $\beta$ , 15 1 $\beta$ .  
✓अम्भिद [आ+अस्मिद् 'अनादरे, गती'; Hc.  
IV 164=अस्म+अम्भ]  
-pres. 3. s. अम्भिद 17 1 $\beta$ , imper.  
2. s. अम्भिद 6 12 9 $\beta$ ; p. p. अम्भिदिय

7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अग्नि-  
लिय 8 9 8.

अभियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of  
nectar, heaven.

अमुणिय 8 6 4 अजात.

✓अमेष्ठ see ✓आमेष्ठ

अम्हारिस 9 6 8 अम्सादस.

°अरण्य (in सुण्यारण्य) 5 4 2 अरण्य.

अराहवक्त्र 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.

°अराय 1 2 8 अ-राय.

°अरि 4 14 7

अरुह 2 6 9 अर्हत

अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a

अरे (G. अरे)

अलजिय 8 3 4 अलजित.

अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-  
न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.

अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.

अलिडलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.

अल्ल 1 7 4 आर्द्रादे.

✓अल्ल [cf. Ho IV 39 अल्लि] अर्प  
give (cf. G. आल्लु)

-pres. 3. s. अल्लति 13 3 10a.

अल्लीण [Ho. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14  
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित.

✓अवयर [अव+तृ]

-abs अवयरे 9 13 6; p. p. अवय-  
रिय 8 9 1b, अवहण 1 16 5.

अवयुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवयुणकारिका

अवगूह 9 14 9b, °17 4 4

अवछन्पिणि 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.

✓अवतस [अप+त्रस] 'flee from in  
terror' (mv.)

-pres. 3. s. अवतसह 8 11 9a.

°अवतस 13 12 7.

✓अवमाण [अप+मात्र]

-abs. अवमाणे 16 7 8; p. p. enl.

अवमाणिय 16 1 9b.

अवरओह 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्था?] tribu-  
tary?

अवरण्हय 5 2 4 अपराह enl.

अवरासुह 4 9 8 अपरासुय ?

✓अवरुण्ड [D. 1 11] (आ+रुण्);

-abs अवरुण्डे 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17

18 10b, p. p. अवरुण्डिय 5 7 11b.

अवरेक °10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14

12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक another  
one.

✓अवरोप्पह 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Ho.  
IV 409] परस्परम्.

अवलक्खण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-  
araoter.

°अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 °अवलम्बनिका sort  
of hanging ornament?

✓अवल्लय 20 11 4 gl. वित्तलेह (cf. D. 1  
36 अवल्लया=लोष).

✓अवलय [अव+लोक];

-pres. 3. s अवलयइ 2 16 5; abs.

अवलोए 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;

p. p. अवलोइय 4 9 5.

अवमत्पिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.

अवसे 18 3 8 अवसयम्

✓अवहस्य [अप+हस्य] forsake, push  
aside;

-abl. अवहस्ये 1 4 1, p. p. अवह-  
स्यिय 19 1b.

✓अवहर [अप+ह]

-abs. अवहरे 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.

अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरण (cf.  
Mp. 16 25 14)

अवारें 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within  
no time, immediately [gl gives  
अद्वार='side door, secret door'  
also] (cf. अवारिउ=तात्कालिक Mp. 9  
25 13).

अविमाणिअ 20 7 9b?

✓अविउल 2 12 1, अविओल 4 12 8 [D.  
7 63 विओल=आविम] अनुदिम.

अवियारें 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-  
out any further thought, im-  
mediately.

अविचल 10 4 1 unmoved.

अवुज्झिय° 16 5 4 अजात.

अवुहं 1 3 12 अवुध.

असक 16 8 8 अशक.

✓ अस [अश्] eat,

-pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3

असचि 15 14 2 असत्ता false.

असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.

असराल 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.

असराल=बहु, अपर्यन्त ] plenty of.

असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान,

(अ) सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13

3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in com-

binations like जाओसि, थिओसि, पत्तोसि,

हूओसि, डुकोसि, मुणिओसि, जेमन्तिओसि )

त्वम् ( see Gram. ).

असि° 2 8 6 [असि] use of weapons,  
warfare.

असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming, 11 13 3  
unpleasant.

असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [असुरमन्त्रि] शुक.

असुहावण्य 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 अशोभन  
( cf. G. सोहामण्य ).

अहवह 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16

2 3, 16 2 7 [Hc. IV 419] अथवा.

अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.

अहिष्ठिय 2 1 4 (?) gl. हर्षित.

अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.

अहिणाण 19 1 4 अभिज्ञान ( G. ऐघाण ).

अहिसुहें 12 5 3 अभिसुखम्.

अहिसुहिह्व 8 1b अभिसुखीभूत became  
well-disposed or faithful

✓ अहिसार [अभि+सारथ] take out ( in  
a procession ),

-abs. अहिसारोवि 5 16 7.

✓ अहिसिञ्ज [अभि+सिञ्ज];

-abs. अहिसिञ्जोवि 14 9 3.

अहो 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19

3 3. 4, 5, 6, 7. 8

-अहो अहो 2 13 2. 8 4 4, 9 9 4,

19 13 7.

✓ अहोरण 14 7 8, °14 10 5 ( D. 1 25 )

उत्तरीयवस्त्र, gl उपरितनवस्त्रम्

आ

✓ आइज्झ [ cf आ+व्यध् 'to pin on'  
mw. ] be put on (ornament);

-pres. 3. sing. आइज्झइ 2 6 3,

p. p. enl. आइज्झ 1 4 9b [आविद्ध]

परिहित ( cf. D. 2 23 कण्णाइध्वण=

कर्णस्यामरणं डुडलादि and आविध and

आविधण in RSM, hence Ramanu-

jaswami's suggestion to con-

nect it with कर्ण+आविद्ध is to be

discarded ).

✓ आडच्छ [आ+पृच्छ].

-abs. आडच्छोवि 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.

आडच्छिय 19 1a.

आडण्णय 9 4 3 ( D. 1 20 आपुण्ण )

[ आपुण्ण enl. ] पूर्ण

✓ आडल [आकुल्य] harass, put to  
difficulty;

-pres. 3 s. आडलेइ 10 10 2.

✓ आऊर [आ+पूरय] fill up;

-pres. 3 s आऊरइ 4 6 3, p. p.

आऊरिय 5 3 3, °7 13 6; enl. आऊ-

रियय 3 2 1b.

आएस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेज ( OG. H.

Avadhi आयस ).

आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7

[ Hc IV 365 ] इदम्.

✓ आयर (आ+इ undertake);

-p p. आयरिय 19 1 8.

आयत्त° 1 7 3 resting on.

आयस्व 4 9 6 आतात्र.

आयस्विर °8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. °R° 17 2 7

आतात्र.

✓ आयाम (आमर्थ्य कृ) exert force,

stretch oneself ( cf. D. 1 65

आयाम=वल, दीर्घ: different from one

occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, S7

2 5 );

-abs. आयामेवि 7 7 9a, 17 7 9,



आयामेपिणु 17 3 8 gl. प्रयुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.

✓ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ]

-imper. 2. pl. आगच्छहु 3 4 10b.

आगर 4 2 3 आकर.

आडविय 16 12 6 आटविक.

आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.

✓ आडोह (आवीलय 'make turbid', cf. G. डोह 'mix with a liquid, डोहो-लु 'make turbid')

-abs. आडोहेंवि 4 10 3.

✓ आडप्प (Hc. IV 254; connected by Pischel (223) with pass. caus. of आ+धा)

-pres. 3. s. आडप्पह 1 2 12a आरम्भते; p. p. आडत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8 आरब्ध.

✓ आण [आ+नय];

-pres. 3. s. आणह 2 16 2, p. p. 9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (G. आणहुं).

आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (G. आण).

-आणवहीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.] apponent

आणदयर 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.

आणन्तय 6 1a 2 आणवहीवय आज्ञाभञ्जक

आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8 [आतापन] suffering austerities.

When with सिल (शिला), same as अतावणि-सिल.

आदण्ण 2 13 5 [Hc. IV 422] आकुल.

आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश.

आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.

✓ आमेल्ल (मुच्) leave;

-imper. 2. pl. आमेल्लहु 3 7 4; abs. आमेल्लेंवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेल्लिय 4 8 2, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.

आरक्खिय 10 6 1, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl. guard, watchman.

आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl.

आरायणु 12 8 4 gl. युद्धरचना.

आराडि 17 9 1a आराटि (D. 1 75 renders this by विलपितम् 'shout'? G. राट shout, cf. Sk. राटि war, battle).

✓ आराह [आ+राध],

-pres. part आराहन्त 9 8 9b.

आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of Ravisena's *Padmacarita*).

✓ आरुह [आ+रुह],

-abs. आरुहेंवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय 15 4 6, enl. आरुहय 2 1 9a.

✓ आरुस [आ+रुष्य];

-abs. आरुसेंवि 13 11 10, 14 10 9a, p. p. आरुहु 19 5 3, enl. आरुहय 10 11 9b.

आरुसण 16 2 9b कोपन.

✓ आरोह नि+रुध (engage in battle) (cf. PSM ✓ रोढ=रुध);

-p. p. आरोहिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.

आलग्ग 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl. 10 10 9a (आलग्ग) fell upon, stuck.

✓ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;

-pres. 3. s. आलवह 18 9 2.

आलाणखम्म 19 14 3 [खम्म=स्कम्म] आलानस्तम्म.

आलावणि 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी] type of lute.

आलियय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+✓ली enl.] crouched.

✓ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्ग]

-abs. आलिङ्गेंवि 11 6 7; agent. आलिङ्गण 3 8 8.

आलीविय 17 14 8 आदीपित afire.

आलुच्चिय 13 4 6 [आलुचित 'torn to pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.

आलुच्चिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+लुच्, cf. आलुचित 'torn to pieces', mw.) plucking at, pulling.

✓आव[connected by Turner with

✓आप्] come;

-pres. 1, pl. आवहुँ 2 15 2, 2. s.

आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,

10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b; imper.

2. s. आव 19 2 1, 19 15 4, fut.

3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आवेवि 6

11 9b; p. p. आवय 1 14 1, 3 9

10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,

enl. 6 12 7, आय 1 7 9b, 1 12

9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5

2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8

2 (g. आवहुँ).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपइ (Hc. IV 400).

✗आवग (f. आवगी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;

enl. आवगय 16 8 7 स्त्रीणा (gl.

at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11

5='entirely one's own'? [Hp.

91 21 11 gl. आवगी=मूलगी (g. मूल्यु

all, whole; wholly, entirely)].

✓आवह [आ+वर्त्] go towards;

-pres. part. enl. आवहन्तय 17 8

4; p. p. आवहिय 7 6 6.

आवहिय 1 2 3 [आ(=इषत्) + वक enl.

f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-

सित] camped.

✓आवील [आ+पीह] tie up, tighten,

press;

-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2, p. p. आवीलिय

14 1 7, enl. आवीलियय.

आवील (in पवणावील) 20 9 9b group,

multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह

FSM. and उपील below).

आस 14 13 7 आस.

आसहिय 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसहित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन ?

आसणय 7 2 8 आसनय.

आसणय 7 4 2 आसन;

-आसणभव्य 18 4 4 आसन-भव्य.

आसणीह्व 1 8 5 आसनीभूत.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आश्रय.

आसाकरय 20 1 5 आशापूरक.

आसासय 1 2 5 आश्रयक canto.

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15

2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19

10 9 आसीत्.

आसीविस-सय 11 3 8 आसीविप-सर्प.

आहयण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-

वण=आहव?] battle.

✓आहण [आ+हृ] strike,

-imper. 2, pl. आहणहौ 19 3 10b;

pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

✓आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड] wander, roam;

-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13

2 4 अपि (g. य).

इज 4 9 9b इज ? (cf. इजा=माता FSM.).

✓इच्छ [इच्छ],

-pres. 1 s. इच्छसि 15 14 2, 3 s.

इच्छइ 15 12 5

इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इत्यन्तरे 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्तय 8 9 7 see ✓ए.

इन्दुचण 3 6 11b इन्द्रत्व.

इन्दवह 8 6 9b इन्द्रमह ? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्दुन्दिर 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) अमर.

इरि 3 8 7 गिरि.

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इदम्

✗इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इला earth

(Dingal इल)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इहलोक 4 13 4 इहलोक.

ई

✓ईसीस 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस)

6 15 4 ईषत् ईषत्.

उ

उववयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the

second of the उपायचतुष्टय).

उद्य 1 16 9b उदित.

उकर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उकख 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उत्खात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted.

उकखन्ध 10 9 6, उकखन्ध 11 13 5 [for उकखन्ध=अवस्कन्द enl.? See उकख and ओकख PSM.] siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्.

उकखल °17 13 2, 15 2 5 उल्लखल (G. उल्ल, उल्लो).

✓उगम [उद्गम] rise;

-pres. part उगमन्त 14 5 2, p. p. उगमिय 15 6 5; उगय 15 6 4, caus. p. p. उगमिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उगाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्गाहित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उगीरिय °4 13 4 (with शोत=लोत्र) [उद्गीर्ण] said, 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense).

उकलिय 6 13 10 उकलित started, moved.

°उकरिय° 17 12 6?

✓उचाय (den. from उच) lift,

-abs. उचाएँ 19 11 5, p. p. उचाइय 2 11 2.

उचोले 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्सङ्ग lap. (Mr. 22 15 20).

उच्छ 19 11 7 उत्सवः (G. ओलव).

✓उच्छल [उद्गच्छ] fly upwards,

-abs. उच्छलें 17 6 10b, p. p. उच्छलिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1°, 18 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10a 17 2 2 (G. उच्छलें), caus. p. p. उच्छलिय 13 4 9 उच्छलिय 13 3 1b (G. उच्छलें).

✓उच्छह [उत्तसह];

-pres. 3. उच्छह 16 3 10b.

उच्छिण 17 5 7 उच्छिन्न.

✓उजल [उद्गजल]

-p. p. °उजलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p.

उजलिय 7 2 4 (G. उजलें).

उजुय 5 15 9a ऊजु enl.

उजीविय 19 15 2 उजीवित.

✓उजोव [उद्गयोव],

-pres. part. f. enl. उजोवतिय 7 3 8, p. p. °उजोव 15 14 5.

उज्जर 14 10 8 [from उद्गज्जर] cf. Hc. I 98 ओज्जर निम्न.

उज्जिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उज्जित.

✓उड [उद्गस्था; G. ऊडें],

-imper. 2. s. (intensive) उडुडु 10 4 4, pres. part. उडन्त 7 8 4, 9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उडें 8 9 7; caus. imper. 2. pl. उडवहें 15 10 6.

✓उड [उद्गड] fly (G. ऊडें);

-pres. 3. s. उडइ 1 5 4, 3. pl. उडन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5, abs. उडें 10 9 8; caus. p. p. °उडविय° 2 1 8.

✓उडुण 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. 1 155 ओडुण=उत्तरिय] upper garment, (G. ओडुणें, ओडणी).

उडुक्किय 17 13 7 [from उद्गडौक] अपगता? उगाइ 1 3 5 उगादि.

✓°उण्ड 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet like missile?

उण्णविय° 2 14 9a उण्णमित.

उण्णय 12 12 8 उण्ण enl.

✓उत्तर (भा+क्रम्) attack, confront (in battle),

-imper. 2. pl. उत्तरहें 12 9 3 abs. उत्तरें 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2 9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्तरिय 7 5 1, 15 5 2, enl. उत्तरिय 17 17 10a.

✓उत्थल [from उद्+स्थल, *Pāṇala-  
cchi* gives उत्थलिञ=उच्छलिञ] be  
thrown upwards (a. उत्थलुं get  
displaced violently);  
-pres. part. enl. उत्थलन्तय 17 3  
5, p. p. उत्थलिय 1 3 13, 2 15 9a,  
enl. 11 8 9b.

उत्त-पउत्तिय 12 9 10b [उत्त+प्र-उत्ति enl.]  
repatee.

°उत्तारय 1 1 1 उत्तारक.

उत्तिम 2 14 4 उत्तम (a. dial. ओत्तम).  
उद्दं° 3 3 6.

उद्दन्तुर 6 7 6 [उद्दन्तुर] having proj-  
ecting teeth.

✓उद्दाल (आ+छिद् Hc. IV 125)  
snatch away;  
-imper. 2. pl. उद्दालहौ 7 4 7; abs.  
उद्दालेवि 9 6 5.

✓उद्दहय 7 11 9b gl. निनष्ट (cf. ओद्दहय).  
°उद्दरण 13 6 2 उद्दारक.

उद्दाहय 15 1 5, enl. उद्दाहयय 8 3 9b  
उद्दावित.

✓उद्दूय [उद्+धू] waive;  
-pres. part. °उद्दूयमाण 1 7 5, p.  
p. उद्दूय 2 11 9a (cf. पवणुद्दूय Mp.  
9 24 10)

उद्दूलिय 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उद्दूलित  
covered with dust.

उपगार 12 11 4 उपकार.

✓उप्पय [उत्+पत्] leap, fly;  
-abs. उप्पएवि 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18  
11 9b, 19 7 11b, उप्पएवि 15 5 9b.

उप्पज [उत्+पज्; a. उपजहुं].  
-pres. 3. s. उप्पजइ 1 12 4, 5 1 5;  
abs. उप्पजेने 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उप्प-  
णय 2 1 1.

उप्परि 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11  
9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4  
उपरि.

उपलान (from उद्+गर्हान्) dismount  
-abs. उप्पलणेवि 5 4 5.

✓उप्पाय (उद्+पादय);  
-pres. 1. s. उप्पायमि 6 11 3; 3. s.  
उप्पायइ 1 14 4, 12 12 8; p. p.  
143 12b, (f. pl.) उप्पाइउ (for  
उप्पाइयउ) 1 10 1.

✓उप्पाड [उद्+पाटय्; cf. a. उपाडुं lift,  
carry] uproot;

-pres. part. उप्पाडन्त 9 3 9a;  
abs. उप्पाडेवि 8 9 2; p. p. उप्पाडिय  
7 11 5

°उप्पील 13 5 3 [D. 1 126] संघात.

✓उठम [from ऊर्ध्व] raise; set up  
-imper. 2. pl. उठमहौ 19 3 9;  
abs. उठमेवि 10 10 9b; p. p. उठमिय  
1 7 8, 2 4 6.

°उठमड 4 8 5 [उड्डट] formidable.

उठिमण° 17 16 1a [उड्डिण] रोमाञ्चित्.

उमय 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°

उभयचारि 11 4 2 gl. गिरिचारी समभूमि-  
चारी वा.

उम्मणदुम्मण 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b  
उम्मनोदुम्मनस् despondent (cf. a.  
आमणद्मणुं).

°उम्माहय 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उन्माय enl.]  
anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23  
11 gl. ओम्माहिय=उत्कण्ठित).

✓उम्मील [उद्+मील] become visible,  
appear,

-pres. part. उम्मीलन्त 14 5 9a;  
p. p. °उम्मीलिय 9 5 4.

✓उम्मूल [उद्+मूलय्] uproot;  
-abs. उम्मूलेवि 13 3 10 b.

उम्मोहिय 2 10 4 [उन्नोहित] become  
free from delusion.

उरय 10 12 4 उरग, gl. सर्प.

उरस 10 11 8 उरस्

उर्रे उर्रे (for ओर्रे ओर्रे) 17 14 2 ओरे ओरे  
(a. ओरे ओरे).

उहालिय 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उन्नमित  
raised (a. उन्हाळुं throw up in  
the air).

\*उल्लाव 13 9 4 (i)?-(ii) [उल्लाप]  
conversation.

✓ उल्लुक् (Hc. IV 116 उल्लुक्=णिलुक्=नि+ली) hide;

-pres. 3. s. उल्लुक्इ 15 3 9; imper.  
2. pl. उल्लुक्हो 14 5 4.

✓ उल्लोल [उल्ल+लुल] undulate, roll;  
-pres. 3. s. उल्लोलइ 14 3 4.

✓ उल्हाव (निर्वापय्) extinguish,  
-pres. 3 s. उल्हावमि 20 9 3; p. p.  
enl. उल्हावियय 17 14 9a (cf. g.  
ओलवयुं, होलवयुं).

उवयार 12 11 4, 19 1 5, 19 8 7 उपकार.

✓ उवमिज [from उपमीय्] be com-  
pared;

-pres. 2. s. उवमिजहि 2 6 9; pres.  
3 s. उवमिजइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उवरि °2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2,  
11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, °14 7-  
9a, 19 3 2; उवरि 17 8 10b उपरि.

उवर 1 10 3; 2 11 5, 12-3 5, 13 4 5.  
उवर.

उवरिडिय f. 4 9 9a [Hc. II 163]  
उपरितना.

उववयाण 16 5 4 [उपप्रदान] दान (sec-  
ond of the four उपायs).

उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपशमित.

उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपस्त्रापिनी soporific  
charm.

उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment.

उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3.  
8° उवधि.

उववरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. n. 1-  
132 उववरिअ=अधिक, अनीप्सित) अवशिष्ट.

✓ उव्वह [उव्+वह];

-pres. 3 s. उव्वहइ 11 5 9b, 13  
10 9; p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.

✓ उव्वेड [उव्+वेड्] free from a si-  
ege,

-abs. उव्वेडेवि 18, 10 4; caus. p. p.  
enl. उव्वेडामियय 20 7 9a

✓ उव्वेड [उव्+वेड्; PSM.] move qui-  
ckly;

-abs. उव्वेडेवि 6 2 4.

उव्वेडिय 2 4 5 प्रसारित.

उव्वे 4 11 6 उभय.

उड्ड 7-3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

✓ ऊसार [उत्+सारय्];

-abs. ऊसारैवि 16 8 6.

ऊड्ड 7 3 5 that one.

ए

✓ ए (इ) go;

-pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper.  
2 s. एहि 7 9 1, pres. part. एन्त.  
6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl.  
इन्तय 8 9 7.

एय 17 7 2, ऐय 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16  
15 6 एतद् (g. ए).

एकयल 14 11 6 एक-कला.

एकतेह 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. Hc. IV.  
420 एतहे=इतः) at one place, on  
one side.

एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनय.

एकमेक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (Hc. III  
1) एकैक one another. (g. एकमेक).

एकलव 20 6 9a [एक+लव] एकाकिन,  
f. एकलिय 19 18 5 (g. एकलै, एकली).

एकवार 18 8 9b एक-वार once (g. एक  
वार). cf. एकएँ वारएँ 14 8 9b once.

एकसि 2 14 1 (Hc. IV 428) [एकश.]  
सकृत्.

एकेक 15 2 3, enl. एकेकय 8 12 9b एकैक  
(g. एकेक) each one.

एतडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2,  
f. एतडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16  
9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एतेह 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8  
1, 18 3 4 [Hc. IV 420] (alw-  
ays with वि) इत. now here,  
equivalent to एत्यन्तरै=अग्रान्तरे.

एत्ति 7 9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9a, 12 7 2, 12 7 9b, 15 11 9b, 15 - 12 9b [Hc. II 157] इत्यतः.

एत्ति 10 1 7 इदानीम्.

एत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.

एत्थन्ते (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at this juncture.

एम् 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (P. S. have mostly एम्) [Hc. IV 401, 418] इत्यम् एवम्, (G. एम्).-एम् सि 9 11 9a.

एवद् 3 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV 408 एवद्, from ए+वद् big] एतावद् (G. एवद्).

एवहि (variant एम्हि) 1 12 7, 2 8 4, 3 8 10a etc. [Hc. IV 420] इदानीम्.

-एवहि सि 5 8 2.

एहु 19 7 5, enl. एहु 16 12 4, एहु 15 10 5, एहु 15 11 9a, 16 5 10, 16 8 8b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एपः (G. ए).

ओ

✓ओम् [अव+तृ] get down;

-abs. ओम्नेवि 19 8 10a, 19 9 9; caus. p. p. ओम्नेवि 19 2 10a.

✓ओम्नेवि 3 6 1a [from अव+तृ] enl. निक्षर.

✓ओम्नेवि(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?) cf. उद्धव.

✓ओम्ने (अव+लम्) fall down;

-pres. part. ओम्नेन्तय 17 15 4; p. p. ओम्ने 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओम्नेन्तय=अधःपातित Mp. 7 5 12]

✓ओम्ने [अव+लम्] bend down;

-abs. ओम्नेवि 9 11 7; p. p. ओम्नेवि 3 7 7.

✓ओम्ने (अव+लम्; सम्भ=लम्, Hc. IV 218).

-abs. ओम्नेवि 9 9 9a.

ओम्ने 10 8 7 ओम्ने Ho' gl. मम सम्भुयम्.

✓ओम्ने (सेव्) serve;

-pres. 3. s. ओम्नेन् 7 6 5.

ओम्ने 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.

ओम्नेवि 4 12 8 अवलम्बित.

ओम्ने 4 8 8 आर्द्र;

-ओम्ने 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.

✓ओम्ने [उप+लम्] आ+कम् (PSM; cf. Pāi. सत्यरिओवग्निगाई अकन्तं); .

-abs. ओम्ने 4 11 3.

ओम्ने 4 6 10 f. ओम्ने.

✓ओम्नेवि [उत्सन्नाय्] talk in sleep;

-pres. 3. s. ओम्नेवि 17 15 3.

✓ओम्ने (अप+तृ).

-pres. 3. s. ओम्नेन् 8 3 6; imper.

2. s. ओम्ने 18 10 8;

-caus. ओम्ने (अप+सारय्);

-imper 2. s. ओम्ने 13 2 9; abs.

ओम्नेवि 20 4 3; p. p. ओम्नेवि

4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4

(cf. G. ओम्नेवि diminish).

ओम्नेवि 10 6 8a उपसन्नापिनी sleep charm -

ओम्ने 1 13 6 ओम्ने.

✓ओम्ने (cf. G. ओम्ने f. ebb) diminish;

-pres. part. enl. ओम्नेन्तय 17 3 4.

✓ओम्ने [cf. D. 1 166 ओम्ने अपद्यत] move away. -

-p. p. ओम्ने 4 10 9a.

ओम्ने 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic animal (cf. उद्धर mentioned along with सय, सुन्दर, कच्छप and मकर) = जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.

ओम्ने 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+कुम्] स्थान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), स्थान (cf. D. 1 157 ओम्ने=स्थान, अवगत).

ओम्ने 11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत, विरक्त.

य

य 9 12 8 च.

यन्द 18 7 1 चन्द्र.

यल 11 11 6 कला.

क

क 2 5 7, 19 4 1b कति.

कइयहु 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कइयहु IV  
422 (1)] कदा.

कइवंसिय 12 2 7 कपिवंसिक.

कय 6 15 4 कृत.

कउ 19 2 3 कः enl.

कउ 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV  
416] कृतः.

कउहमग 10 1 8 [\*ककुर्मा+मार्ग] gl.  
दिग्मार्ग.

कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.

कयावि 4 8 3 कदापि.

ककर 8 10 8 [ककर] पर्वतसिखर (Mp.  
gl. 31 25 7).

\*ककल 16 15 8 कक्ष flank.

ककलह 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.

कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ,  
काछी).

\*कजें 12 5 5 कायें for the sake of.

\*कज्जण 1 5 8 काचन.

ककुय 4 7 10a ककु कुरास.

\*ककुय 18 6 1 कज्ज enl. lotus.

कट्टिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-  
bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यष्टिधर)  
(cf. G. काठी).

कट्टिय-वाल 3 6 9 [\*काष्ठिका+वाल] staff-  
bearer.

✗ कडउल्ला 14 5 7 [कडक+उल्लय contra-  
cted] bracelet (cf. G. कडल्ले).

\*कडय 7 1 2 कडक ridge.

\*कडप 13 6 1a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13]  
निकर (G. कडपले).

\*कविसरय 13 6 3 [कवि+सर enl.] कविसूत्र.

कहुं 12 7 1 कडक (G. कडल्ले).

कहुंवाविय 11 12 5 (quali, साहण)  
प्रहृत, पीछित, पराभूत (PSM.).

✓ कहु [probably from कृ] pull,  
draw out (G. काहुँ),

-pres. 1. s. कहुलि 15 2 7; pres.

part. f. कहुन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs.

कहुँवि 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कहुियय  
14 13 9a.

✓ कण [कण; G. कणें] groan;

-pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.

\*कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. बाण.

कणय-डोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin  
golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and  
कन्दोरो).

कणय 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6,  
16 9 8, [कणक] neck ornament  
(G. कंडो), necklace of one str-  
ing (G. कंडी).

कणिय 1 4 3 [कणिका] necklace of  
one (or more) string (G. कंडी).

\*कण्डुइय 19 7 10 कण्डुयित.

\*कण्डुयण 2 12 4 कण्डुयन.

कण्णारिय 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+धार]  
goaded near the ears (cf. आरोहें  
कवारिउ गइहु Bh. 2 5 5 where  
Gune renders it by कणयोः अकुशेन  
प्रेरितः; PSM, wrongly विभूषितः).

कण्णजाड 16 8 8 कर्णजापः whispering  
in the ear; tale-bearing.

कण्णादाण 6 8 9a कन्यादान.

\*कणिय 4 5 6; 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind  
of arrow with an ear-shaped  
top.

\*कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling.  
(With this line compare Bh. 2  
2 7 मल्ल-मुज्झ-आवगगण-सवइँ, दोकर-कतरि  
करण-पवइँ; most of these terms  
are given by Jacobi with a  
query).

कत्यह 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कत्य-वि 13  
5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कुत्रापि.

✓ कन्द (कन्द), bewail, cry;

-pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres.  
part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f.  
enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;

-agentive कन्दावण 9 6 9b.

\*कन्दल 7 1 5 shoot.

कन्दुअ-खण 16 2 3 कन्दुकक्षण game of  
ball.

कन्दोदृ° 1 13 8 [ D. 2 9 ] नीलोत्पल.

कन्धर 11 6 8.

कप 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a

[ कल्प ] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 1b  
gl. कपु करः दण्डो वा).

✓कप्य cut (G. कापयँ);

-pass. pres. 3. s. कपिजइ 18 8  
7; p. p. कपिय 4 8 3.

कप्परिय 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut  
(from ✓कप्पर=✓कप्य extended  
with °र; cf. D. 2 20 कपरिअं दारितम्).

कपिणु 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कयित्वा (cf.  
Kramadisa'svara's *Saṅkṣipta-  
sāra* 5 59 कृप्ति; *Vasudevahindī*  
I, p. 28, l. 1. कपि).

कम° 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कम step;

-कम-मुञ्चण° 1 6 3 कमसोचन (1) tak-  
ing steps, (2) swerving from  
tradition (?).

✓कम (कम्) cross;

-pres. 3. s. कमइ 12 6 8; abs.  
कमेपिणु 2 3 7.

°कमलावर 2 1 9b कमलाकर.

✓कम्प [ कम्प; G. काँपयँ ];

-pres. 3. pl. कम्पन्ति 1 4 4; pres.  
part. कम्पन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3;  
-agentive कम्पावण 13 9 2, 15 1b;  
-कम्पावणसील 20 9 9b.

कम्मन्त 3 13 6 [ कर्मान्त given by MW.  
as occurring in the present  
sense in lexicons only ] tilled  
or cultivated ground.

कम्मराय 2 10 2 [ कर्मकार enl. ] ser-  
vant.

✓कर [ कृ; G. करयँ ];

-pres. 1. s. करसि 1 3 9, 2 9 2,  
4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16  
5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करइ 2 9 3,  
2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेइ 4 12  
6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3. p<sup>l</sup>. करन्ति  
6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करे 4 3 2,

6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9

10 5, 9 10 7, 12 10 9b, 15 5 6,

19 1 10b, 19 8 3, 19 15 6, करि

12 10 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 3 3, 4 5

2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 3 8, 3. s.

करउ 17 18 4, करेउ 5 13 2, 17 18

7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.

करेसहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेसहों 12

8 9b, 3. s. करेसइ 16 8 5; pres.

part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 3 7 8,

14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1 1, 8

1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 3 8, 14

7, enl. करन्तिय 9 8 4; abs. करेवि 2

7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 18 8, 10

7 1, 12 1 3, करेवि 1 8 1, 3 12 2,

4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,

10 8 3, 16 9 7, करेपिणु 2 14 8,

2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 3, 10 8 9,

11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,

करेविणु 15 15 7; कपिणु see s. v.-

pot. part. करेवी 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;

-pass. pres. 3. s. किजइ 13 11 10,

15 7 9a; p. p. कय 1 16 10, किय

11 1 7°, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.

agentive करावण 18 1 2.

करण 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move  
in duelling or subduing an  
elephant. See कतरी.

°करयलगा 1 9 1 करतलाग.

✓करकर (onom.) caw;

-pres. 3. s. करकरइ 8 2 9b.

°करगा 1 5 2 कराग (Dingal कगो  
hand).

करन्विय °12 6 6, enl. करन्विय 11 7

9a [ करन्वित ] व्याप्त.

करपहर° 4 7 5 [ करप्रहार ] करकट्टि.

करि° 8 5 6.

कल्यण्डि 14 12 7 [ कलकठी; cf. D. 2 30 ]

कोकिला.

°कलम 1 4 2.



- कलमलय 12 12 8 Mp, 36 2 6 gl. काणकलह 2 12 8 [काण+√इह] looks  
ईर्ष्याजनित-वेद. sideways.  
कलुणय 9 10 2 कलुण enl. कागुरिस 2 13 2 कागुरिष.  
कल्लु 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ले कामसत्त्व 4 1 2 कामसात्त्व.  
(enl.) to morrow (g. काल्य). कारणे 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11  
कल्लोल 11 14 6 f., कल्लोल 1 2 5. कारणे for the sake of.  
कवय 4 7 10a कवच. कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [p. 2. 27;  
कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16 really an 'इम derivation from  
6 3 [of Pali कोपन, किपन, Hc. √ह] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) in-  
IV 367] किम् (g. कवण, कोण). sincere.  
कवन्ध 8 8 4 कवन्ध. कल 4 5 5 one of the nine treas-  
क वि 1 2 4 कापि. ures.  
कल 9 10 3 कला whip. 'काल-चक्र' 3 1 1a कालचक्र.  
कलण 11 10 7, 14 7 7 कलण. 'कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's  
noose or an inauspicious astro-  
logical conjunction.  
√कह [कथ; g. कहेहुँ]; 'काय 1 1 19b काय.  
-pres. 1. s. कहमि, 12 1 6, 3. s. किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 किं वा? किल?  
कह 3 11 1a, imper. 2 s. कहँ किण 18 4 8 किम्.  
1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4, किण 11 1 2, किण 19 17 11b किं न.  
5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहँ 19 4 किण 14 8 6 कि न.  
9a, कहहँ कहहँ 12 1b, pres. part. किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b,  
(enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a, 12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल]  
-pass. pres. 3. s. कहिजइ 19 10 यावत् just as; about to, as if.  
1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 5, किरिय 11 7 1 किया.  
4 5 8. √किलकिल (onom.) chirp  
कह 1 10 5 कयम्; -pres. 3 s. किलकिल 1 5 7 (of  
-कह व 4 2 9a, कयम्+इव. g. किलकिलाट chirrup).  
-कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कयम्+अपि 'किलन्तय 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl.  
-कह वि कह वि 17 8 8. 'किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त  
कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing. किलित 13 3 2 [क्लृप्त] रचित.  
'कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक. किलेस 9 10 9b, '19 6 9 क्लेश.  
कहिँ 1 10 3 कुज, किसलय 3 3 3.  
-कहिँ-मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5, किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [Hc. IV,  
19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in 401] कयम्.  
some place, 12 2 3 somehow. √कील (कोह);  
काहँ 11 13 3 किम्. -pres part. कीलन्त 2 8 1.  
कहु 17 5 10 कयम्. 'कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 कीडा.  
काकसाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग. कीलाल 19 7 8, '20 6 5 blood.  
कायम्वरि 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine. कुहय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित.  
कागणि 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष.  
काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. द्वैर (?).

- कुयारि 8 5 3 (?).  
 कुञ्चिय° 13 6 7 कुञ्चित.  
 कुट्टणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुट्टिनी.  
 °कुट्टङ्ग 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 कृतार्ह; lexical  
 कुट्टङ्गक, कुट्टङ्गक] bower, thicket.  
 कुडुनिव 15 2 5 कुडुनिव farmer? (cf.  
 G. कगवी).  
 कुदार° 16 4 2 कुठार.  
 कुँ see under √ लग्.  
 कुदूध 16 10 1 कुदूत.  
 कुम्भिल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+°इल] कुम्भवत्.  
 कुम्भ 1 10 2 कुम्भ tortoise (also the  
 tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)  
 कुम्भायारय 15 9 10b कूर्माकार enl.  
 कुम्भागार 13 6 10b कूर्माकार.  
 कुलडती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुल-  
 डत्ति 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री.  
 कुलवट्ट 4 9 9b कुलवट्ट.  
 कुल-पावय 8 7 1 कुलपावक.  
 कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह]  
 father's house (as against fat-  
 her-in-law's house).  
 कुललयणयणी 20 11 9a कुललय-नयना.  
 कुल्लि 16 10 8b.  
 कुसुमा° 14 2 5 कुसुम enl.  
 कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कसुम्भो).  
 कुहर 1 2 1 [कु-हर] gl. पर्वत  
 कुहिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथा  
 street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).  
 कूर-मड 19 2 5 ruthless warrior  
 कूरमड  
 कूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.  
 कूरार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help  
 (cf. Bh. 8 14 1).  
 °केजर° 9 8 9a केयूर.  
 केतदय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9  
 कियत्.  
 केत्ति 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.  
 II 157] कियत्.  
 केयु 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुय.  
 केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.  
 IV 401] कयम् (G. केम);  
 -केम वि 15 14 3.  
 केर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a सेवा  
 केरय [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,  
 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3  
 1b, °20 3 10b, 20 5 4, केरि °1 9  
 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, °20 4  
 4 genitive postposition (G. केरै).  
 केव 16 12 8 कयम्.  
 केवल 1 13 6 केवलम् (G. केवल).  
 °केसरि 17 11 6 केसरि.  
 केदय 16 1 2 [Hc. IV 402] कीदय.  
 केयि 16 1 2.  
 कोइ 5 13 9a कोइपि (G. को, कोइ).  
 कोउहल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोउहल 5 5 1  
 कुपहल.  
 √कोक् [Hc. 4 76] व्याह call;  
 -pres. part. कोकन्त 3 5 8, 4 7  
 10b; p. p. कोक्वि 2 9 5, 15 4 7,  
 16 8 1, abs. कोक्कवि 19 1 6,  
 कोक्कवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोक्कवि-  
 प्पिण 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कोक्क-  
 वि 9 2 8.  
 कोकय 13 11 11b inviter.  
 °कोख 3 5 5 कौय.  
 कोट्टय 1 8 7 कोट्ट enl. (G. कोटो).  
 कोडाकोडि 2 10 5 [°कोडाकोटि] one  
 crore multiplied by one crore.  
 कोड्डावणय 6 7 8 [enl. agent from  
 caus. from कोड्ड=कौतुक (D. 2 33,  
 Hc. 4 422 (9))] कौतुकोत्पादक (G.  
 कोडामणै)  
 कोट्टमिय 14 11 8 [cf. PSM कोट्टमिय,  
 Hc. IV 168 कोट्टम=रम्] डुरत्.  
 °कोन्त° 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त.  
 ल  
 लय 19 12 10b लय;  
 -°लयगारय 5 1 5, °लयगारा 8 10 5,  
 लयगरि f. 4 5 9a लयगारक (cf. Mp.  
 लयगारड 9 15 17).

- खयर 18 3 3 [ खचर ] खेचर.  
 खयाल 13 4 8 gl. पर्वत-गर्तो (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').  
 खगडड 17 15 8 पक्ष-मुट.  
 ✓ खब draw back, pull back;  
 -pres. 3. s. खबेइ 3 12 5; abs. खबेवि 3 7 3; p. p. खबिय 17 17 3 (cf. ग. खंचाहुँ hesitate).  
 खडहार 5 7 1 [D. 2 67 खडं तृणम्] तृणभार haystack (ग. खड, भारे).  
 ✓ खण (खर, ग. खणहुँ);  
 -pres. 1. s. खणसि 15 2 6; imper. 2. pl. खणहौं 7 4 7; pres. part. खणन्त 12 8 5.  
 खणें 17 1 10α क्षणे in a trice.  
 खणें खें खणें 9 10 3 now and again.  
 खणहें 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणधेन.  
 खणखणकरन्त 13 7 3 (onom.) tinkling.  
 °खण्ड° 17 13 10b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा (ग. लौह f. sugar).  
 ✓ खण्ड -abs. खण्डेवि खण्डेवि 11 1 7.  
 खत्त 10 12 1, 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.  
 खट्टय 17 13 9 [D. 2 67 enl.] शुक्त (ग. खाडुँ).  
 खन्धावार 4 2 9b, 14 11 2 स्तम्भावार  
 खन्ति 4 2 9α क्षान्ति.  
 ✓ खम (धम);  
 -opt. 2. s. खमेजहि 19 2 10b, 19 14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. खमावइ 4 14 3, p. p. खमाविय 19 14 1b, enl. खम्मावियय 19 6 8.  
 खम्भ °1 16 2°, 7 5 4, °19 14 3 [Ved. स्तम्भ prop, support, pillar] pillar (ग. खोभो supporting pillar).  
 ✓ खल [खल] falter;  
 -pres. 3. s. खलइ 14 3 4; pres. part. °खलन्त 17 13 3; p. p. खलिय 7 7 5.  
 खलहल 13 5 2 (onom.) shaky (cf. ग. खलमलहुँ become infirm or dilapidate).  
 खल 11 11 9b.  
 ✓ खा [खाद, ग. खाहुँ];  
 -pres. 3. s. खाइ 19 3 2; -caus. p. p. (enl.) खानियय 9 11 2.  
 खाण 2 8 4 खादन.  
 खानियय see खा.  
 खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 क्षारित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see. Bh. s. r.)  
 ✓ खिज [खिद् cf. ग. खीजहुँ to get angry];  
 -pres. 3. s. खिजइ 18 9 3.  
 खीण° 3 1α क्षीण.  
 खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर.  
 खीलिय 13 1 3 क्रीलित confined.  
 खुज° 8 1 6 कुञ्ज.  
 ✓ खुड (=खुड, Hc. IV 116 खण्ड);  
 -abs. खुडेवि 16 7 2, p. p. खुडिय° 17 12 5, enl. खुडियय 13 10 10α.  
 खुत्त 14 7 9b (D. 2 74) निमग्न (ग. खैतहुँ get embedded).  
 ✓ खुप्प (मस्त्र, Hc. 4 101; ग. खैपहुँ),  
 -pres. 3. pl. खुप्पन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. enl. खुप्पन्तय 20 10 5.  
 खुरप्प 11 11 7, 15 5 3 खुरप्प sharp-edged arrow.  
 खुरप्प 17 6 4 see खुरप्प.  
 खुदिय 15 4 8 कुद्व.  
 खेव 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप] कालक्षेप delay;  
 -य किड खेव did not wait any more, acted promptly; विणु खेवें immediately.  
 खेड 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II 174, IV 168 खेड=रम्] क्रीडा sport.  
 खेडिय 20 7 6 [खेडित; from ✓ खिद् (Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm'; cf. PSM. खेडण=पीछे हटना] made to

retreat (cf. g. खेदवधुं-unhinge, dislocate).

\*खेति 13 10 9 gl. क्लृप्तता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mr. 8 1 11 gl. वैर, but here we have वैरखेति).

✓खेल=क्रीड (g. खेलवुं).

-pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.

खोणि 5 10 9a, \*13 4 8 क्षोणी.

खोह 13 4 8 fsm. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गाढम्.

ग

गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f.

गदय 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.

गय° 9 9 8 [ गद ] disease, sickness.

गय° 11 8 5 गदा.

गयणह 17 2 6?

गयवह 14 2 8 ( गतपतिका ) प्रोषितभर्तृका, विधवा.

गरगर° 13 8 7 गद्गद.

✓गज [ गर्ज ] roar, make empty noise ( g. गाजवुं );

-pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s.

गजह 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f.

गजन्ति 15 14 9a; abs. गर्जेति 10 10

8b, गजेति 9 9 9a.

गज्जा 11 3 5 गर्जेना.

गजोद्विग 17 11 10a; \*20 10 8° [ D. 2 100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुल=उल्लू) रोमाधित.

✓गण [ गण; g. गणवुं ];

-pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3. s.

गणह 4 5 8, 15 11 7.

गणियारि 5 14 7, \*7 3 3, 7 8 10a, 19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.

\*गण्डिवाल° 14 2 5 [ गण्डिपाल ] gl. भंडार-पलक i. e. भाण्डागारपालक.

गण्डवाल 13 12 7 [ गण्डपार्श्व ] surface of the cheeks.

गण्ट 3 5 5 rhinoceros.

गण्ट° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गणना (cf. Bh. 2 28; परिज्ञान Mr. 9 8 12).

3

गन्तरक्ष 16 15 4 [ \*गात्ररक्ष ] body-guard.

गन्धुय 18 3 6 ( vl. गे° ) कन्धुक.

गन्धार° 13 9 9 गन्धार the third primary note of music.

गन्धुक्कड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [ गन्धोक्त ] highly fragrant.

गन्धेसर 3 10 2 गर्भेश्वर sovereign by birth; गन्धेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. अति-कोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.

✓गम [ गम् ],

-abs. गम्यि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7, 15 9 5, गम्यिणु 1 15 9b, 6 15 8, 10 6 1.

गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.

गमय 5 15 2 [ गमक ] बोधक giver of knowledge.

गमण 18 10 3 गमन.

गमणमण 6 4 2, गवर्णमणय 3 6 1b गन्तुमनस.

गम्भीरत्तण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.

✓गरह [ गर्ह ] censure;

-pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p.

गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.

गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हण° self-censure, repentance.

गरुज 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 13 7 गुरु.

गरुयार 15 9 10b गुरुतर.

✓गल [ गल् ] get reduced, pass, fall ( g. गल्लुं );

-pres. 3. s. गलह 4 5 5; pres.

part. enl. गलन्तय 2 7 9a; abs.

गल्लेति 14 7 7.

✓गलगज [ गलगज् ] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);

-pres. 3. s. गलगजह 17 10 3;

pres. part. enl. गलगजन्तय 3 6 6;

abs. गलगज्जेति 20 3 6; p. p. गलग-

जिय 20 5 7.

गवक्खय 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.

✓ गविट्ट [denom. from \*गविट्ट=गवेवित] search;

-imper. 3. s. गविट्ठ 3 11 10a.

✓ गवेस [ गवेस् ] search;

-pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres.

3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp-

per. 2. pl. गवेसहो 12 8 9a, 14 9

9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.

गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाह 19

17 3 गवेवक्.

गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some evilspirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गहकल्लो 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)

gl. ग्रहवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लो= राहु; cf. also Mw. s. v.)

गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवणु गहण

'what does he count for?'; 20

11 4 destiny (?).

\*गहिर 1 5 3 गभीर.

✓ गा [ गै; G. गाहुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. गाह 7 10 7.

✓ गा [ गै-गाद् ];

-pres. 3. s. गायह 1 5 8, 1 14 4,

14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-

per. 3. s. गायत्त 17 18 5; pres.

part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

गीय 19 9 1b.

गायण 8 1 7 गायक ?

\*गाम् 13 9 8 गाम group of tones,

gramut.

\*गामिय 1 1 3 \*गामिन् enl.

गामेह-भास 1 3 11 आभीण-भाषा.

गिह 17 18 8 गृध्र (G. गीध).

गिम्हयाल 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

✓ गिल (गु) swallow (G. गल्लुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p.

गिलिय 19 8 10b.

गिल् 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला);

-गिल्गिल्लोय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र ?

गीय 19 9 1b गीत song.

गीढ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,

17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. घृत, व्यास,

once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.

Original sense-गृहीत. Mp. gl.

4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 खीकृत

(formed analogically-गृहः गृह,

छुहः छुह, गिहः गीढ).

गुह 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [ गुह ] puden-

dum muliebre.

गुण 12 5 11 obligation;

-कवणु गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is

the use of, what avails ?

\*गुप्पन्तय 20 10 5 व्याकुल ? in flurry,

fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 'संनृद ?

वर-कवी-कलाव-गुप्पन्तय Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुमर 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.

गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-मर heavy load.

गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [ गुरुभारा ]

गुर्विणी pregnant.

✓ गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;

-abs. गुलगुलेंवि 10 10 9b.

गुलिय f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) लुक्क olu-

ster ?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

\*गुहिल 6 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps

=गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्.

गूडपुरिस 16 1 1 [ गूडपुरुष ] spy.

गेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

\*गेज्ज 17 16 8 गैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94

गेज्जल=गैवेयक), neck ornament.

\*गेह 6 5 5 गृह.

✓ गेह [ ग्रह-गृहणा; M. घेणँ ];

-pres. 2. s. गेहहि; abs. गेहेहि 2 11-

6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गोदर 1 7 7, 2 2 2° गोपुर gate.

गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.

गोद्वज्ज 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोघ्राज्ज.

गोप्पय 18 7 5 गोषप shallow puddle.

गोमय 2 17 2 श्रीखण्ड ? (गोमएण संमज्जण  
rendered by gl. as श्रीखण्डेनार्चनं  
पटकुलेन मर्दनम्)

घ

घङ् 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc. IV 424]  
pleonastic indeclinable.

“घघर” 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry  
(of monkeys).

× घघरय 13 1 7 [घघरक] छुद्रघण्टिका  
small ornamental bell.

✓ घट [ घट suit; G. घटवुं];  
-pres. 3. s. घटइ 15 13 9a.

घटिय 5 12 7 [ घटित ] movement.  
घट्ट 13 3 9a घट्ट.

✓ घट [ घट ];  
-pres. 3. pl. घटन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-  
te); imper. 3. s. घट 1 3 10  
(suit; G. घटवुं); -caus. abs.  
घटावैनि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घटावुं  
make to fashion).

घट 16 15 1 घटा.

घण 16 11 8 [ घन ] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

“घण्ट 2 1 5 घण्टा.

✓ घत्त (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);  
-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12  
9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

“घत्थय 6 12 4 ग्रत्थ enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b ग्रह;  
meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G.  
घर).

“घरट 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 ग्रहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).  
-घरिणिघर 19 12 2 [ ग्रहिणीग्रह ] wif-  
e's apartments.

✓ घल्ल=क्षिप् (cf. G. घालवुं push in);  
p. p. घल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.  
घालविय 11 9 8.

✓ घवघव (onom.).  
-pres. 3. pl. घवघवन्ति 14 3 2  
roar (used for river-streams).

घवघव-बोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small  
bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि  
and रह) and at both these  
places it has reference to the  
sound. So the sense ‘glitzen’  
suggested by Jacobi is in-  
correct.

✓ घाय [ घातय ].

-pot. part. घाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p.  
enl. घाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres.  
3. s. घाइजइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11  
6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइजन्त  
9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [ घात ] प्रहार (G. घा).

✓ विव ( क्षिप् );

-pres. 1. s. विवमि 13 3 10b, 2. s.  
विवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. विवन्ति 7 2 7;  
fut. 3. s. विवेसइ 7 1 5; abs. विवेप्पियु  
6 16 9a; p. p. वित 16 7 2, 17 7  
10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓ घुम्म (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घुमवुं);  
-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

✓ घुल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);  
-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

✓ घोल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घोळवुं);  
-pres. 3. s. घोळइ 14 3 4.

✓ घोस [ घोषय ];

-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4  
(tell); abs. घोसेप्पियु 18 4 10a  
(declare).

च

चउगुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).  
चउदिषु 2 10 9a, चउदिषु 2 16 10  
चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदस).

चउपासे 3 10 7, चउपासेहि 20 1 2, चउ-  
पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पाशम् (G. चोपास)  
from all the four sides.

चउसुअ f. 12 10 2 चतुर्मुखा.

चउरअ 16 5 11b चतुरअ chess.

चउरुअ 11 4 8b चतुरुअ less by four

चउवार 16 11 7 चतुर्वार.

✓चय [खय]; imp. 2. sing. चय  
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चक्री] चक्रवाकी.

चकइति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिन.

चकय° 18 11 4 [चक्रक] चक्रवाक.

✓चहय 14 3 5 (n. 3 1 enl.) चह.

✓चहकिय 13 12 7 [चर्चाकित?] मण्डित,

विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. where 'characterized' is the sense guessed by Jacobi. *Saṃdes'arāṣaka* 168 com. gives चर्चाकियि= अर्चयित्वा].

✓चह (=आ+रह; Hc. IV 206; G. चहवुं),

-imper. 2. s. चह 19 2 5, 19 15 4; pres. part. चहन्त 3 2 8, f. चहन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चहँवि 11 3 9a, 16 6 2, चहैपिणु 3 12 6, 10 11 7; p. p. चहिय 2 11 1 enl. 3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चहावइ 6 3 9a, abs. चहावँवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14 9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p; p. चहाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

✓चहुल 5 3 9a (qualifying दुरा) restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चत 17 13 1a लक.

चन्द 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र

चन्द्रमल 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस.

चन्द्रहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scimitar.

चन्द्रिय 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्द्रिय n. 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका (cf. RSM. s. v. चंदिण; G. चोदरुँ moon-light, star).

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed together.

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf. Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्पइ; G. चोपहुँ).

✓चर [चर; G. चरवुं];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat); pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमदेह 19 7 3 चरमदेह.

चरणमा 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणाम.

✓चलवल (onom.) writhe (of serpents; cf. G. M. चलवल political agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

✓चल [चल, G. चालवुं];

-pres. 3. s. चलइ 19 17 10a.

✓चव (कथ; Hc. IV 2; G. चववुं);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4, 15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part. चवन्त 11 14 8, f. enl. चवन्तिय 19 9 4, abs. चवैपिणु 8 11 7; p. p. चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3 (active sense) उक्कवत्.

✓चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवैवि 8 1 3, चवैपिणु 6 15 6.

✓चवहण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110-चमह=भुज] crushing onslaught.

°चाउल 2 17 3 (n. 3.8) तण्डुल (cf. H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारमदी heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित.

✓चिन्त [चिन्त];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1, 3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part. चिन्तन्तहँ 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेपिणु 13 4 (2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass. pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus. pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p. चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8-9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापत्र.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिहुर.

चुल 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8 (cf. Hc. IV 177) अष्ट.

चुण्ण 19 11 8 $\alpha$  चूर्ण powder; चुण्ण चुण्ण  
10 10 4.

चुम्बल 17 12 2 (cf. D. 3.16 चुम्बल)  
शेखर (with our अन्त-चुम्बलो cf.  
Hp. 88 5 3 अन्त-चुम्बल).

✓ चुम्ब [ चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु ];  
-abs. चुम्बेवि 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.

✓ चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूर्णु; cf. Hc. IV 337);  
-pres. part. चूरन्त 3 7 2, p. p.  
चूरिय 4 8 7.

चैलहर 6 13 11 $\alpha$ , 9 13 7 [चैलहर]  
Jain temple.

चेलिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.

✓ चोय [चोद्य] urge, impel;  
-abs. चोएवि 15 5 8.

छ

छकारय 1 3 5 पदकारक.

छक्कण्ड 1 11 8 पदखण्ड.

✓ छज (Hc. IV 100 छज्, G. छज्जु);  
-pres. 3. s. छज्ज 3 7 10 $\alpha$ , 10  
8 11 $\alpha$ .

छडय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छडो).

छण-चन्द 1 3 14b, अयन्द 1 15 3 [छण-  
चन्द] full-moon.

छणवासर 14 12 4 [छणवासर] festive  
day.

छणछणसद् 11 9 6 (onom.) noise  
produced by a solid object  
while being cooked.

✓ छण्ड, ✓ छड (cf. Hc. IV 91 छड=  
सुख; G. छोड्डु) leave, quit;  
-imper. 2. pl. छण्डहो 2 13 4; abs.  
छण्डेवि 11 1 7; p. p. छण्डिय 15 11 3,  
enl. छण्डियय 7 5 9b.

छण्णय 14 1 1 छन्न enl.

छप्पय 2 1 7 [पदपद] भर.

छल 12 9 7 cleverness [cf. D. 3 24  
छलिओ=विदग्धः].

छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, छाया 11  
14 1 छाया;

—°11 13 6 कान्ति.

छारहडि 9 10 7 [छारघडी] ash pot.

छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [D. 3 27; cf.  
Hc. IV 182] स्पृष्ट (cf. Mp. 16  
25 14b).

✓ छिन्द [ छिद्; G. छोड्डु ];  
-pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p.  
enl. छिण्व 15 4 9 $\alpha$ ; pass. pres.  
part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.)  
छिजन्ती 8 3 1.

छिहर 19 6 5 [D. 3 28] पत्तल (G. छिहर).

छिन्वर 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose;  
cf. G. छोड्डु flat-nose).

छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [Hc. IV  
385, 422]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14  
5 2, 15 12 2 कीप्र [Hc. IV 401].  
-छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10  
1 6, 12 3 9 $\alpha$ , 13 1 10b, 14 7  
9b, 16 4 3 कमेण.

-छुड ने छुड 19 6 8, छुड ने छुड 15 1  
6 कमेण.

-छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp.  
gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).

✓ छुह (क्षिप; Hc. IV 143);  
-pres. 3. s. छुह 19 2 2 pres.  
part. छुहन्त 9 3 9 $\alpha$ ; abs. छुहेवि 12  
3 5, छुहेवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p.  
छुह 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छूह 18  
2 2, (f.) छुदी 17 16 9b.

छुह 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.

छुहचुण्ण 1 5 9 $\alpha$  सुधा-चूर्ण.

छेय 1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16  
12 7 [D. 3 38] end, limit (G.  
छेद, छेडो end, छेडु last).

छेयकाल 6 3 9b छेद-काल.

छेन्ड 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [Hc. II 174;  
cf. D. 3 36 छिज्जो=नारः] पुंश्चली.

छोडाविय 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6  
p. p. from caus. of ✓ छोड=चुव)  
नोचिन released (G. छोडाव्यो).



ज  
जइ 1 10 2, 3 यदि;  
-जइ वि 2.14 1 यद्यपि.  
जइयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b  
(with तइयहुँ) यदा.  
जड 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;  
-जड जड 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.  
जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,  
6, 7 जय.  
जय° 2 6 9 जगत्.  
जय° (for जव?) 9 7 8 जय.  
जयकार 12 6 1;  
-जयजयकार 3 7 8.  
✓जयकार [\*जयकारय्] greet with  
the word 'victory';  
-abs. जयकारैवि 17 6 1a; जयकारैपिण्ड  
2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.  
जयखकहम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यखकहम]  
sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.  
जग° 2 1a जगत् (G. जग);  
-जगकण्डय 9 3 4 [जगत्+कण्डय] world-  
harasser;  
-जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+अन्तकर]  
world-destroyer.  
-जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+ग्रह] world-  
mansion.  
✓जगड quarrel, fight (Hc. IV 420  
'झकड; G. झगडहुँ; झगडो 'quarrel');  
-pres. 3. s. जगडह 10 7 5; pres.  
part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.  
°जगा 16 8 9a यज्ञ.  
जड्-चारण-रिसि 15 6 6 जडा-चारण-क्रयि.  
जडिय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागै: कृत्वा पीडितः ?  
जड 14 10 4 जल best, excellent.  
जजरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. G. जाजर्ह).  
°जडिय 9 4 2 [D. 3. 41] खचित (G.  
जडहुँ).  
✓जण [जनय्] produce;  
-pres. 3. s. जणइ 7 12 3; agent.  
f. °जणिय 3 1 13b जण 5 6 2, f.  
जणपि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.  
जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9  
11 7; °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20  
3 10b, f. जणेर °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,  
9 6 2. [\*जन+कर] जनक.  
जणु 4 8 3 see जुण.  
°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.  
जत्त 9 10 8 यत्न (?).  
जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.  
जन्तिय 14 9 5 यात्रिक.  
जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl.  
8 8 15 मरण रोगो वा.  
°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमग्रह (cf. H. जौहर).  
✓जम्प [जम्प] speak;  
-pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1  
जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-  
lanquin, sedan chair.  
जम्माण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मच.  
°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.  
जलइ 15 11 7, 18 5 4 [जलार्द्र] wet  
cloth used for cooling (cf. MW.  
s. v. जलार्द्र).  
जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाञ्जलि (?).  
जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जळ्हुँ).  
जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपग्रह] summer  
house ?  
जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.  
जं 1 10 9a यद्.  
-जं जि 2 7 8.  
-जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.  
-जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the  
day.  
✓जा (या, G. जाउँ, जहुँ);  
-pres. 1. s. जासि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,  
pres. 1. pl. जहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7  
11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि  
17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,  
5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति  
2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि  
2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11  
5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive  
जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाइ

- 3 4 10b, 3. s. जात 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएसइ 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएस 11 13 5.
- जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावद्.
- °जाय 17 5 1b [ जात ] पुत्र.
- जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.
- जाय 3 1 12 [ जात ] समूह ?
- जाम 15 8 9b याग.
- ✓जाण [ ज्ञा-जानाति; G. जाणहुँ ];
- pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहों 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणें 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, °18 8 8.
- जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावद्.
- जामाय 11 11 9b जामातु (G. जमाई).
- °जालोळि° 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.
- जावहिँ 3 4 8 यावद्.
- जोवहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावत्.
- जि see जें.
- ✓जिय [ जीव; H. जीना ];
- pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b;
- pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.
- ✓जि conquer;
- p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;
- ✓जिण [ जि; Hc. IV 241 ];
- pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part. जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणें 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिणेंपिणु 10 2 4.
- जिणाल 6 2 5, °11 1b जिणालय.
- जिणालय 13 9 1b जिणालय.
- जिठिमय 8 6 9b जिह्वा ?
- जिम 1 11 9b यथा.
- जिम...जिम 6 12 9 b, 12 9 5 either ...or.
- जिमिय 2 17 9a मुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्मुं).
- ✓जिम्म (जृम्म्) yawn;
- pres. 3. s. जिम्मइ 17 15 3.
- जिह 2 11 8 यथा.
- जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.
- जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.
- ✓जीव (जीव G; जीवहुँ);
- pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीवेसइ 8. 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 3; pot. part. जीवेव 5 16 4; gerundive जीवेवें 2 8 4, जीवेवाहों 7 8 8a.
- जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.
- जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.
- °जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.
- जुमल °2 6 3, 13 10 10b, enl. जुमलय 1 5 6 जुगल pair.
- ✓जुझ (जुय्य; G. झुझहुँ);
- pres. 2 s. जुझइ 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुझन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुझ 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुझहों 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुझेजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुझन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुझन्तय 10 8 11 b, pot. part. जुझेव 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुझा-निय 5 13 8.

जुह्व 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.

जुह्वमण 12 8 9a योद्धमण.

जुह्व-जुह्व 4 8 3 जीर्ण-योक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following खण्डिय-पुराई; but in the light of 33-17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जणु=जानु may be the correct reading).

जुह्व 14 7 4 [जुर्ण] जीर्ण (G. जुर्ण).

जुह्व 11 13 5 युक्त.

जुह्व 13 8 3 युग्म.

जुह्वयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.

जुवाण 5 13 9a, 17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन.

जुरावण 12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.

जै 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;

-(जं) जे... (तं) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a; -जै 20 3 1;

-जो जै...सो जै 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a.

-तहिं जै तहिं 10 3 9a,

-जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;

जेतहें 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.

जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.

जेथु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.

जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा,

-जेम...तिह 20 10 2 यथा...तथा,

जेम...तेम 7 7 2 because...therefore

-जेम जेम...तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

जेव 16 8 6 यथा.

जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 याहय (Hc. IV 402); f. जेही 19 6 1b.

√जोय [योजय] दृश् (G. जोहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6; imper.

2. pl. जोयहें 2 3 9b; abs. जोएँवि 6

2 1, 8 8 1, जोएँपिण 1 1b; p. p.

जोइय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय

15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोइजइ 8 7 4.

जोइहण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिस्+इहण] (D. 3 50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खयोत; cf. MW. s. v. ज्योतिरिहण 'fire-fly').

जोइस 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष्] class of gods.

जोईसिय 3 5 7 ज्योतिषिक class of gods.

जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from

√जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) दृष्टि.

जोकारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a, 19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.

√जोक्ख (of. G. जोक्खुँ weigh);

-pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9b,

10 5 1 (used with विजड=magic

lores, cf. जोक्खइ आकलयति - Mp. 4 5 5).

जोगेसर 5 15 2, 13 6 5 योगेश्वर.

जोग 2 2 9b, enl. जोगय 10 4 4 योग्य;

19 6 8 योग्यम्?

जोत् 4 8 3 योक्त्र.

√जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोत्तरहुँ]

-imper. 2. s. जोत्तें.

जोवण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b, 17 9 9b

यौवन;

-जोवणइत्ति 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.

जोह 8 6 4 ओष.

जें see जें.

झ

झझर 14 3 2, 20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.

-झझरिय 7 2 3 [झझरित] humming.

झट 13 8 4°, 15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53

झडी=निरन्तरदृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful attack.

झटि 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.  
झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf.  
G. झंपलावतुं 'jump into, rush in').  
झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (G.  
झालक, झालक splash, झलकातुं splash  
out from a container).  
झलरि° 1 11 4 झलरी gong (G. झालर).  
झस° 1 15 4 झष.  
°झस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.  
झसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (Pa-  
umacariya 8 95).

✓झाय (घै-घ्यायति);  
-pres. 2. s. जायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,  
2. pl. जायहो 9 9 4, pres. part.  
जायन्त 19 14 7; abs. जायैषि 5 16 8;  
p. p. जाय्य 9 7 8.

✓झिज (झीय);  
-pres. 3. s. झिजह 18 9 3.  
झणि f. 3 11 1a चनि.

झेन्दुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 जेडुओ]  
कंदुक (cf. G. कीडतुं green pod of  
the cotton plant).

ट

✓टाल remove (G. टालतुं),  
-pres. 3. s. टालह 12 2 2.

ठ

✓ठा (था);  
-pres. 3. s. ठाह 11 6 8; 3. pl.  
ठन्ति 6 14 9b, imper. 3. s. ठाह 16  
13 3, p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,  
7, 9a;  
-caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहो 15 10  
6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl  
ठविय 8 12 7.  
ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

✓डङ्क [दंग्: cf. D 1 6 डङ्क=दन्तहीन  
G डङ्कु, डङ्कु]  
-pres. 3. s. डङ्क 20 2 6.  
4

✓डङ्ग [दङ्-*pass.* दङ्ग; G. दाङ्गु];  
-pres. part. डङ्गन्त 10 7 9b, enl.  
डङ्गन्तय 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a Its usual  
sense is विह्व, विग्रह. Gl. at 13  
10 9 renders it by विह्वर. विह्वर is  
Des'ya विह्वर or विह्वर=रौद्र (D. 7 90;  
Hc. II 174) or आडम्बर, आडोप  
(PSM.). But the sense भय  
'panic' suits all our contexts.  
cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.

डर 15 2 3 दर fright (G. डर)  
डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 वस्त (G. डरु)  
डसिय° 16 15 4 दष्ट (G. डस्युं).

✓डह (दह);  
-pres. 3. s. डहह 16 4 9b, pres  
part. डहन्त 3 2 3, -agent. °डहण  
°1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

लिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेल.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर caus-  
ing panic [cf. MW. s. v.], see  
डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 शाखा [cf.  
D 4 9, G. डाल, डालुं, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्म 4 12 5, 13 6 3 दिष्ठ.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D 4 11] दारुहस्त woo-  
den spoon (G. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [डोर] thin string-like  
neck-lace (G. डोरो)

डोला° 14 21 डोल swing.

डोलाख्डी 17 15 8 डोलाख्दा.

✓डोह [डोलाय; G. डोलुं] swing to  
and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोहन्ति 9 7 3.

✓डोह (लोमय, cf. G. डोहवु to make  
turbid; डोयु to mix with liquid  
and stir) muddle, render turbid  
imper. 2. pl. डोहो 2 13 4.

ढ  
ढकरिवन्तय 1 10 1 gl. हठोक्तियुक्त mak-  
ing dogmatic assertions [ cf. ]

He. IV 422 अदभुतस्य ढकरि ].

दिङ् 18 9 6 शिथिल ( ग. ढीङ् ).

ढीङ्ढोन्तय 8 5 11a enl शिथिलोभवत्.

✓ ढङ्क ( ढौक्; ग. ढङ्कुँ, ढङ्कुँ approach;  
ढङ्कुँ, ढङ्कुँ near ) approach,

-pres. 3. s. ढङ्कइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7,  
10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b;  
imper. 2. pl. ढङ्कहौं 14 5 4, pres.  
part. ढङ्कमाण 10 11 5, p. p. ढङ्क  
3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10  
2 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढङ्कय 8 4 8, 14  
8 9b, ढङ्किय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

✓ ढोय ( ढौक्य ) bring, offer,

-pres. 3. s. ढोयइ 2 16 5, 3. pl  
ढोयन्ति 6 3 3, p. p. ढोइय 7 1 8;  
15 14 5.

ढोय [ ढौक ] 16 5 2 haunt, approach  
[ cf. न ददाति परमब्रह्मदोषि सग्रहे ढौकम् ।  
*Upamitibhavaprapaṇcākatha*,  
p. 62, 1 3-4 ]

ढोयण [ ढौकण ] 16 2 5 presenting

ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle ( ग. ढोर ).

✓ ढोव ( ढौक्य ) offer,

-pres. 3. s. ढोवइ 1 14 6

ण

ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न,

-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.

-णङ् 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8  
7 न दु.

णङ्गस्य 4 6 6 नैसर्ग one of the nine  
treasures.

णङ्ग 12 12 10b ननु.

णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.

णयवन्तय 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.

णखस् 14 5 7 नख ( ग. नख ).

णखन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

°णग 18 7 7 नग mountain.

णङ्गल 6 9 2 लाङ्गल.

णङ्गलपहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गलप्रहरण.

✓ णञ्ज ( वृत्-वृत्ति; ग. नाचलुँ ),

-pres. 3. s. णञ्जइ 1 5 2; 3. pl.

णञ्जन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl.

णञ्जन्तय 5 1 9b, f. णञ्जन्ती 14 10 7;

-caus. p. p. णञ्जाविय 17 15 9, enl.

णञ्जावियय 11 7 9b.

णञ्जइ 3 7 10b [ ज्ञायते ], णञ्जन्ति 1 4 6  
[ ज्ञायन्ते ] [ He. IV 444 gives as  
an उत्प्रेषार्थ निपात, नावइ=नन्वइ which  
is=नञ्जइ according to He. IV  
252 ] as if. ( cf. ग. जाणे के ).

णट्टारम्भ 2 9 6 नाट्टारम्भ ( ग. नाटारम्भ ).

°णट्टावय 11 7 9b नतैक one making  
others dance.

णट्टावयघर 14 12 8 danoing-hall.

णत्थि 16 12 3 नात्थि ( ग. नथी ).

णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सङ् 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय,  
जय इति शब्दः.

णन्दण 3 13 3 [ नन्दन ] son; -f. °णन्दणी  
10 1 5 daughter.

✓ णम् ( नम्, ग. नमलुँ );

-pres. 2. s. णमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s.

णमइ 12 2 4, fut. 3. s. णमसइ 12

6 4; pres. part. णमन्त 1 8 12,

17 10 10a; p. p. णमिय 2 6 9,

-caus p. p. णामिय 1 8 2.

णमोकार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

णर 16 15 7.

णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

णराय 8 9 1 नाराच ( He. I 67 ).

णराहिउ 1 12 7, णराहिउ 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

✓ णव ( नम् );

-pres 3. s. णवइ 3 9 4; pres.

part. णवन्त 7 9 6; abs. णवैवि 11 8

3, णवेषिणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a,

-caus. abs. णवैवि 10 8 10.

णवजोव्वण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12

2, 12 6 1 केवलम्, 12 4 8, 12 12

- 6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18  
8 5 अनन्तरम्.
- णवल्ली 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f, 14 7 2,  
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)
- णहङ्गण 16 9 1 नमोऽङ्गण.
- णहमणि 2 6 8 [नमोमणि] svn.
- णं 1 8 13b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if  
(Hc. IV 444).  
-णं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12  
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.  
-णं (with णाई) 15 1 9b.
- णाहूँ 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11  
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11  
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.  
IV 444).
- णाहय 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.
- णाहँ 2 17 8, 15 2 2, णासु 1 13 1, °6  
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. णामद  
16 4 3 नाम.
- णाय 16 4 6 [नाय] elephant.
- णागपास 20 5 2 नागपाश.
- णागालय 1 15 7 नागालय.
- ✓णड (नट्);  
-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. णडिजन्ति  
7 2 5.
- णाण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.
- णाम see णाहँ.
- णामालय 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.  
has णावालड नौयुक्तः, पदे नमनशीलः.
- णाव 13 12 5 नौका.
- णावड् 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6  
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,  
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.  
IV 444).
- ✓णाल (नष्ट-नश्यति; नासवुँ.);  
-pres. 3. s. णासइ 2 9 4, 5 2 1,  
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. णावाहँ  
8 11 1; 3. s. णादड 10 12 5; pres.  
part णादन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,  
10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. णासेवि 2  
12 5, णासेपियु 13 4 10a;  
-agent. °णासण 3 8 10a, f. णासणिय  
12 9 10a.  
°णास 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.  
णासंघिय 17 14 8 [न+आसंघिय=अवधारित]  
संघिय uncertain, in peril.  
णाहिँ 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,  
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,  
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12  
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).  
✓णिडड्ड (मरुज्, Hc. IV 101; cf. g.  
वुड्डुँ).  
-abs. णिड्डुँवि 14 5 1.  
°णिडत्त 5 10 4 [निड+डत्त] निष्पन्न, सिद्ध.  
णिडस्सम्ब 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4  
[निकुरुम्ब] समूह.  
✓णिय [दृष्ट; D. 4 38; Hc. IV 181];  
-pres. 3. pl. णियन्ति 12 2 9b;  
fut. imper. 3. s णिएसड 13 12 10b  
(if we read णिएसइ with A. it  
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.  
णियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl. णियन्तय  
6 6 9b, f. णिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.  
णिपुँवि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15  
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,  
णिएवि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14  
8 1, 18 2 8.  
णिजोक् 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.  
णियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.  
णियच्छिय 19 9 9 दृष्ट (Hc. IV 181  
निअच्छ=दृष्ट).  
णियत्त 4 10 5, 7 9 8, enl. णियत्तय 1 7  
1a, णियत्तिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.  
णियत्तय 11 6 1, f. णियत्ती 14 10 4 [D.  
4 38.] परिहित (from \*निवत्त?).  
णियल °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15  
14 3 निपट.  
-नियलियय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निगटित enl.  
नियासण 6 14 4 निवदन (cf. D. 4 38

- निअंसण् and Mp. 11 14 11 गिया-  
 सणउं परिधानम् ].  
 \*निकाय 2 10 9a निकाय.  
 निक्कय 17 18 4 बुनिमल (see PSM. s. v.  
 निक्क ).  
 निक्कम्पिरय 9 9 2 निक्कम्प  
 निक्कारण 19 15 7 निक्कारण.  
 निक्कय 7 8 8b [ निक्षत, D. 4 32 ] निहत  
 struck.  
 निक्कत्तिय 5 11 2 [ denom. from  
 निक्कत्त = \*निक्षत ? ] निहत (gl. धर्य नीताः)  
 slain.  
 निक्कन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl निक्क-  
 न्तय 5 9 11b निक्कान्त.  
 निक्कवण 2 11 4, 19 13 10b [ निष्कमण ]  
 दीक्षाग्रहण.  
 निगुडपुरिस 16 3 2 गूढपुरुष spy.  
 ✓ निग्ग (= निर्गम् );  
 -pres. 3. s. निग्गइ 11 13 1, imper.  
 2 pl. निग्गहौ 7 6 9a, pres. part.  
 निग्गन्त 7 7 4.  
 निग्गइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.  
 निग्गल 14 13 3 ?  
 निग्गण 13 10 2 निर्धन cloudless.  
 निग्गय 7 14 7 निर्गत lightning-stroke  
 \*निग्गोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.  
 निच्चिन्तय 17 9 7 निच्चिन्त enl.  
 निच्चियण 17 7 5 निक्षेपन.  
 निज्जलहरय 3 3 1b निर्जलघर enl.  
 cloudless.  
 \*निज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.  
 ✓ निज्जहार ( धर; cf. G. धारुं );  
 -pres. part निज्जहारन्त 8 7 1.  
 \*निज्जहार 11 3 6, \*15 9 6° निर्हार.  
 ✓ निट्ठव [ नि+स्थाप् ] विनाशय;  
 -imper. 2 pl. निट्ठवहौ 6 2 8, p p.  
 निट्ठविय 17 14 2; agent. \*निट्ठवण° 7  
 6 4 ( cf. निट्ठइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7 ).  
 निट्ठिय 1 2 5 [ निष्ठित ] युक्त full of ?  
 निडाल 10 3 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5  
 3, 15 5 8; निडाल 8 9 9 निडालि  
 8 2 1 ललाट.  
 निट्ठ 8 2 1 ?  
 ✓ निट्ठइ ( निर्दह );  
 -pres. 3. s. निट्ठइ 18 5 6.  
 निडाल see निडाल.  
 निडालि see निडाल.  
 ✓ निण्णास ( निर्णाशय );  
 -pres. part. निण्णासन्त 3 2 5  
 -agent. \*निण्णासण 3 3 2.  
 नित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.  
 निचुल 18 6 3 [ निस्+दुल्य enl. ? cf. G.  
 नीटोल ] certainly ( cf. Pāhuḍa-  
 dōhā 198 cā चूरिवि चलगइ निचुल  
 परम जउ पावेहि ).  
 निहरिस 5 13 1 [ \*निर्दश ] निदर्शन.  
 ✓ निहल [ निह+दल्य ] destroy;  
 -abs. निहलेवि 18 2 6.  
 ✓ निहाय [ denom. from निद्रा ] go to  
 sleep,  
 -pres. 3. s; निहायइ 17 15 3.  
 निहाखिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.  
 ungenerous.  
 ✓ निहार [ निह+दार्य ] split open;  
 -abs. निहारैवि 2 7 4.  
 निह 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 स्निग्ध.  
 निहुय° 3 3 1b निर्धुत.  
 निहुयगाय 5 12 3 [ निह+ D. धुयगाय ] भ्रम-  
 र-रहित  
 निप्पसर 12 3 8 निप्पसर.  
 निप्पच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9a, 9 6 6,  
 12 6 4 [ निर्धेसित ] तिरस्कृत.  
 निप्पिच्च 17 17 9 निर्घोष ?  
 निमण्ण 10 3 8 निमग्न ( cf. गुमण्ण Hc.  
 I 94 ].  
 निमन्तणय 16 13 9a निमन्त्रण enl. invi-  
 tation.  
 निम्मन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.  
 \*निम्मविय 3 4 1b [ निर्मापित ] निर्मित.

°निष्महण 19 4, 19 9 8 निर्मथन destruction.

निरिमत्ति° 16 3 9 निमित्तिन् astrologer.

निरिक्खयय 15 5 5 [p. p. enl. from निर्+आ+ख्या cf. अक्खय] said.

निरत्थीकिय 20 4 7 [निरत्थीकृत] निष्कलीकृत.

निरत्थ 17 17 11b [निरत्थ] useless

निरलङ्कारिय f. 19 5 5 अनलङ्कृता.

निरवसेस 20 10 4 निरवशेष.

निरारिड 16 3 10a, 16 7 6 अतिगयम् (frequent in Bh. Jacobi compares it with निरु=निश्चितम्, twice in Hp., rendered as 'surely,' 'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2 18 8 अनिर्धारितम् and 9 26 13 अत्यन्तम्).

°निरिक 14 1 7 [D. 4 49] gl चौर.

निरिक्खयय 8 8 9b निरीक्षित enl.

निरु 14 10 9a, 1 4 1, 12 7 9a निश्चितम् surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)

निरुत्तड 5 5 5, 5 13 3, 8 8 2, निरुत्तेण 14 9 9b (D. 4 30 निश्चितम्) certainly, definitely (See Hp. s. v. निरुत्त).

निरुद्धय 15 3 8 निरुद्ध enl.

निरुुरिय 11 8 7 (Hc. IV 124 निरुुरइ= छिनत्ति) छिन्न.

✓ निवड (नि+पत्);

-pres. 3. pl. निवडन्ति 15 4 4; pres part. enl. निवडन्तय 1 5 2; abs. निवडेपिणु 2 13 8; p. p. निवडिय 2 7 3, 7 8 5, 17 1 8

निवन्धण 17 18 3 a binding, contract.

✓ निवस (नि+वस्);

-pres. 2 s. निवसहि 7 12 5, pres part. f enl. निवसन्तिय 12 4 9b

✓ निवार (नि+वारय);

-pres. 3 s. निवारइ 2 12 9a imper. 2. s. निवारि 10 7 8; 2. pl. निवारहो

10 8 1; p. p. निवारिय 4 9 3; agent. निवारय 17 2 4.

निविट्ट 1 8 7, enl. 5 7 9 निविष्ट.

निविसु 7 11 9b, निविसं 2 11 2, 11 9 1a, 11 12 6, 17 1 6, निविसेण 18 12 1 निमेषम्

-निविसद्धं 4 3 4, 15 5 1, 17 4 8;

निविसद्धेण 12 6 8 निमेषार्थम्.

-निविसन्तरेण 6 8 6, 12 7 8 निमेषान्तरम्.

°निवेय 14 9 4 [°निवेद] नैवेद्य.

✓ निव्वट्ट ? (used with hand, head etc severed in battle),

-abs. निव्वट्टेवि 10 10 3; p. p

निव्वट्टिय° 4 8 4, 17 12 10a.

✓ निव्वड (निष्पद्य; a. नीवडथुं);

-pres. 3. s. निव्वडइ 16 5 9; imper. 3. s. निव्वडड 12 9 5,

-caus. abs. निव्वडेपिणु 6 4 9b having chosen. cf. 21 13 4b.

✓ निव्वह (निर्वाह्य) pass (time);

-pres. 3. s. निव्वहइ 16 3 10a.

निव्वान 15 9 8 निर्वाणस्थान.

°निसण्ण 15 13 9b ?

निसाह 13 9 9 निपाद seventh note of the gamut.

°निसियर° 4 16 निश्चिततर.

निसियर 8 10 4°, 15 3 6 निगच्चर.

निसिद्धअत्थु 16 10 2 gl सिद्धार्थ one whose object is accomplished.

°निसुद्धिय° 13 8 4 (Hc. IV 158 भाराकान्तत्वेन नत्त, cf. also D 4 4) gl. भय.

✓ निमुण (नि+श्रु) hear,

-pres. 1. s. निमुणमि 19 18 2; abs.

निमुणेवि 1 11 1, 2 8 5, 17 4 6,

निमुणेमि 1 12 7, 11 8 8, निमुणेपिणु

9 5 3, 13 2 10a, 14 13 9a, 15

1 9a, निमुणेविणु 11 11 6; p.

p. निमुमिय 1 3 7, निमुय 1 3 4.



°णिह 11 4 4 निभ.

°णिसुम्भण° 5 3 5 [ निशुम्भन ] destroyer.

णिहय 16 4 8 निहत.

°णिहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.

✓ णिहाल [ नि+भालय्; G. निहाल्लुँ ],  
-imper. 2 s. णिहाल्ले 12 5 14a.  
3. s. णिहाल्ल 17 18 6; p. p. णिहाल्लिय  
8 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9

णिहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl

णिहुअय 18 2 3 निश्रुत enl.

णिहेल्लण 2 17 1, °4 1 4 [ D. 4 51,  
Hc. 2 174 ] ग्रह.

णीयड 18 8 9b ?

णीलाडलि 6 7 6 [ णील+आवलि ? ] row  
of sapphire ?

णीसक्कत्तण 2 13 4 निःसङ्गत.

°णीसण 17 16 7 नि खन gl. शब्द.

णीसदूय 14 1 6 नि.शब्द enl.

°णीसन्दण 2 13 7 निःसन्दन without a  
chariot.

णीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.

✓ णीसर ( निस्+उ, G. नीसरुँ );  
-pres. 3. s. णीसरइ 15 11 4; im-  
per. 2. s. णीसर 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.  
s. णीसरउ 19 4 6; p. p.  
णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;  
-oaus. abs. णीसारेवि 5 16 7; p.  
p. णीसरिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.

णीसावण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [ +निःसामान्य ]  
अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभुरहित.

✓ णीसस ( निःश्वास );  
-pres. 3. s. णीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;  
णीससन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.

णीसुण 19 12 2 निःशून्य.

✓ णे [ नी ];  
-pres. 1. s. णेमि 18 3 7; 3. s. णेइ  
16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. णेहु 12 9 2;  
p. p. णिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,  
pass. pres. 3. s. णिज्जइ 5 2 5,  
pres. part. णिज्जन्त 19 18 7.

णेडर° 1 13 9b नूपुर.

णेतार 20 7 8 नेतृ.

°णेह° 9 14 9b नेह ( G. नेह ).

णवण-पुज 18 4 5 स्नपन-पूजा.

णवणवीढ 1 16 2 स्नपन-पीठ.

✓ णहा [ हा; G. नहाल्लुँ ];  
-pres. 3. s. णहाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7  
7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.  
णहाँ 14 5 4; abs. णहाँवि 5 4 5,  
pret. part. णहाय 15 9 7.  
णहाणइ 13 9 7 लानाव्य.

त

तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.

तइयहँ 8 8 2 तदा.

तइकाल 6 14 2 [ °त्रयीकाल ] कालत्रयी.

तइलोक 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;  
त्रैलोक्य.

तइलोक-णाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.

तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 ( ? ), 16 7 3, 18  
7 2, 19 2 3 तव.

तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.

तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.

तक्खणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्.

तक्खणेंण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.

तग्गव° 1 9 8 तद्गत.

✓ तज्ज ( तर्जय् ) threaten;  
-imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs.  
तज्जेवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय  
4 9 9b.

तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6  
10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,  
4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणेंण 13 4  
1a, 19 5 3; तणँ 16 1a.

तणुहेइ 8 5 3 ?

तण्डविय 19 17 6 [ cf. D. 5 5, Hc.

IV 137 = तट्टव = तट्ट ] विस्तारित.

तत्त 3 2 2 तप्त.

तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [ D. 5 20 तत्परता ]

चिन्ता.

तत्थहँ 6 15 6 तत्प्राप्त स्थानात्.

तण्वेषु 18 6 6 तल्प-कैशम् bed-chamber.

तम 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लालि sorrow.

तम्बार 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.

तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.

तम्बेरम 11 5 5 तम्बेरम.

तम्बोल 1 14 5, 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.

°तरहि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.

तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°

√ तर (तृ, G. तरुं),

-pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.

तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.

°तलाय 2 2 3 तडाग.

√ तव (तप्),

-imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विच्.

तव-सिय 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.

तहिं 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.

तहिम्बिड 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.

तहेव 16 12 8 तथैव.

ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्

°ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °व्राण (armour, helmet etc.).

ताण-मुकु 10 2 8 मुकुटाण one who has put off the armour?

ताणन्तरे 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्

ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.

°तार° 9 4 9a [ तारा ] कनीनिका, °14 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ for शुभ्र) shinning.

तालिय 13 8 1a [ ताडित ] gl. ग्रहत.

तावहिं 3 4 8 तावत्.

तावहिं 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.

√ तास (वासच्);

-abs. तासैवि 15 8 9b.

°तिमन्त 4 11 3 तिन्त personal terminations.

तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.

तियगार 3 2 3?

तियमह° 1 10 5 स्त्री.

तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.

तित्ति 2 7 2 वृत्ति.

तिथ्ययरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.

तिणयण 1 6 2 [ त्रिनयन ] S'iva.

तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्यच्

तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.

तिलमेच 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.

तिलोम 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.

-तिलोमानन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.

तिलोक्क° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.

तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 3 14 8 त्रिवारम्.

तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.

°तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [ त्रिशक्ति ? ] sort of weapon?

तिसरिमा 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.

तिह 3 13 8b तथा.

तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.

तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (psm.'s suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).

तुङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.

तुङ्गु 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज)

√ वृट्ट (वृज्य Hc. IV 216, 230, G. वृट्टुं, वृज्युं),

-pres. part. वृट्टन्त 14 6 2, abs. वृट्टे 13 5 4, 7, 8.

नुडि 6 3 9a सहाय.

नुप्प 14 9 3 वृत्त (N. वृप्).

नुमुल 15 15 6 भयानक.

तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरन्), तुरन्ति 2 9 9a,

तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तएण 18 8 6.

तुरमाणे 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.

तुरिड 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2,  
14 9 9 $\alpha$ , 16 14 5, enl. तुरियड 3  
7 4 त्वरितम् soon.

तुव 19 15 9 तव

\*तुसार 4 10 6 [ तुवार ] शीकर

तुह 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. तुहारी 4 5  
9 $\alpha$  त्वदीय

तूरिय 7 13 6 [ तूर्य+इक ] तूर्यवादक.

✓तूस [ तुच्य ],

-abs तूमेवि 5 5 9b

\*तूह° 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तड  
[ Hc. I 104, 2 72; D. 5 16 ].

तेत्तहें 1 14 3; 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13  
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेत्तिड 16 15 6 तावत.

तेथु 2 7 4 तत्र, तेथुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा ( G. तेम ),

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1 $\alpha$  त्वदीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेहय 2 13 1, 4 5 8, 9 7 5, 12 2 5  
तादह ( Hc. IV 402 ).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,  
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3  
तत..

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3  
ततः अपि

तोय 4 10 6.

✓तोड [ त्रोटय, Hc. IV 106, G तोडहुं ]

-imper. 2. pl तोडहें 2 13 4,

abs. तोडेंवि 7 5 8, तोडेप्पिणु 2 12 8.

तोण° 18 6 7 तूण, gl. मन्ना ( G. भायो  
quiver ).

\*त्तय° 1 7 3 त्रय.

थ

✓थक,

-pres. 2. s थकहि 17 14 2, 3. s.

थकइ 10 3 9 $\alpha$ , 17 5 8, pres part

, enl थकन्तय 4 1 9 $\alpha$ ; imper. 2 s.

थकु 5 3 1, ( थकु थकु ) 20 9 5; p p.

थक 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 3

11 10 1 स्थित ( cf. Hc. IV 16 )

थट° 13 6 4°, 17 1 1 $\alpha$ , 13 4 7, 20 3  
9 समूह.

\*थड 19 3 10 $\alpha$ , 20 3 10 $\alpha$  समूह ( Bh. )

थण 14 7 8, enl. °11 4 6 स्तन.

✓थम्म ( स्तम् ) stop, check the  
course,

-abs. थम्मेवि 14 13 8

✓थरहर ( onom; D. 5 27 थरहरिथ=  
कम्पित; G. थरथरहुं ) quiver;

-pres. part. थरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p p. थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6,

-caus agent. थरहरावण 10 11 1b.

✓थव ( स्थापय ),

-pres. part. थवन्त 2 6 5, abs.

थवेवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, थवेवि 9 1

9 $\alpha$ , थवेप्पिणु 2 2 7; p. p. थविय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.

2 11 5.

\*थवह° 4 6 11b स्थपति.

✓था [ स्वा; G थाहुं, थहुं be ],

-pres. 1 s. थावि 5 14 1; 2 s. थाहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. थाहु 2 16 11 $\alpha$ , 3

pl. थन्ति 7 7 8, imper. 2. s. थाहि

थाहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b, 3. s. थाड

16 10 8, abs थाएँवि 2 11 3, 3 2

1 $\alpha$ , p. p. थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9 $\alpha$ , 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. थियय

19 17 8.

थासु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थायम् strength.

थाइय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

थिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोदर.

✓थुण ( स्तु ) praise.

-imper 2. pl. थुणहें 9 9 4, abs.

थुणेंवि 18 1 8, pass. pres. 3. s

थुव्वइ 3 9 6 थुणिजइ 20 2 5.

थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.

येर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.

°थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=नद्धा)  
+ थासन] पद्य.

थोडय 16 8 7 [स्तोक+°डय dim; G. थोडै  
little] weak, small.

थोसुग्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.  
थोत (स्तोत्र)+सदग्] sang a hymn.

थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,  
enl. °थोरय 3 1 13α स्थूल.

थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोक्  
(Hc. II 125).

द  
दह्य 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दधित gl. चक्ष्म.  
दह्वी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरसाल 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.

✓दक्खव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32; G.  
दाखवहुं];

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2.  
s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ  
2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दङ्क °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9α दण्डरत्न.

दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 दैवत् [Hc. II 215].

✓दरमल (=मर्दय, चूर्णय),

-abs. दरमलेंवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

✓दरिस (दर्शय);

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-  
सन्ति 2 2 9b, दरिसन्ति 14 3 12α,  
abs. दरिसेंवि 19 5 9, p. p. दरिसिय  
4 11 5,

-दरिसाव (दर्शय, G. दर्शावहुं);

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6, 3. s. दरि-  
सावइ 2 3 9α; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि  
6 14 1α, fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19  
12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9α.

°दरिस 6 5 4 [°दर्श] दर्शन.

✓दल [दलय; cf. G. दलहुं pulverise,  
make into floor] tear open,  
pound;

-pres. 1. s. दलमि 15 2 5.

5

✓दलवइ (चूर्णय, Bh.; cf. G. दालोवाडो  
total ruin),

-pres. 3. s. दलवइइ 4 2 9b; 17 9  
3; p. p. दलवइइ 4 8 7.

दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 क्षीघ्रम्.

°दवाणल° 19 12 10b दवानल.

दहन्तिव (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाह्य 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.

दाढ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाण-मयन्व 15 1α दान-मदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारें) दार wife.

✓दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32];

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.

दिइ 3 6 11α [D. 5 39; Ved. दिव्; G.  
वी] दिवसम्—कं दिइ 3 6 11α when?

-दिवेँ दिवेँ 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]  
दिने दिने

दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 दिजवर.

दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.

दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास  
sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिश (G. दश).

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).

दीय 6 4 5 दीप.

दीव 6 4 9α, °9 9 1°. 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (G. दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (G. दीवी)

दीवियय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालित.

✓दीस [दृश्य, G. दीसहुं];

-pres. 3. s. दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,  
4 5 6; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12  
9b, 10 3 2; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b  
दीर्घ.

दुकर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुक्खु दुक्खु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,  
18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19

दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

दुग्गन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुग्गन्ध foul-smelling.

दुग्गेज्ज ०4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुग्गेज्ज.

दुज्जोहणि f. 12 8 1 [दुज्जोहना] difficult to fight with.

दुण्णमय 12 11 1 दुण्णम enl.

दुण्णिवार 4 4 5 दुण्णिवार.

दुद्दम 10 12 9a दुद्दम.

दुपुत्त 17 1 10b दुपुत्त.

दुप्पइसार 5 8 4 दुप्पइसा (see √पइसर).

दुप्पवेस 18 6 6 दुप्पवेस.

दुप्पवइयय 4 10 9b [दुप्पवजित enl.]

दुप्परिमाजक.

दुमइत्त 20 8 9b gl. वृक्षोत्पन्न.

दुम्मुह 18 7 3 दुम्मुह

दुम्महिल 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8

दुम्महिला.

दुम्मिय 18 9 1 [=दुम्मिय from √दुम्= द., Hc. IV 23] दून

दुल्लय 16 9 10b दुल्लय enl.

दुल्लणिय f. 14 13 6 दुल्लणिय enl.

दुल्ललिय 19 11 3 दुल्ललित

दुवार 6 7 7 द्वार

दुच्चार 17 11 7 दुच्चार.

दुच्चलियय 18 5 9b दुर्वलीभूत enl.

दुच्चाय 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुर्वात.

दुच्चिसह 9 4 4 दुर्विषह

दुस्सील 19 4 6 दुस्सील.

-दुस्सील-सहाय 13 12 10a दुस्सील-सहाय.

दुहोत्तरिय 9 7 8 gl. दुःखोत्तीर्ण

दूय 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. 12 6 3 दूत

-f. दूह 15 14 4, दूह 15 12 8

दूरहो 10 2 9b दूरात्.

दूरत्तण 19 2 7 दूरत्त.

दूरट्ठाण 2 15 2 दूरस्थान.

दूरमव्व 10 6 8b दूरभव्य.

√दूरिहो (दूरीभू).

-pres. 3 दूरीहो 6 4 3; p. p. दूरी-

हय 8 11 9a.

दूरुगिण्ण-कम 19 7 7 taking long strides (cf. PSM. उगिण्ण=उल्लिख).

दूवत्तय 19 16 7 [दूवत्त enl?] bad news.

दूसम 17 11 3 [दूःसम] असाधारण.

दूसह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दूसह.

दूसामिय 13 1 4 दुःखामिय.

दूसावास 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दूसा-वास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी tent).

दूसिद्ध 15 11 2 दुःसिद्ध.

√दे (दा; अ. देह);

-pres. 1. s. देहि 4 4 3, 4 5 5; 3

s देह 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5

14b, 16 2, 1; 3. pl. देन्ति 6 3 4,

16 6 2, imper. 2. s. देहि 2 14 1,

7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;

3. pl. देव 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. देज्ज

2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. देसह 2 12 9b;

pres. part. दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,

देन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18

12 9a, f. दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय

19 10 10a; abs देवि 2 11 2, 2

17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11

13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिण 2 2 7, 2

14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7,

p. p. दिण्ण 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18

4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दिज्जइ 8 11

6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.

दिजन्त 17 5 9;

-caus. imper. 3. s. देवानत्त 17 18

8; abs. देवोच्चैवि 5 16 6; p. p. देवानिय

1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7

देउल 1 5 3, ०8 3 3, देवउल 2 2 3

देवकुल (अ. देवल).

√देवस्स (from √दृश् contaminated with देवस्स=प्रेक्ष; Hc. IV 181; अ. देवहू).

-pres. 3. s. देवस्सइ 17 15 2.

देवउल 2 2 3 see देउल.

देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.



धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरागय) 5 14 9α  
अमर (of. Trivikrama धुयराओ  
and PSM.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

√धुण (धु-धुनोति; G. धुण-धुँ),

-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9b; abs.

धुणैवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूप 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमदय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9b [धूमल] धूम.

√धूमा (धूमाय्; G. धुमाहुँ),

-pres. 3. s. धूमाइ 18 5 3, caus.

p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूल 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2) ?

धूवन्त 8 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेणुव 3 18 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव् wash, G. धोवुँ); -

-pres. 3. s. धोवइ 1 14 6; pres.

part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पइज 5 7 7, पइज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक् 14 18 5 [D. 6 71 =विशाल]  
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.  
9 24 12).

√पइस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसहुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पइसहुँ 6 13 9, 3. s.

पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,

पइसइ 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12

2; pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10α,

14 1 2; p. p. पइसइ 2 9 9α, 4 10 2,

enl. 5 7 9, abs. पइसैवि 14 11 9b;

pot. part. पइसेवत् 10 8 3

√पइसर [analogically formed  
from √पइसर=caus. of √पइस]  
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पइसरसि 6 8 4, 7 12

9α; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइ-

सरइ 4 1α, 1b, 4 1 1, 14 1 9b,

3 pl. पइसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3.

s. पइसरत् 19 4 6; abs. पइसरैवि 12

1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.

पइसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पइसरैवि 13 10 10α,

19 11 7; p. p. पइसरिय 5 5 8,

11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.

2 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

√पइसार=प्रवेशय्] प्रवेश (G. पेसरो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिष्ठ.

°पइव 14 3 12α; enl. पइवय 5 12 5

प्रवीप.

पइहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1

प्रवीपे, gl. वीपेतर.

-पइहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रवीर्षाक्षि.

पइहिय 7 10 8 [\*प्रवीर्षिका] वीर्षिका.

√पठञ (प्र+ठुज्);

-abs. पठञैवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16

7 4; p. p. पठञिय 2 9 8.

°पठत्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उक्ति]

पठत्तियत् 3 11 1, पठत्तियत् 1 3 4 उक्ति.

पठमचरिय 1 16 10α पठमचरित.

√पठल (पठ्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पठलिजन्त 11 9 6.

°पठोलि 16 14 8 प्रतोलि (G. पोल).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9α, 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयइ 18 11 2 [पतइ] sun.

√पयइ [प्र+वृत्];

-pres. 3. s. पयइइ 5 4 9α, p. p.

पयइ 4 7 5, 5 15 9b, 9 9 3, 10 9

6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1α, 17 1 1b.

पयत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्त.

पयाणय 12 5 14b प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 1 9b प्रकार.

√पयास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

√पक्कन्द (प्र+कन्द);

-pres. part. f. पक्कन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

पकलं 9 3 7 श्रौढ full-grown, strong  
(cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G पाकल  
fully ripe).

पक्खरिय 4 2 9a, 16 14 5 [\*उपस्कृतित]  
कवचित, सनद्ध (cf. D. पक्खरा=अश्वस-  
नाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरुँ).

√पक्खल (प्र+खल्);  
-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

√पक्खाल (प्र+खाल्, G. पखाल्लुँ);  
-imper. 8. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्खि (G. पंखी);

पक्खुद्दण 3 8 7 प्रक्षोभन.

√पगास (प्र+काश्);  
-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p.  
पगासिय 11 8 1.

पक्खि 15 6 3 प्रक्षिप्त.

पक्खोस 20 12 7 प्रक्षोष

पक्खु 18 11 5 पक्ख (G. पौख f.).

पक्खण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राङ्गण.

पक्खुत्त 2 7 3, \*13 3 5°, f. पक्खुत्ती 14 10  
5 gl. प्रगुप्त concealed, covered.

पक्खण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पक्खिय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ  
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पक्खिय 9 3 7 प्रच्युत.

पक्खोद्दय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पक्खस्साणय 19 14 4 प्रसाख्यान enl.

√पक्ख (पच्);  
-pres. part. पक्खन्त 11 9 7 पक्खारिय  
6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [\*प्रचारित?]  
उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, ta-  
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV  
156).

पक्खवर 15 2 6 gl. सुसल (D. 6 15).

पक्खुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पक्खुद्दरिय 13 7 10 α प्रत्युद्भूत.

पक्खेहिउ 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b  
[\*प्रखलीकम्?] (variants पक्खेहिउ,  
पक्खेत्थिय, पक्खेत्थिउ, पक्खेत्थिय, पक्खेत्थिउ, gl.  
loosely अतिशयेन समर्थ) प्रत्युत्त (Hc.

IV 420; variants पक्खेहिउ, पक्खेत्थिउ,  
पक्खेत्थिउ, Bh. पक्खेत्थिउ).

पक्खे 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8  
4, 9b, पक्खइ 1 2 7 पश्चात्, ततः.

पक्खल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;  
-पक्खलें 8 10 3, 8 10 9b behind;  
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

√पक्खाय (प्र+छाद्);  
-pres. part. पक्खायन्त 17 14 4.  
पक्खिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम]  
last;  
-पक्खिम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder port-  
ion; 5 4 1 western region.

√पजल, √पज्जल (प्र+ज्वल्);  
-pres. 3 s. पजलइ 12 12 8; pres.  
part. पजलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पजलन्तय  
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पजलिय 20  
4 9a.

पजोत्तिय 20 5 4 [प्र+योक्त्रित] yoked.  
"पञ्चम" 13 9 9 The fifth note of  
Indian gamut.

पज्जसुह 1 15 2 पज्जसुह lion.

पज्जाणय 9 4 9b पज्जानन lion.

पट्ठणिय 14 7 4 ?

पट्ठि 4 5 6 पट्ठि.

√पट्ठव (प्र+स्थाप् Hc. IV 37; पाठवहुँ)  
send;

-pres. 2. s. पट्ठवहि 12 4 7; imper.  
2. pl. पट्ठवहुँ 6 2 8; p. p. पट्ठविय  
4 3 2, 10 12 7.

√पढ (पठ्, G. पडहुँ);  
-pres. 3 s. पडइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.  
पडन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पड 6  
12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पडन्त  
4 8 9a, enl. पडन्तय 1 10 2; abs.  
पडेंवि 10 8 4; p. p. पडिय 13 3 5,  
enl. पडियय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8, 15  
1 8, 15 2 9b;

-caus. pres. 1. s. पाठमि 7 4 9b,  
13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाठद्



1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाठन्ति 6 14  
6; abs. पाठेति 18 10 2, पाठेति 8 9  
8; pass. pres. part. पाठिज्जन्त  
17 3 7.  
पठ 19 16 8 पठ.  
पठइय 19 5 7 पठइ enl. (ग. पठो).  
पठिडवयार° 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.  
पठिक्खलिय 6 8 2 [प्रतिक्खलित] obstruct-  
ed.  
पठिखलिय 18 2 8 [प्रतिस्खलित] obstru-  
cted.  
पठिच्छिय [from प्रति+इच्छ्] 4 3 9, gl.  
परिज्ञात accepted.  
✓पठिजीव [प्रति+जीव्];  
-pres. part. पठिजीवन्त 15 11 4  
living.  
पठिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+जुगुप्सित; cf.  
दुडच्छ Hc. IV 4] gave a return  
threat.  
पठिथिर 8 7 3, पठिथिर 17 12 10a  
[परिस्थिर] स्थिर.  
पठिपह्य 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown  
(with ref. to तूर्य); 17 15 9 struck.  
पठिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्रासृत] return  
present.  
पठिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1a [from  
✓पठिपुच्छ=प्रति+पुच्छ्] asked.  
पठिपेडिय [from पठिपेळ=प्रति+प्र+ईर्य्] 17  
3 2; enl. 18 1 9 pushed back.  
✓पठिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ख] protect;  
-pres. 3. s. 1 14 7, 19 14 9.  
पठिरक्ख 9 10 9a, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा]  
-9 10 5 (mss. पठिवक्ख) protec-  
tion.  
पठिवय 10 8 5 see पडीवय; gl. पुनरपि.  
पठिवणणय 2 13 1 प्रतिपञ्च enl.  
पठिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.  
पठिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वा-  
जित.  
पठिवारउ 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [\*प्रतिवारकम्]  
again.

°पठिहसिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.

पडीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9  
1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3  
3, 12 1 9b, 12 8 8, 13 4 10b,  
16 1 1, 18 1b, 19 11 6; पठिवय  
10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि  
again, back, then, further, and  
also.

पडुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1a प्रत्युत्तर.

✓पड [पठ्, ग. पडहुँ recite, echo some  
one's words] read, recite;  
-pres. 3. s. पडइ 1 14 4; pres.  
part पडन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.

पडुक्य 14 13 8, पडुकिय 19 6 9 [प्रदौ-  
कित] approached, advanced.

पडोइय 19 17 8 [प्रदौकित] brought  
near.

पणइ° 4 1 4 प्रणयिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.

✓पणक्ख [प्र+नृत्] ,  
-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 14 4; p. p.  
पणविय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.  
°पणविर 4 8 4, f. °पणविरि 17 2 7.

✓पणव [प्र+नृत्] ,  
-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8;  
abs. पणवेति 1 1 16, पणवेत्पिणु 1 1 1  
to 15, 17, 18, 19a, 1 9 8; p. p.  
पणविय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s.  
पणविवज्जहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणविवज्जइ 5 2 5.  
पणाल 19 10 10b [प्रणाल] channel,  
stream.

✓पणाल (प्र+नृत् or नाशय्);  
-pres. 3. s. पणालइ 3 3 8; abs.  
पणालेति 5 4 1, 15 8 9b.

°पत्तिज्जवण° 14 8 5 (प्रसायन) consol-  
ing, conciliating.

✓पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्] ,  
-pres. 3. s. पदरिसइ 10 1 9b; im-  
per. 2. s. पदरिसहि 2 9 6; p. p. पद  
रिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसिय 15 8 6.  
पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+दृश्य्] दृष्ट.

पचरिय 3 12 3 प्रघृत.  
 पचाह्य 12 7 2b प्रधावित.  
 °पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (ग. पॉति).  
 पपुच्छिय 18 1 2 प्रपुष्ट.  
 ✓पपुञ्ज (प्र+पूज्);  
 -abs. पपुञ्जैवि 20 3 6.  
 पफुल्ल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पफुल्लिय 5 1 9a,  
 9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रफुल्ल.  
 पभार 14 3 2 [प्रभार] mass.  
 ✓पमण (प्र+मण्);  
 -pres. 3 s. पमणइ 12 1a, 14 5  
 4; pres. part. enl. पमणन्तय 3 9 9.  
 पनामिय 3 4 2 [प्रनामित] made to go  
 around.  
 ✓पमुहुल [denom. from प्र+मुह्];  
 -pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहुल्लिज-  
 न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.  
 पमोक्कलड 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्क + °ल + कम्]  
 with full freedom.  
 पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b  
 [परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7  
 5 परन्तु.  
 परए 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्रगे?] gl. प्रभाते;  
 7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्रगे  
 tomorrow morning, प्रगेतन relat-  
 ing to the next day; cf. also  
 the two meanings of कल्य).  
 परभायण f. 6 3 2 परभाजन; enl. परभाय-  
 णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging.  
 परजिय 4 9 9a, 12 9 10b पराजित.  
 परचड 17 14 9b?  
 परमगुण 18 11 9a highly beneficial.  
 परमप्य 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परमात्मन् enl.  
 परमेस्सरी 10 5 5 परमेस्वररी.  
 परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.  
 °परसु 17 6 6 परसु.  
 परहुय 19 13 7 परसृता.  
 पराह्य 2 16 10, 2 13 6, पराविय 2 11  
 2 प्राप्त.  
 °परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी?

✓परिअब्ब, परियब्ब [परि+अब्] circum-  
 ambulate;  
 -abs. परिअब्बैवि 13 8 7, परियब्बैवि 10  
 2 8, 18 1a, परिअब्बेवि 7 14 6, 12  
 10 5; p. p. परिअब्बिय 4 11 9b,  
 परियब्बिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियब्बि=ि  
 प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियब्बिय=ि  
 परिवेष्टित 8 13 6].  
 ✓परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;  
 -pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6;  
 abs. परिअत्तैवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त  
 5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19  
 3 1a; caus. p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12  
 9, 19 13 1a (gl. व्याघुटित), enl.  
 परियत्तियय 18 8 9a.  
 ✓परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];  
 -abs. परिअप्पैवि 9 4 2 परिकल्प्य.  
 परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.  
 परिओसिय 17 17 1b परितोषित.  
 ✓परीयड्ड [परि+वर्ध?] ;  
 -pres. 3. s. परियड्डइ 2 7 9a.  
 परियरिय °3 3 1a, परियरियय enl. 17 10  
 4 [परिकरित] परिवृत.  
 ✓परियल [परि+गल्];  
 -pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8,  
 18 9 6.  
 परियाणय 5 15 8; परिजाणय 19 18 3  
 परिज्ञायक.  
 परियाणिय 2 4 9a, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.  
 ✓परिक्ख [परि+क्षेष्, G. परक्खुं];  
 -pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय  
 19 15 7.  
 परिक्ख 19 1 10b परीक्षा (G. परक्ख).  
 परिघट्टिय 19 18 5 परिक्षिप्त thrown out.  
 ✓परिविब (परि+क्षिप्);  
 -abs. परिविबैवि 19 2 7; p. p. परिविब  
 19 7 5.  
 परिचक्कलिय 9 2 2 [°परिचकलित] परिवर्तुल  
 (cf. n 3 29 चकल=वर्तुल).  
 °परिचाय 3 2 4 परित्याग.

✓परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त);

-abs. परिचिन्तैते 4 12 5, 5 5 6,  
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4  
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.

परिचिन्तण 16 3 7 परिचिन्तन.

परिजाणय see परिगणय.

परिद्विज 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4  
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,  
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a प्रतिष्ठित.

परिद्विज 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over.

✓परिण (परि+णी; G. परणहूँ);

-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.  
part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणैति  
13 1 1b, परिणैति 12 12 7, परिणैत्सि  
10 7 1, 16 10 6; infim. परिणहूँ 5  
15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणय 13 1 9b;  
pass. pres. 3. s. परिणिज्झ 15 7 9b.  
-caus. p. p. परिणयि 2 8 7, 5 1 7,  
10 7 4, 12 5 6.

✓परितव (परि+तप्);

-pres. 3. s. परितव 7 12 6.

परितुष्ट 16 10 1, परितुष्ट्या f 15 14 8  
परितुष्ट

परित 13 7 8 परित्राण.

परिचिद्ध 13 11 7 [परिचुद्ध] अचिद्ध.

परिपमाण 16 5 4 ऋणः full measure ?

✓परिपाल (परि+पालय);

-imper. 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;  
3. s. परिपाल 17 18 4; pres part.  
enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.  
3. s. परिपालिज्झ 9 4 3; gerund  
परिपालयि 6 16 7.

परिपाल 5 3 9a परिपालक.

परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपुच्छ.

परिपुच्छण 11 3 9 परिपुच्छन.

परिपुण्य 13 12 3 परिपूर्ण.

परिपत्तिय 15 8 4 परिपेतित.

परिपुनन्त 1 15 8 परिपुनरव.

✓परिमम (परि+मज्);

-pres. 1. pl. परिममहुँ 6 13 7; 3. s.

परिमम 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6

9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिममन्ति 4 6 4,

11 14 7; pres. part. परिममन्त

1 15 4; abs. परिममैति 11 3 9b;

agent. परिममि 7 2 3;

-caus. p. p. परिमयि 16 11 6.

परिमासि 18 8 1 परिमापनाय.

परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14  
1 परिबुत.

परिमियत्य 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ;  
gl. दयार्थज्ञाता.

✓परिरक्त (परि+रक्);

pres. 3. s. परिरक्त्वहि 15 2 3; imper.

2. s. परिरक्त्वहि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.

परिवद्विज 3 8 1b, 17 1 8 परिवर्षित.

परिवद्व 11 14 11a परिवद्व.

परिवादि 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिपादि.

परिवार 18 9 5 वाचयद् ?

परिवारिय 10 5 7 परिवारित.

परिवुञ्जण 16 3 6 [action noun from

✓परिवुञ्ज=परि+वुञ्ज] परिवेन

✓परिवेड (परि+वेष्ट);

-p. p. परिवेष्टि 1 3 6, 5 5 9a,

7 8 8; pass. pres. part. enl.

परिवेष्टिन्ता 2 12 4.

✓परिसङ्ग (परि+सङ्ग) move away

-imper. 2. s. परिसङ्गहि 17 14 2.

परिसिन्धिय 8 8 9b परिसिञ्जित.

✓परिसुज्ज (परि+सुज्) be proved  
pure;

-imper. 2. pl. परिसुज्हुँ 19 1 10b.

✓परिसले (परि+सल) end, destroy;

-pres. part. परिसलन्त 3 2 5; abs.

परिसलेति 20 7 5, परिसलति 3 10 8;

p. p. परिसलयि 1 10 9a.

परिह 16 11 6 परिचा.

✓परिहर (परि+ह);

-pres. 3. s. परिहरन्ति 1 3 9, 4 12

2; परिहरैति 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति

7 3 9; abs. परिहरैति 10 5 8a, परि-

हरैति 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.

परिहरण 1 3 11  
 परिहृय 16 4 6, 19 6 2 [from  
 परि+भृ] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.  
 परिहाण्ड 19 1 10a परिधान enl.  
 परिहय 9 4 6, 9 5 1 परिहित.  
 परिहेवय 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिधान; but  
 gl. ताम्बूलादि.  
 परोक्षे 15 11 6 परोक्षे without hav-  
 ing seen.  
 परोप्पर 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3  
 परस्पर.  
 परोवर 17 16 2 परस्पर.  
 पलयकर 11 10 9b प्रलयकर.  
 पलयभाड 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम् ?  
 पलित 3 2 2, 7 11 9a, enl. 5 7 1  
 प्रदीप्त.  
 पलीविय 7 4 5 प्रदीपित.  
 पलोह 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पतित; 17 16 3<sup>o</sup>  
 पतित.  
 पलङ्क 1 14 9a पर्यङ्क.  
 √पल्लाण (denom. from पर्याण) fur-  
 nish with saddle (g. पल्लाण्डु);  
 -imper. 2. pl. पल्लाण्हो 19 3 10a.  
 पल्लु 7 10 5 (Hc. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.  
 पव 14 1 7 प्रपा.  
 पवशुल्ल 5 1 9a पवनोद्भूत.  
 पवयल 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.  
 पवद्विय 9 13 9a प्रवृद्ध.  
 √पवत्त (प्र+वर्त);  
 -pres. 3. s. पवत्तइ 2 9 3; p. p.  
 पवत्तिय 5 11 2 (gl. कृत).  
 पवरिसिय 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृद्ध.  
 √पवस (प्र+वस);  
 -pres. part. पवसन्त 4 4 1, enl.  
 पवसन्तय 19 1a.  
 √पवह (प्र+वह);  
 -pres. 3. s. पवहइ 3 13 6; pres.  
 part. enl. पवहन्तय 3 8 10b, 14  
 11 9a.  
 पवालायायर 14 12 6 ?

√पवियम्म (प्र+वि+जृम्) flash forth,  
 appear;  
 -pres. 3. s. पवियम्मइ 10 2 2.  
 पवित् 1 2 12a पवित्र.  
 पविरल 1 2 11 प्रविरल.  
 पविहाय 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.  
 पवोहिय 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2  
 (cf बोह) उक्तवत्.  
 पव्वइयय 4 13 9b [प्रवजित enl.] परिवा-  
 जक.  
 √पव्वज [प्र+वज];  
 -abs. पव्वज्जेवि 17 18 10a,  
 पव्वज 12 2 5 प्रवज्या  
 पव्वालिय 19 15 2 [Hc. IV 41] ह्रावित.  
 पसरिय 4 11 9a, 17 7 5 प्रसृत.  
 पसर 9 8 4 प्रसर.  
 पसव 14 11 8 पद्य (PSM. s. v.).  
 √पसाह [प्र+साधय];  
 -pres. 3. s. पसाहइ 1 14 8; imper.  
 2. pl. पसाह्हो 19 3 10a; abs.  
 पसाह्हि 2 16 2.  
 पसाहय 10 12 7 प्रसाधक decorator ?  
 पसुत्तिय 1 14 9a प्रसुता.  
 पव 16 9 4 पवित्र.  
 √पहण (प्र+हण);  
 -pres. 3. s. पहणइ 14 7 1; abs.  
 पहण्हि 19 5 8.  
 √पहर (प्र+हर);  
 -pres. 3. s. पहरइ 15 5 9a, 20 9  
 6; 3. pl. पहरन्ति 7 14 1, 8 6 4; im-  
 per. 2. s. पहर पहर 15 4 7; pres.  
 part. enl. पहरन्तय 15 4 2; pot.  
 part. पहरेवत् 11 13 5.  
 पहर 4 7 5 प्रहार.  
 पहसिय 18 6 4 प्रहसित.  
 पहासिड 3 9 3 [प्रभाषितम्] gl. प्रभाषितवान.  
 पहाणय 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.  
 पहिण्डिय 17 13 3 (पहिण्डित) परिभ्रान्त.  
 पहिलय 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रयम  
 (g. पहेल्लं).

पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी  
9 6 2 प्रथमतर enl.

✓पहुच्च [ \*प्रभृत्य; denom. from प्रभृत;  
G. पहुँचें ] (He. IV 390) suffice,  
-pres. 3. s पहुँचइ 6 4 4.

पहुत्त 14 7 9a पर्याप्त (G. पहुँतें reach).

पहुत्तण 8 9-4 प्रभुत्व.

पंहुलि 7 5 5 पंहुली.

पाइक् 4 4 6 पादातिक (G. पायक).

पाडजिय 2 9 8 [ \*प्रातोयिक; cf. आतोय ]  
player of musical instruments.

पाडस 3 8 6, 9 5 9a प्राडप्.

पायय 1 2 3 प्राकृत.

पायड 3 1 13a, 16 4 9b पादपः.

✓पायड (प्रकट);

-pres. 1. s पायडमि 1 1 19b, p. p.

पायडिय 16 14 9b.

पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5  
प्रकट, व्यक्त.

पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.

पायाल 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [ \*पादाल ? ]

पादातिक gl. पादक ? (cf. G. पायल).

पायालय 13 6 1b पाताल enl.

पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रतिहार्य.

पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.

पाणपिय 19 12 3 प्राणप्रिया.

पाणाळि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=हृत्पद्वयप्रहार)  
gl. जलच्छटा.

पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (G. पाणी).

पाणिगहण 10 4 4; पाणिगहण 10 4 7,  
18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.

पारकय 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [ cf.  
He. II 148 ] पर, gl. शत्रु (cf. G.  
पारुँ stranger).

पारणय 4 3 2 पारणक

पारदय 16 5 8 प्रारब्ध enl.

पाराडट्टय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4  
8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 परा-  
खुत्त (Mp. 52 19 14b gl.).

पारावय 1 5 3 पारवत्त.

पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.

पारिहच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग.

पारोह 9 3 6 प्ररोह spring.

✓पाल (पालय; G. पालहुँ);

-imper. 2. s. पालें 7 12 6; pres.

part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.

pres. 3 pl. पालिञ्जित 20 10 9b.

✓पाव (प्रआप्; G. पामहुँ),

-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.

पावइ 4 13 9b, 12 1 9a; 3. pl.

पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b, fut. 1.

pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b, 2. s. पावेसहि

19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय

11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2

16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.

पाव 8 11 2?

पावज 5 13 7 प्रवज्या.

पावालोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालानलि:

पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15

12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्वम् (G. पास)

near.

-पार्सेहि 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पार्से near.

-पासिड [ पार्श्वम् ] 4 5 4, 10 9 6

(genitive post-position); 9 5

6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative

post-position) from.

पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9a प्रसेद.

-पासेइय 20 6 2 प्रसिद्ध.

पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पाषाण.

पाहुड 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्राश्रुत.

पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राचूर्णक (G. प्राहुणो,  
परोणो).

✓पिय, ✓पिव (पिब; G. पीहुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8, im-

per. 2. s. पिवहि 9 8 3; pres. part.

पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पिये 5 4 5, 18

2 8; pot. part. पिये 2 12 5.

पिव 13 10 3 इव.

पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी

8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

पिङ्गल° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the  
nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.  
°पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.  
°पिञ्जरिय 14 6 7 पिञ्जरित enl.  
पिङ्गिजन्त 9 10 8 पिङ्गमान (cf. ग. पीटुं  
beat).  
पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1α [पित्त्य, पैत्र्य  
or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.  
पिसुणत्तण 14 9 9α पिणुनत्व.  
पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिणुनित] सचित.  
पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिवि 1 4 9b  
12 6 8 पृथ्वी.  
पिङ्गल 8 1 2 पृथुल.  
✓पीड (पीड; ग. पीडुं);  
-pass. pres 3 s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.  
पीलण° 1 4 4 पीडन.  
पुक्कल 11 6 4 पुक्कर.  
°पुङ्गउ 15 7 2 पुङ्गवः.  
पुच्छिय 2 14 9α पृष्ट.  
✓पुज [पूजय; ग. पूजुं].  
-abs. पुजेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुजे-  
प्पिणु 16 9 9.  
पुज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.  
पुट्टि 17 5 4 [\*पृष्टि] back (ग. पुँट्ठ f.).  
पुण° (in पुणासणत्थ) 7 2 8 पुनः.  
पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (ग. पण).  
-पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.  
-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.  
-पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1α पुनः पुनः अपि.  
-पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.  
पुणरवि 13 9 1α पुनरपि.  
पुणरुत्त 14 12 9α पुनरुक्क.  
°पुण° 1 2 12α पूर्ण.  
-पुणात्तस 2 9 5 पूर्णायुष्.  
-पुणपवित्त 2 6 10α, 3 3 2 पूर्णपवित्र.  
पुण्णालि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (p. 6 53)  
पुंक्षली.  
✓पुप्फुव (onom.) hiss, snort.  
-pres 3 s. पुप्फुवइ 19 3 4.  
पुरउ° 4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.  
पुरितयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.  
पुराण 5 9 10.  
पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.  
पुलयसरीर 11 4 6 समुच्छित्तशरीर. [cf.  
PSM पुल].  
पुलउगय 8 5 11α [पुलकोदत] उदत-  
पुलक.  
पुलिन्द 10 7 9b.  
पुव्वण्हएँ 5 2 4 पूर्वाहे enl.  
पूरन्त 19 6 4, 19 12 10α पूरयत्.  
✓पेक्ख [प्र+ईक्ष; ग. पेखुं];  
-pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s.  
पेक्खहि 8 8 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 6 11 2;  
imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुँ 12 9 7; 2. s.  
पेक्ख 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut.  
2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8, abs. पेक्खेंवि  
3 5 10α, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9α  
पेक्खेप्पिणु 9 4 9α, 9 14 9α, पेक्खेविणु  
6 1 10α, 19 12 3.  
पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.  
पेक्खणयोहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकयुद्ध.  
पेम्मा 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.  
°पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.  
✓पेह [प्र+ईह].  
-abs. पेहेंवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेहिय °11  
5 8°, 13 7 1α, 13 9 5°, enl.  
पेहियय 19 5 10α.  
-pass. pres. part. पेह्जिजन्त 11 9 4.  
पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.  
पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.  
°पेसण with चुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit.  
'missed the mission'; 'died'.  
पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.  
पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.  
पोट्टल 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टलय  
15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (ग. पोटली).  
°पोट्टिमय 3 4 1α प्रोटिमय enl.  
पोत्तय 10 7 8, 11 12 9α पौत्रक.  
✓पोमाय (श्वाप्),  
-abs. पोमारुँवि 13 9 1α; gl. श्वापांशुत्वा.

## फ

फगुणनन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फाल्गुन-नन्दीसराहन्.

°फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1 $\alpha$  फडा.

फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 6 9  
sort of bard.

°फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.

✓फरहर (onom.; g. फरफरुँ) flutter;  
-pres. part. फरहरन्त 8 4 6, 15 2 8.

°फलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिघ.

फलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.

फलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.

✓फाढ (स्फाटय्; g. फाढुँ) split open;  
-abs. फाढेपिणु 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय  
5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.

फाडिम° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.

✓फिह (स्फिदय् Ho. IV 177=अंश)  
नश (g. फीदुँ);  
-pres. 3. s. फिह 10 12 2.

फुकार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.

✓फुह (स्फुहय्; g. फुहूँ) break open;  
-pres. 3. s. फुह 13 2 9; pres.  
part. फुहन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुहैवि  
8 5 11b; p. p. फुह 13 6 3.

फुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.

✓फुर (स्फुर);  
-pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.  
फुरन्तय 8 3 2.

फुलिह 1 13 7 स्फुलिह.

°फुल्ल° 1 7 4 [ फुल्ल ] पुष्प (g. फूल).

फुल्लन्धुल 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) अमर.

✓फुल (=सृज्; Ho IV 105),  
pres. part. f. enl. फुलन्तिय 18 10  
9 $\alpha$ .

✓फेड (स्फेडय्; g. फेडुँ) destroy;  
pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

## भ

भइय 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1

[ \*भयिका ] सीति.

भइणि 12 12 1 भगिनी.

भउह 14 3 10 भू (g. भुँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9 $\alpha$  भूवत्.

भयभीय 8 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभीस 4 3 9 $\alpha$  [ भयभीष्म ] भयंकर; gl.

भयस्यापि सीष्मः.

भयभीसण 11 11 1 [ भयभीषण ] भयजनक.

भयाडर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9 $\alpha$   
(सीषक) भयानक.

✓भक्ख (भक्);

-pres. 3. s. भक्खइ 2 12 8.

भग 17 5 1 $\alpha$  भग.

भगाव° 13 12 7 [ भगव ] gl. शुक्र.

✓भल (भल्; g. भौलुँ);

-pres. 1. s. भल्लि 5 14 2; 3. pl  
भलन्ति 7 5 4, abs. भल्लेवि 6 15 5,  
12 5 12.

-agent. भल्लण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 18 $\alpha$ , 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1  
14 3, भडारि 10 2 2 भडारक.

✓भण (cf. g. भणुँ recite aloud,  
study) speak, consider,

-pres. 1. s. भणलि 6 1 10b; 3. s.  
भणइ 3 7 3; 3 pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8 $\alpha$ ,  
12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भण 15 14  
2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt.  
2. s. भणेज्जहु 19 12 10 $\alpha$ , pres.  
part. भणन्त 2 11 4; 2 16 11 $\alpha$ ,  
enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9 $\alpha$ , abs. भणैवि 2  
12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14  
5 8, भणेवि 9 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,  
11 5 3, 13 11 1 $\alpha$ , भणेपिणु 8 8 8,  
12 11 6, 14 13 9 $\alpha$ , 15 2 9 $\alpha$ ,  
18 3 3;

-भणैवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8 $\alpha$ ,  
भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात् for  
the reason that.

✓भण्ड (cf. D. 6 101 भण्डण=कलह; g.  
भौडुँ abuse);

-imper. 2 pl. भण्डहौं 4 8 9 $\alpha$ .

भण्डार 9 4 1 भाण्डागार (g. भण्डार).

भत्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तृ (G. भरथार).  
भद्रहृत्वि 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहृत्विन्  
भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.  
भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3  
15 10)

√भम, √भव (भ्रम्; G. भमर्तु);  
-pres. 3. s. भमइ 14 2 9b; 3. pl.  
भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.  
s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त  
19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तय 1 13 9a,  
12 12 9; abs. भमैवि 12 1 9b; p.  
p. भमिय 15 6 5;

-caus. भाम;

-abs. भामैवि 17 7 9,

-caus. भमाड;

imper. 2. pl. भमाडहौं 5 10 8; p.  
p. भमाडिय 5 10 9a.

भमुहा 14 12 8 ह्य; cf. भवह.

√भर (भृ; G. भरहुँ);

-pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b; abs.  
भरेप्विण् 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय  
°14 6 7, 15 5 9a;

-caus. imper. 3. s. भरावड 17 18 8.

भल्लैभल्लै 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of  
submission emitted by the  
elephant.

°भल्लु 4 5 6.

भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.

भवियायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.

भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,  
254) भ्रमर.

भाइ 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3,  
10 7 3 भ्रातृ.

भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5  
भ्रातृ.

भायणय (for भाइणय) 19 10 6 [\*भाणि-  
नक ?] भागिनेय.

भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f. भाजन.

भामरि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.

√भाव (भावय्);

-pres. 3. s. भावइ 5 12 8; abs  
भावैवि 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl  
भावियय 11 7 9a.

भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.

भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन]  
भवनवासिन्.

√भास (भाष्),

-pres. 3. s. भासइ 3 3 8; pres.  
part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.

°भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a,  
11 11 9a भयङ्कर.

भिडडी° 4 9 9a चुकुटि

भिक्षार 2 17 4 चुत्तार.

भिक्षारी° 19 3 8 [D. 6 105 चीरी] cri-  
cket.

भिद्यत्तण 2 10 3, 8 2 5 मृत्पत्त.

भिज्जन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भिद्यमान; 17  
1 6 [\*भम्यजत्] being sprinkled  
(G. भीजाहुँ, भीजाहुँ).

√भिड [सिद्] confront in a battle,  
fight (G. भिडहुँ, मडहुँ),

-pres. 3. s. भिडइ 4 3 3, 12 2 7;  
3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-  
per. 2. s. भिड् 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय  
4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिड् 17  
4 3.

°भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1,  
10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.

भित्ति 6 1a ?

√भिन्द (भिन्द; cf. G. भेदहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्दइ 16 5 2; imper.  
2. pl. भिन्दहौं 5 11 5; abs. भिन्दैवि  
10 3 5, 13 4 1b.

√भिन्मिय (onom.) produce shrill  
notes (used with crickets);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्मियइ.

°भिम्मल 1 5 4 विहल.

भीह 15 3 5.

°भीस see भयभीस.



भीसणिय 12 9 10 $\alpha$ , 17 13 10 $\alpha$  भीषिका.

भीसावण 15 1 5, 15 15' 6, भीसावणि  
17 1 2 भीषण.

°भिसिणि 14 5 8 विसिनी.

°भुजं 7 5 1, 17 3 3 भुज.

भुजङ्ग 13 4 7 भुजङ्ग.

भुवहन्द 7 14 3, भुवहन्द 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुक्त्वा° 2 8 2 वुभुक्षा.

भुक्त्वा मार 2 8 2 वुभुक्षा मार (भुक्त्वामार°=  
छुवामरी NP. 5 19 3).

✓ भुज (भुज्);

-pres. 1. s. भुजमि 5 14 2; 2. s.

भुजहि 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. भुजै

4 12 6, 12 11 3, भुजु 7 12 2;

pres. part. भुजन्त 5 1 8, enl. भुज-

न्तय 4 14 9 $b$ , 19 18 10 $b$ , pot.

part. भुजेव्वर 16 13 1 $b$ ; p. p.

f. भुती 11 13 4.

-caus. p. p. भुजाविय 15 15 9 $b$ ,

enl. भुजावियय 8 12 8 $b$ .

भुजय 14 2 7 (1) [भोजक] gl. अभे-

भोजका; (2) भुजै enl.

भुम्मल 14 2 9 $b$  [cf. D. 6 114 भैमल=

मूर्ख] (with. भोली) artless, sim-

pleton. gl. अभिनवा, अकुटिला. (cf.

G. भम्मर भोली);

भुव °1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, °7 1 $\alpha$ , °9 1

8 $b$ , °11 6 6, 14 13 9 $\alpha$ , 15 2 4°,

18 12 9 $\alpha$  भुज.

भुवहन्द° 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुवहम्म 20 2 6 भुजङ्गम.

°भूय 16 8 4 भूत, °9 9 8° ghost.

✓ भूत (भूय);

-pres. 3. pl. भूतन्ति 7 2 6; abs.

भूतेवि 16 15 9 $b$ .

भूतन-इल 19 18 7 [भूषणइल] भूषणापृथ्वी?

✓ भेय (भेद्य);

-pass. pres. 3. pl. भेज्जन्ति 16

7 9 $\alpha$ .

°भेरे 13 10 9 मेरी

°भेसइ° 13 12 7 gl. वृहस्पति.

म

म 2 13 4, 12 7 9 $\alpha$  (with imper.),

10 12 4 (with present) 18 10

4 (with future) मा (G. म).

-सं 19 4 6 मा.

महयपट्ट 15 6 5?

✓ महल [denom. from \*मल्लि]

मलीनय (cf. G. मेल्ले<\*मल्लिकम्);

-pres. 3. s. महलइ 7 12 8; pres.

part. महलन्त 17 1 9, enl. महलन्तय

20 10 7; abs. महलैवि 14 1 8, p. p.

महलिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10 $b$ ;

-pass pres 3 s. महलज्जइ 20 11 5;

-agent f. enl. महलणिय 6 3 9 $b$ .

मठ 1 9 6, 3 5 1 $\alpha$ , 5 11 7, 14 5 2

मुकुट (G. मोढ).

°मठल 3 7 7 मुकुल.

-मठलिय° 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुलित.

मडलि करैप्पिणु 19 1 2 मौली कृत्वा; कर

मडलि करैप्पिणु=gl. बद्धहस्तौ.

मऊर 3 5 3 मयूर.

मयगल 1 15 1 [मदकल] गज (G. मेगल).

मयरदय 18 11 4 मकरध्वज.

मयरन्द 13 3 5 मकरन्द.

मयरहर 1 10 6, °11 14 1° [मकरयह]

समुद्र.

मयालय 11 4 5 [मद+आल+क] मदयुक्त.

मगहाहिउ 1 9 1 मगधाधिप.

✓ मग (मागय; G. मागुँ),

-pres. 3. s. मगइ 3 12 5, मगइ

17 12 9, p. p. मगिय 15 14 7;

pass. pres. 3. s. मगिज्जइ 12 12 5.

मघ° 13 7 10 $b$  मघा.

मङ्गलगारय 1 1 14 मङ्गलकारक.

मज्जनय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4

मज्जन enl.

मजाय 12 8 2 मर्यादा.

मज्जे 1 11 3, 5 11 9 $b$ , 6 3 6, 15 13

8 मध्ये (cf. G. माहि, माँ).

मज्झिम° 13 9 9 मध्यय (G. माझम).

मञ्जरिय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मोजर).

मन्त्रक 8 9 9a मान ? (cf. FSM).

मन्त्रर 3 8 9, 4 3 8, 11 11 8, 14 1  
4 (D. 6 120) गर्व.

मन्नासण्ड 9 11 5 मन्नामनाक्.

मणिह 10 12 6 मन्डह.

मणिरयण 18 2 5 मणिरल.

मणुयत्त 3 11 1, 18 2 1 मनुजत्व.

मणुस 17 13 9, मणुस 8 3 7, 16 10 7

मनुष्य (cf. G. मागस).

मणोज 16 6 1, 17 16 8°, 18 3 5 मनोज.

मणोहरगारय 2 6 10a मनोहर-कारक.

✓मण्ड (आ+रभ्; G. मण्डहुँ) begin,  
-imper. 2 pl. मण्डहौं 4 8 9b.

✓मण्ड (G. मण्डहुँ) arrange artistically;

-abs. मण्डेवि 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;

—pass. pres. 3 s मण्डजह 5 11 6.

मण्ड 13 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with वलिवण्ड),

मण्ड मण्ड 11 13 4, मण्डह 18 3 2

[\*मर्द] forcibly, with great

difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मण्ड=वला-

त्कार; Bh. has thrice मण्ड, once

मण्ड मण्ड; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14-

10 मण्ड=हठत्; G. मण्ड मण्ड with

great difficulty. Jacobi and

Alsdorf fail to see its connection

with मण्ड).

✓मण [मन् G. मानहुँ];

-pres part. enl. मणन्तय 2 16 6;

abs. मणेवि 9 3 9a.

मन्तवाल 14 2 5 गज (cf. D. 6 122

मन्तवाल=मन्तमन्त; H. मन्तवाला).

मन्तये 1 8 13b [मन्तके] on, above

(G. माये)

✓मन्त्य [मन्-+pass. मन्त्य];

-pass. pres part enl. मन्त्यजन्तय

20 6 9b.

मन्तण 16 3 7, enl. मन्तणय 15 13 4,

17 1a मन्त्रण.

मन्द 1 13 9a.

✓मन्मीस [From मा मैषी; cf. D. 6

129 मामाह, मासीसिअम्=अमयप्रदानम्,

Hc. IV 22, 22 मन्मीसही; Bh. s. v.

मन्मीसह] comfort, pacify;

-abs. मन्मीसेवि 10 2 1, 11 9 8;

p. p. मन्मीसिय 15 2 2.

मन्मीस f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.

✓मर [मृ; G. मरुहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. मरमि 19 18 1b; 3. s.

मरह 5 7 7, 8 3 8, 18 6 8; imper.

2. s. मर 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मर मर 5

7 2; 2. pl. मरहौं 16 11 3; 3. s.

मरह 12 7 9a.

मरगय 1 4 2 मरकत

मरह 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6  
120) गर्व.

मराल 3 4 5.

मरिसाविय 6 9 9a मरित.

मरु 1 5 2 मरुत् wind.

✓मरुस (मृश्);

-opt. 2. s. मरुसेजहि gl. क्षमां कुरु.

✓मरु (मृश्; Hc. IV 126);

-pres. 1. s. मरुमि 10 8 9, 12 7 4;

abs. मरुमि 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.

मरुमि 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.

मरि पोहल्य 1 5 6 3 मरि-पोहलक.

मरुगय 10 10 9b, 18 8 1b, मरुगय

20 6 8° मरुगज ?

मरुणसि 16 3 9 [मरुणसि] वृषकार.

मरुणस 14 2 7 मरुणस ?

मरुन्तय 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [मरुत् enl.]

minister, councillor.

मरुराय 1 7 9a मरुराज.

मरुह 4 11 2 [मरुत्+ह] मरुत्.

मरुहय 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [frequ-

ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it

by मरुहय. Twice in Hp. Gl. at

87 8 5 मरुहय अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf

connects it with मरुहय (p. 1

73 आग=अत्यर्थम्)] मरुहय. Mp

5 22 10 मरुहय.

महाउस 3 8 6 महादयुक्.

महाय° 1 8 7 ?

महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.

महागह 1 3 14b [महाग्रह] राहु.

महाहृद् 3 8 5°, 5 4 2 महा-अटवी.

महारय 6 4 9a, 19 1 8 मदीय (G. मदी).

महायवत्त 13 1 4 महातपत्र!

महिता° 1 1 8 महिष enl.

महुमह 1 6 7. [महुमय] विष्णु.

महोरग 18 7 7.

महोवहि 8 3 7 महोदधि.

मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.

✓मा [मा; G. माहुँ] be contained in;

-pres. 3. s. माह 1 10 3, 16 14

8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p.

माह्य 9 5 2, enl. माह्यय 8 3 9a.

माउलय 19 10 7 मातुल enl.

माहुँ 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19

8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10a

[मातः] term of endearing address

to a familiar woman.

मायदि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मातृ.

मायावाल 2 2 7 मायावाल.

मागहभास 5 9 5 मागवभाषा.

✓माण [मानय्; G. माणहुँ] enjoy;

-pres. 2. s. माणहि 20 1 6; fut.

1. pl. माणसहुँ 9 6 5; pres. part.

माणस्त 9 8 5; abs. माणेंति 14 8 9b,

14 9 6, p. p. enl. माणियय.

°माण 5 10 6 मान.

-माणइरि° 3 8 7 मानगिरि.

-माणत्थम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ.

माणव 4 6 5 मानव.

\*माणवथम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.

माणुस 10 5 2,° 10 11 4 [मातुष्य]

मातुष्य (G. माणस).

माम °13 2 10a°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11

8 [माम] father-in-law.

✓मार [मारय्; G. मारहुँ],

-pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s.

मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहें

6 9 4; p. p. enl. मारियय 9 11 1.

°माहय 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.

माहव-भास 6 5 10a, 11 4 1, 19 9 5

[माधवभास] gl. चैत्रभास (usually

माधव-वैशाख).

माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल.

मिय° 14 4 1 अमृत.

मिग 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the

four breeds of elephants (cf.

मय 16 12 2).

-मिगणयण 19 8 7 मृगनयना.

-मिगमव° 14 6 5 [मृगमव] कस्तूरी.

-मिगलोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगलोचना enl.

मिच्छइय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.

✓मिल [मिल्; G. मळहुँ];

-pres. 3. pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs.

मिलेंति 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मिलेति 9 6

4, मिलेप्पिणु 11 1 8;

-caus. 2. s. मिलावहि 15 11 9b.

✓सुख [सुख्];

-pres. 3. s. सुखइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4;

3. pl. सुयन्ति 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper.

2. s. सुएँ 15 7 2; 2. pl. सुअहु 19 2

8, 3. s. सुअउ 5 2 5; pres. part.

enl. सुअन्तय 3 6 6; abs. सुएँवि 6

15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7,

सुएवि 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4,

सुयवि 15 13 5, सुएप्पिणु 13 8 10a;

p. p. सुक् 4 10 4, f. सुक्की 4 10 4,

enl. सुक्कय 14 8 9b; -pass. pres.

3. s. सुक्कइ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres.

part. सुक्कन्त 3 2 9.

सुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. सुइया 19

18 1b वृत्त (G. सुक्की).

सुच्छंगय 5 13 4 मूच्छां गता.

सुच्छाविय 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b

मूर्च्छिता.

√मुण [त्रा=ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7];  
-pres. 3. pl. मुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs.  
मुणैवि 3 12 1a; p. p. enl. मुणियय  
10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. मुणिज्जइ  
20 2 5.

मुदिया 15 14 8 मुग्धा enl.

मुरव° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, मुरय 14 12 3  
मुरज.

√मुसूर (मह्; Hc. IV 106) pound  
(मुसूरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);  
-pres. 3. s. मुसूरइ 17 9 4; p. p.  
मुसूरिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b,  
enl. मुसूरियय 1 3 1b.

°मुसण्ड 4 5 6, मुसण्ड 11 8 5, 17 6 5  
प्रहरणविशेष.

°मुहयन्त् 2 15 4 मुखचन्द्र.

मुहयैक्खा 10 2 7 [मुखप्रेक्षक] desirous  
to see (your) face.

मुहवत्त 15 8 5 मुखवार्ता oral message?

°मुहलिय 13 9 6 मुखरित.

-मुहलीह्वय 1 13 9b मुखरीभूत enl.

मुहियय° 11 11 3 मुषा; gl. एवमेव वृषा (cf.  
D. 6 184 मुहिअं, मुहिआ=एवमेव करणम्).

मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.

मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.

°मेलय 3 7 10a मेलक (a. मेलो) gather-  
ing.

√मेलव [मेल्य; a. मेलवहुँ];  
-abs. मेलवैवि 5 6 2, मेलेपिणु 19 17 3.

√मेह (मुच्; a. 'मेलवहुँ');  
-pres. 3. s. मेहइ 5 4 6; pres.  
part. मेहन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेहैवि 10  
5 8b, मेहैवि 3 1a, 12 6 4, मेहैपिणु  
14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेहिय 3 9 8,  
11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3,  
17 10 10a, 19 5 10b;

-caus. abs. मेहावेपिणु 19 12 1a;

p. p. मेहाविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl.

मेहावियय 13 5 10a, 20 7 9b.

मेसात्तण 8 5 3 मेसात्तन.

7

मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाधर.

मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. खालक (cf.  
D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=पत्न्याः भगिनी and  
मेहुणय=पितृव्यसुत; cf. M. मेवणा).

मोक्कल-क्वैस 8 3 1 मुक्तकेशी (a. मोक्कल free).

मोग्गर °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुद्गर.

√मोड (मोड्य; a. मोडवहुँ) break;

-pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p.

°मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय  
11 10 4.

मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.

मोरय 3 1 13a [°मयूरक] gl. पिच्छ.

र

रटरव 19 3 8 रौरव.

√रय [रच्];

-abs. रयपिणु 16 15 9a, 17 1 7;

p. p. रय 17 18 10b.

°रय 10 2 2 [रत] सुरत.

रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.

रयण 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.

रयण 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine  
treasures.

रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.

रयसल 19 1 2 रत्नसला.

√रक्ख (रक्ष; cf. a. राखहुँ keep);

-imper. 1. pl. रक्खहुँ 15 10 7; 2.

pl. रक्खहौं 19 8 6; -3. s. रक्खत्त 18

7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6;

p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9a.

रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षत्.

रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.

°रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian  
(a. रक्खवाल).

रक्खत्ती 9 12 8, enl. रक्खत्तिय 5 8 3  
राक्षसी.

√रह्कोल (=दोल्य Hc. IV 48) swing  
to and fro;

-pres. 3. s. रह्कोलइ 14 3 7; p. p.

रह्कोलिय 13 7 4; agent. °रह्कोलि°

13 12 8.

रह् 1 5 9b.

रक्षिय 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [ रक्ष+इत् ] रक्षित  
coloured.

रजुय 1 11 3 रज्जु enl.

√ रड ( रड्; G. रड्डुं weep, cry );

-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.  
er. 3. s. रडड 12 9 5.

°रण° 14 3 8 corrupt for गण?

रणडइ 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17  
4 10a, 20 1b रणमुख battle-front.

रणवीड 4 5 9b रणपीठ.

रण्य 4 1 6 [ Hc. I 66 ] अरण्य ( G. रान ).

रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिवस.

रत्तुप्पलिङ्गअय° 9 6 6 रत्तोत्पलीभूत enl.

√ रम ( रम्; G. रमडुं );

-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-  
per. 2. s. रयु 19 15 5; 2 pl. रमहौं  
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12  
8, f. रमन्ति 18 8 6; abs. रमेवि 14  
11 4 ( in रमेवि ण णाइय = G. रयी न  
जाणी ); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि  
8 6 9b.

°रम्भ° 19 12 4 [ रम्भा ] कदली.

रव° 14 2 2 कलमञ्जुल sweet sounding.

रवणय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [ \*रमण्य enl. ]

रमणीय.

°रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.

रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 8 रसत्.

°रसमन्ती 14 2 9a [ °रसवती ] रसवुक्ता.

रसोइ 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food  
( G. रसोइ ).

°रहियय 5 2 9a °रहित enl.

रहन् 15 12 7 [ रयाह ] चक्र.

रहल f. 7 3 10b तरह [ cf. Sk. लहरी; G.  
लहेर ], gl. वेला = जलपूर.

राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्.

राडलय 19 10 7 [ राजकुल enl. ] gl.

राजा;

-7 1 9a राजकुलिक royal.

राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.

राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4,  
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8,  
20 11 8 राजन् enl. [ cf. Sk. राजा-  
चक्र, G. राणे ]:

रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकह° 1 2 1 रामकथा.

राविय 4 8 8 [ Hc. IV 49 ] रक्षित.

°राव 10 3 2.

रासि° 9 14 4 रासिम.

रिच्छ °8 5 2°, °8 5 5° ऋक्ष ( G. रीछ ).

रिच्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8  
( D. 7 7 ) पङ्क्ति.

√ रिज्ज [ ऋज्; cf. G. रीमडुं - 'be plea-  
sed' ] prosper;

-imper. 3. s. रिज्जड 12 11 3.

रिण °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 ऋण.

°रिहालय 11 4 5 [ रेखाल enl. ] रेखायुक्त.

√ रूम, √ रुव [ रु; G. रूप weeps ];

-pres. 3. s. रुवइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19  
3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2  
10a, enl. रुवन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.  
रुण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवन्हौं  
7 8 8b.

√ रुव [ रुच्य ] like;

-pres. 3. s. रुवइ 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.

रुडय 11 10 3 रुड enl. ( G. रुड ).

°रुण्ड 17 13 10a.

रुन्द 19 13 8 ( D. 7 14 ) विपुल.

रुण्य° 2 16 4 रौप्य enl.

रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.

रुव° 9 8 8 ( रुवु 18 6 8, रुवइ 3 7 4 )  
रूप.

रेड [ झवय्; G. रेलुं ];

-pres. part. enl. रेलन्तय 4 9 7;

p. p. रेलिय 17 3 2.

√ रेह ( राज्, Hc. IV 100 );

-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9a.

√ रोक ( G. रोकडुं ) check, stop,  
engage;

-pres. 3. s. रोकइ 17 9 3, pres.

part. रोकन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोकिय°

6 1 9.

✓रोव [रुद; Hc. IV 226; G. रोवुं];  
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.  
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.  
रोसावियय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.  
रोसावरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्ण.

ल

लइ 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,  
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 3,  
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5  
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15  
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,  
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले)  
well, lo.

✓लय [ल, G. लेवुं] take;  
-pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.  
part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएवि 18  
1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,  
लएपिणु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2  
14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11  
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3  
8, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय  
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.  
pres. 3. s. लइजइ 2 5 5.

°लइडि° 17 6 5 [\*लकुटी] लकुट.  
लयर 1 3 5 लकार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [\*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19  
लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. G. लाकडी).

✓लकख [लक्ष्य];  
-imper. 2. pl. लकखहो 5 5 1; abs.  
लकखेवि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.  
लकखजइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,  
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

लकखण 1 3 7 [लक्षण] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2  
9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

✓लग [लग्; G. लागुं];  
-imper. 2. s. लग्यु 8 10 3; 3. s.  
लगउ 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लगेसइ 18  
6 9b; pres. part. °लगन्त° 13 5  
1b, f. लगन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लगेवि  
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लगेवि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग  
1 9 1, (कम्पणहँ) 10 1 8, गिएवि)  
10 2 4, enl. लगय (मजहि) 9 10 7;  
—with कुडें (=घुडे) chase, pres. 3.  
s. कुडेंलगइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुडें  
लगय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुडो हताउ-  
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives  
कुडि=घुडे; PSM. records कुडावय =अनु-  
गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; G. पीछो].

लगणखम्म 1 1a [\*लगनखम्म] आधारखम्म.  
लहूल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लाहूल.

✓लह्व (G. लौघवुं);  
-pres. part. लह्वन्त 2 8 1; abs.  
लह्वेवि 11 6 7, लह्वेपिणु 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓लज [लज्; G. लाजहुं];  
-pres. 3. s. लजइ 10 8 11b, 11  
12 9b; opt. 2. s. लजिजहि 18 8 3;  
3 s. लजिजइ 20 11 5.

लम्छणगारिय 19 5 5 लम्छनकारिका.

लट्टि 11 6 2 यट्टि.

लद-संस 13 4 3 लघवसंस.

लम्भइ 4 12 4 लभ्यते.

✓लल [लल्, लव्] dangle;  
-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.  
part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,  
f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

✓लह [लव्];  
-pres. 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut.  
2. s. लहेसहि 19 8 2; abs. लह्वेवि 2  
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहिम 9 12 3 लपिमव.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुन 6 12 3 लघु enl.

✓लाय [लाग्य];  
-abs. लाएवि 2 11 3; p. p. लाइय 3  
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°  
लावण्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from  
causal base \*लाहव्] लाम (G.  
लाहवो).

°लिय 3 12 6 लात taken.

लिहः see लीहः.

लिहाविय 6 9 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.

लीह 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिह 15 12 7 [°लेखा] रेखा (cf. a. लीटी).

लीण 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.

लुल 4 8 3°, 15 5 4 लुत.

✓ लुह (=लृज्, Ho. IV 105; a. लृहुँ) wipe;

-pres. 2. s. लुहि 19 15 8; pres.

part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent.

°लुहण 15 12 7;

-caus. abs. लुहावैवि 19 11 1a.

✓ ले (नी; a. लेहुँ) take;

-pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl.

लेहुँ 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3;

3. s. लेह 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper.

3. s. लेह 1 3 13; 3. pl. लेन्तु 19 3

9; pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a,

enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b; abs. लेवि 1

10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10

12 5, 14 9 8, 18 3 2, लेप्पिण 1 4

1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a;

-caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.

°लेत् 3 11 3 लेद्या.

लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेल.

लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लोच.

✓ लोह (लुदय्) roll about, wallow (a. लोटहुँ; आलोटहुँ);

-pres. part. लोहन्त 14 13 8, enl.

लोहन्तय 3 3 3; p. p. °लोहिय 4 8 7.

✓ लहस (Ho. IV 197) संस् fall, pass away, fade;

-pres. 3. s. लहसह 18 5 9a; p. p.

लहसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.

°वहास 19 18 4 म्लानि fading.

व

व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10

5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b इव;

2 3 9b वा.

वह्यागरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.

वहतरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.

वहमाणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.

वहाराय 2 9 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.

वहरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.

वहवस 15 13 7 [वैवसत] यम.

✓ वहसर (analogical formation of the primitive from वहसार, the causative base from वहस=उप+विश्) sit;

-imper. 2. pl. वहसरहु 10 1 7; abs.

वहसेरेवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;

-caus. p. p. वहसारिय 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

वहसन 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वहसणय

16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. a. वेसणुँ).

वय 20 10 7 (?) gl. वदन.

वयवन्तिय 12 4 9b व्रतवती enl.

वयस 19 12 6 [वयस] gl. मित्र.

वक्षु वयणु 1 3 6 [वक् वचनम्] passive voice (cf. Old a. वौकुडी उक्ति).

°वक् 10 10 6 वाक्य.

वक्ताणियय 1 3 2 [°व्याख्यानित enl.]

व्याख्यात.

वक्त्तिस 13 4 4 ?

वगलासुह 17 3 4 [वगलासुख] वदवानल.

वह्रिय 20 4 5 [वक्ति] worsted (in battle).

वह्रुदय 6 16 5 [वक्+Ap. suffix °वहय]

वक् (a. वौकहुँ).

✓ वक्ष (Ho. IV 225; व्रज्);

-imper. 2. s. वक्षु 7 12 4.

°वच्छ 14 12 5 ?

✓ वज [वाय्; a. वाजहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वजह 3 3 7, 17 10 3;

वजन्त 3 2 9 वर्जयव.

वज 16 14 4 वाय or वर्ज or वादित.

✓ वजर (Ho. IV 2; कय्);

-imper. 2. s. वजरहि 15 12 6;

p. p. वजरिय 4 13 7, 5 7 10, 9

6 1, 12 4 1.

✓ वञ्च [ वञ्चय् ];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs.

वञ्चैवि 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11 9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्छ [ वाञ्छ्; G. वाँछुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्छइ 9 13 8.

वट्टइ 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.  
to be sure, indeed.

वट्टं 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वट्टइ 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of?

वट्ट-गिविड 13 11 4 वट्टनिविड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वट्टारय 16 4 8 [comparative of वट्ट  
enl.; cf. H. वडा, D 7 29 वट्ट=महत्]  
महत्तर (cf. G. वडेरेँ).

✓ वट्ट [ वट्-वर्ध्; H. वडना )

-pres. 3. s. वट्टइ 2 7 9b; pres.

part. वट्टन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;

p. p. वट्टिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.

-caus. p. p. वट्टियि 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 वण.

वणक्कइ 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणालइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

\*वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण [ वणैय् ];

-pres. 1. s. वणमि 1 4 1; abs.

वणैवि 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वणिजइ 11 10 8.

\*वडलिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35  
वडल=दुर्दिन; G. बादली cloudlet).

वडावय 19 4 1a [ वर्धक, वर्धापक ] brin-  
ger of good news (G. वधानो).

वडावणय 9 5 1 [ वर्धनक, वर्धापनक ] br-  
inging good news (G. वधामण्).

वडाविय 10 6 8a [ वर्धित, वर्धापित ] co-  
ngratulated.

वडामरिस 12 2 2 वडामर्ष.

✓ वन्ध [ वन्ध्; G. बाँधुँ ];

-imper. 2. pl. वन्धहु 3 4 10b; abs.

वन्धैवि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्धेपिणु 4

13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्धिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणमति 1 8 5, वन्दणहति 2 7 1, 18  
4 3 वन्दनमति.

\*वन्दि 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दिन्.

✓ वन्ध [ वन्ध्; G. बाँधुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs.

वन्धैवि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वन्धावैवि 14 9 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 वन्ध.

वन्धाहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वट्टहि=वर्धये.

वष्य 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6  
88) पिता (G. बाप).

वप्पिकी 4 3 9b (Hc. IV 395 वप्पीकी)

पैतुकी (G. बापीकी).

✓ वम [ वम् ] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl.

वमन्ति 14 13 7.

\*वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16

15 9a; enl. \*वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6

90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 मर्षन्.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.

वर 2 4 8 उत्तम.

\*वर [ वर ] श्रेष्ठ or added *svārthe* (cf.

G. तस्वर, सरवर etc. wherein \*वर is  
added *svārthe*);

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवर 3 13 4, 6 1 8; रह-

वर 4 7 9; णरवर 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वर 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तस्वर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुनिर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; अस्तिवर 11 8 5, 14 13 9a;

पुरवर 11 12 7, 15 10 9; दस्सयग-

इवर 12 12 5; सुनिवर 13 3 7, सुनि-

वरवरिड 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.



वरहत् ०5 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयितृ bride-  
groom.

वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराय 12 7 9a  
वराक.

वेरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.

वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.

✓वरिस [ वृष; G. वरसुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres.  
part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a, p. p. f  
वरिद्धो 1 14 9b.

\*वरिस 1 16 4 [ वर्षे; ] वर्षा.

वरि-सगा 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-खर्ग.

वरिसद्ध 1 10 3 वर्षोधम्.

✓वल [ वल्; G. वलवुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3  
4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8;  
imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वल  
20 8 3, वल वल 11 11 3, 17 8 3,  
20 8 7, 2. pl. वलहोँ 8 11 1; pres.  
part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs.  
वलैवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2;  
p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.

✓वल [ वल्; G. वलवुँ ];

-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.

वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवद.

वलग 7 8 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18  
5 9a [ अवलम ] (Hc. IV 206)

आरुढं (cf. G. वलगवुँ adhere to, be  
attached to).

\*वलाय 14 6 9b वलाका.

वलियय 8 3 5 [ वल + \*इक enl. ] वलिन्  
(G. वलियो).

वलिवण्ड 18 8 9a [ cf. D. 6 92 वल-  
मडा = बलात्कार; PSM. cites वलिमडा;  
Bh. has वलिण्ड (thrice), Hp.  
वलिमडा ] violence (cf. मण्ड).

✓वसिकर [ वशीकृ ];

-abs. वसिकरैवि 15 9 1; p. p. वसिकिय  
4 5 3, 16 7 8.

वसुधरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.

✓वह (G. वहैवुँ, वही जहुँ) flow, move,  
carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl.  
वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त  
10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 1 2  
6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

✓वह [ वष् ];

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3.  
s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त  
20 7 9a; abs. वहैवि 17 8 2.

वहल 14 10 3 वहल.

वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1  
वहु.

\*वहिणि 5 4 7, 9 5 2, \*13 11 10 भगिनी  
(G. वहेन).

वहिरय 9 8 2 वहिर enl.

वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. वहुय ०5  
15 9b, 6 15 9b, \*13 10 2, 19  
15 7, वहुव ०5 7 9b वधू (G. वहु).

-वहुवर 4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधुवर.

वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [ वहुक्खम ] अतिसहिष्णु.

वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 283) अभूत  
(H. वहोत).

वहुरूव 9 9 6 वहुरूव.

वहुल 13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

वहुल्लमिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.

वहुवारड 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

वहुसंथ 16 9 6 [ वहुसंथ ] gl. बहुविचार.

\*वंस 11 4 8 [ वंस ] back (cf. G. वांसो).

वाह्य 19 16 8 [ वात ] वीजित.

वाइ 5 15 2 वादिन्.

✓वाय (वाचय्) recite;

-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.

✓वाय (वादय्);

-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres.  
part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.  
वाइय 2 4 4.

वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

वायव 8 8 4.

\*वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2)

वाण arrow.

वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वाणर-माला enl.

(2) तोरण festoon (H. G. वंदरवाल).

- वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.  
 वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.  
 वामद्व 1 6 8 वामार्ध.  
 °वामीलिय 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रित.  
 °वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2  
 1 द्वार (अ. वार, वारुँ).  
 वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1 $\alpha$  वारंवारम्.  
 वारि-गिवन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-विवन्धन.  
 बालकील 5 1 7 बालकीला.  
 °बाली 14 2 9 $\beta$  बालिका.  
 ✓बाल [बाल्य; अ. बालुँ];  
 -abs. बालेंवि 7 3 10 $\alpha$ .  
 °बावण्य 8 1 6 वामन enl.  
 ✓बावर [व्या+वृ] become active;  
 -inf. बावेंवि (लगु) 12 9 8.  
 बाबल 4 5 6 $\alpha$ , °17 6 3 $\alpha$  शस्त्रविशेष.  
 °बाबार 14 8 8 व्यापार.  
 ✓बास (वर्ष);  
 -pres. 3. s. बासइ 3 3 9.  
 °बास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.  
 बासरात 9 9 9 $\beta$  [वर्षारात्र] वर्षा rainy  
 season (अ. बरसात; अ. वरसात, बरसाद).  
 ✓बाह [बाह्य];  
 -pres. 1. s. बाहमि 11 5 2; imper.  
 2. s. बाहि बाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;  
 abs. बाहेंवि 12 1 9 $\alpha$ ; p. p. enl.  
 बाहियय 8 9 9 $\beta$ .  
 ✓बाह [बाह्य];  
 -pass, pres. part. बाहिजमाण 18  
 11 4 बाध्यमान.  
 °बाह 12 4 3 प्रवाह.  
 °बाह 4 13 1 बाहक.  
 बाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [बाहा] बाहु.  
 बाहम्म 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्मस्.  
 बाहिर 18 7 9 $\beta$  व्याहृत ? gl. घृया. enl.  
 9 9 2 ?  
 बाहिरन्तरुचरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुचरित ?  
 वि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11-13 8, 16 5  
 2, (°हुँ सि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19  
 13 2, (°ई+वि=°इ+) सि 3 11 9, 12  
 12 10 $\alpha$ , 15 6 2, 15 14 7; (°हिं+  
 वि=°हि+) सि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2  
 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11 $\beta$ , 17 5 3;  
 19 12 8, (°हुँ+वि=°हु+) सि 11 6 8,  
 16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17  
 11 $\beta$  अपि (अ. वि, य).  
 विडज्झण 16 3 6 (noun fr. विउज्झ=  
 विवृज्य) विवोधन.  
 °विडव्वण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विकुर्वणा magic  
 power.  
 °विजोअ 20 10 6 वियोग.  
 ✓वियइ (Ho. IV 129; वि+स+वइ);  
 -pres. 3. s. वियइइ 4 2 9 $\alpha$  gl.  
 विषट्ते.  
 वियडिवण्ण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपन्नं विकृतिवर्णो वा.  
 वियइ 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-  
 son.  
 ✓वियप्प [वि+रूप+कल्प] think, con-  
 sider;  
 -abs. वियप्पेंवि 2 9 5.  
 ✓वियम्म (वि+जृम्भ);  
 -pres. 3. s. वियम्मइ 17 9 6; p. p.  
 enl. वियम्मियय 9 9 6.  
 °वियलियय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.  
 ✓वियस (वि+कल्);  
 -pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.  
 वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यापृत]  
 व्याकुल चित्त.  
 °वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रसारिका.  
 वियारियय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.  
 °वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.  
 विकच्छय 4 11 2 [विकक्षक] ?  
 विक्खिण्ण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खिण्णय 15 4  
 9 $\beta$  [°विक्कीणं] विकीर्ण (cf. FSM. वि-  
 किरिय and अ. विखराहुँ, विखेरहुँ).  
 °विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.  
 °विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.  
 विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत] विमृगन.  
 विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9 $\alpha$  निस्तेजस्क.  
 विच्छिय 2 12 4 बुद्धिक.

विज्ञापाण्य 19 7 11b ?

विज्ञालय 6 6 9b [ विद्यालय ] विधाधर

विज्ञाहरिय 9 2 5 विधाधरी enl.

✓ विज [ वीजय् ];

-pres. pres. part. विजिजन्त 3 6 7.

विजु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् ( G. वीज ),

विजुल° 11 6 5 [ विद्युत्+ल, Hc. II 173 ]

विद्युत् ( cf. G. वीजळी ).

विद्विय 10 6 6 ( Hc. IV 330, 3 ) कन्या

( G. बेटी daughter, girl ).

°विद्वि 4 9 6 [ Mss. wrongly विद्वि ]

वृद्धि.

\*विद्वङ्ग 3 1 3 कुङ्ग.

✓ विद्वप्य [ अवर्ज्य Hc. IV 251 ];

-pres. 3 s. विद्वप्यह 1 2 12b.

विणा° 5 12 3 विना.

विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.

°विणासयर 1 16 9a [ विनाशकर ] विनाशक.

विणिमिण 17 12 6 विनिर्मिज.

✓ विणिवाय [ विनिपातय् ];

-pres. 3. s. विणिवायह 17 9 5; p. p.

विणिवाह्य ° 4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,

10 8 10, 12 3 6.

विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.

विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.

विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [ \*विनिवासिन्

enl. ] निवासिन्.

विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहृत.

विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [ Hc.

IV 426 ] विना ( G. विण, वण° ).

✓ विण्णव [ विज्ञापय्; G. वीनवहुँ ],

-pres. 3. s. विण्णवह 1 3 1, 4 14

3; 19 6 10a; abs. विण्णवेवि 5 16 2;

p. p. विण्णविय 1 7 9a.

विण्णाण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speci-

alized knowledge.

✓ विण्णास ( वि+न्यासय् ) display;

-pres. 2. s. विण्णासहि 11 11 3;

p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.

विथिय 17 12 8 [ वि+स्थित ] gl. स्थित.

विथरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.

विथिण्ण 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.

विद्धसिय 11 9 9b विध्वस्त.

विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.

विन्दु 1 16 6 विन्दु.

✓ विद्ध [ व्यध्; G. वीधहुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. विन्धह 15 3 7; pres.

part. विद्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विद्धन्तय

14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विन्धन्तय 17 3

10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.

✓ विप्पुर [ वि+स्फुर ];

-pres. 3. s. विप्पुरह 1 5 6, 11 1

8a; pres. part. विप्पुरन्त 10 9 2.

विप्य 16 8 9a विप्र.

विप्ययह 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.

विप्पिय 4 4 2 [ विप्रिय ] अनिष्ट.

विष्माडिय 14 1 4 [ \*विस्फाडित; Bh. cf.

D. 7 70 विष्फाडिय=नाशित ] नाशित.

°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमथित crushed.

विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.

विसुक्क 2 2 9a, ° 4 14 8 विसृज्क.

°विमोक्ख 3 11 1b [ विमोक्ष ] मोक्ष.

विम्मय 1 12 4 विसय.

विम्माणिय 14 11 7 ( वि+मानित; Pk.

✓ मान्ण=अनु+भू ) अनुभूत ( G. माणी ).

✓ विरय ( वि+रच् );

-abs. विरएँवि 16 15 1, 20 5 9,

विरएप्पिणु 14 9 1.

विरडिय° 16 14 7 [ Hc. IV 137 ]

विस्तारित.

विरह 11 12 5 विरथ.

विरहावर 18 11 5 विरहावरा.

विरुआरि 19 5 2, विरुआरिय 19 4 8

[ विरूप+तर, D. 7 63 विरुअ=विरूप; Bh.

102 8 ] दुष्ट bad.

✓ विरुज्ज ( वि+रुज्ज् ); be displeased,

get angry;

-pres. 3. s. विरुज्जह 10 7 9b, 17

5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुज्जहो 20

1. 9a; p. p. enl. विरुदय 12 7 5.

विरिद्धि<sup>०</sup> 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.

✓ विरुस [ वि+रुष्य ];

-pres. 3. s. विरुसइ 1 3 13.

विलम्बशीघ्रय 4 11 8, enl. विलम्बशीघ्रय  
12 6 3 [ विलम्बीभूत ] लजित.

✓ विवज्ज [ वि+वर्ज्य ];

-abs. विवर्ज्जवि 17 18 10a; p. p.

\*विवर्ज्जिय 15 3 6, enl. विवर्ज्जिय 18  
9 9a.

✓ विवर [ वि+वृ ] expound;

-pass. pres. part. विवरिज्जन्त 2  
7 9b.

विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.

विचरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)  
विपरीता.

विविहपचार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.

विबोद्धिय 5 2 8 विबोधित.

✓ विस [ विष् ];

-pres. 3. s. विसइ 16 3 4, 19 1 6;  
3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.

\*विस 3 5 2 वृष.

विसज्जिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसज्जिय 18 9  
9a विसृष्ट.

विसइ \*3 12 7<sup>०</sup>, \*20 5 10b विकसित; 4  
7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10  
7 विघटित, वृद्धित (cf. Hc. IV 176  
विसइ=दल्).

✓ विसइ [ वि+सइ ] endure the del-  
ay, wait;

-pres. 1. s. विसइइँ 18 6 2, 3. s.  
विसइइ 18 5 2.

\*विसाण 11 5 7 विपाण tusk.

विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाला enl.

विसासण 8 5 9 वृषासन.

विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.

विसूरिय 3 6 10 स्निह (Hc. IV 132).

✓ विसेस [ विरोष्य ];

-abs. विसेसवि 17 6 10a.

✓ विहज्ज [ वि+भज् ];

-abs. विहज्जवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.

✓ विहड [ वि+घट् ];

-pres. 3. s. विहडइ 13 1 9a; 3. pl.  
विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहड  
1 3 10.

विहडप्फड 14 9 8 शिघ्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल  
(Hc. II 174)

\*विहव्य 2 14 9b, 3 8 5, 16 14 6  
[ विहस ] युक्त with (\*विशिष्टकर Mp.  
8 9 4).

✓ विहर [ वि+हृ ];

-pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.  
विहरन्तय 3 1b, abs. विहरेप्पिणु 5 3 2.

विहलङ्गल 8 9 5, \*12 8 6, 17 7 3 विहल,  
व्याकुल.

विहव 7 8 7 विधवा

✓ विहस [ वि+हस् ] smile;

-pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.  
part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.  
विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिणु 1 16 1.

✓ विहा [ वि+भा ];

-pres. 3. s. विहाइ 4 9 6.

विहाणय 14 1a [ विभाणक ] (D. 7 90)  
प्रभात (G. वहाणुँ).

विहाव [ वि+भाव्य ] दृष्ट;

-pres. 3. s. विहावइ 5 11 9a;  
-p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8, distinguish-  
ed (by), marked (with), gl.  
wrongly (वाणै.) खण्डितानि; enl.  
विहाइयय 6 11 1 considered.

\*विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.

✓ विहुण [ वि+धू ];

-pres. part. f. विहुणन्ति 18 11 5;  
abs. विहुणवि 18 7 3.

विहुर \*17 7 5 [ विधुर ] विकल.

\*विहूण 6 14 9b enl. f. विहूणिय 19 5 4  
[ विधूण ] विहीन (G. वहोणुँ).

\*विहोय 4 4 6 [ विभोग ] विभच.

वीसइ 13 7 7 [ विगल्य ] ten.

वीसत्थय 2 12 1 विधत्त enl; f. वीसत्थी  
14 10 4.

- ✓वीसन [वि+अम्],  
-pres. 3. s. वीसमइ 7 10 8.
- ✓बुक् (Hc IV 98=गर्ज्) scream;  
pres. 3. s. बुक् 19 3 4  
बुक्कार 6 6 9a, 6 11 5°, enl. बुक्कारय  
°19 3 4 scream
- ✓बुच्च [उच्य],  
-pres. 3. s. बुच्चइ 1 11 1, 2 15 6,  
3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.
- ✓बुज्झ [बुध्य];  
-pres. 2. s. बुज्झहि 20 2 2, 20  
9 5; p. p. बुज्झिय 1 8 8, 3 10 6;  
-caus. pres. 3. s. बुज्झावइ 18 9  
4, p. p. बुज्झाविय 13 11 8.
- ✓बुद्ध 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मम (G.  
बुद्धुं).  
बुद्धुण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.  
बुद्ध° 14 13 6 वृद्ध (G. वृद्धो).  
बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10a (Hc. IV  
421. D. 7 94) विपण्ण, उद्दिग्ग.  
बुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.  
बुद्दुद्द 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an  
untamed elephant, gl. हस्ति-चाल-  
नभापा.  
बुम्भुय °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुद्दुद्द.  
बुह्मणयण 20 12 1 [बुधनयन] gl. पण्डित-  
लोचन.  
बे-वारड 12 12 10b द्विवारम् enl. (G.  
बे वार).  
✓बेयलिय 9 11 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8a]  
गणित.  
✓बेयार (प्रतारय्) deceive;  
-pres. 2. s. बेयारहि 18 12 6 p. p.  
बेयारिय 8 10 4 (D. 7 95=प्रतारित)  
gl. छद्मि  
बेन्त° 16 3 8 बेच.  
बेन्त 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. psu s. v.  
भिज्ज) push.  
✓बेट (Hc. IV 221, cf. D. 7 76  
बेटिअ=बेटितम्) बेट;  
-abs. बेटेवि 20 9 9a; p. p. बेटेविय  
4 12 9a, 15 10 9b.  
बेत्तत्तणु (v. l. चित्तत्तणु) 14 12 7?  
बेत्तालहें 5 2 1, 10 1 8, बेत्तालहें 5 4 6  
gl. अत्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D. 7  
95 वेआल=अन्धकार).  
बेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. बेन्तरि 1 8 9  
व्यन्तर.  
बेपक्ख-विवज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ख-विवर्जित.  
बेल्हल° 19 17 9 [D. 8 96=कोमल;  
here as at Mp 3 1 11 it quali-  
fies लता] tender.  
बेल्ली° 4 12 9a [Hc. I 58] वल्ली. (G.  
बेल्य)  
✓बेव [वेर],  
-pres. 3. s. बेवइ 18 5 7; pros.  
part. f. बेवन्ति 19 2 1a.  
बेत्त° 17 17 2 वयस्.  
बेत्त 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेदया.  
बेहाविद्ध 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10a, 7 5 8,  
20 8 4 (D. वेहाव+इद्ध?) gl. कोपावुर,  
कोपाविष्ट (cf. D. 7 96 वेहविअ=रोपाविष्ट).  
बोलावय 19 4 1b (Hc. IV 162 बोल=  
गम्; cf. बोलीण=अतिकान्त) escort (G.  
बळावो).  
✓बोल्ल (Hc. IV 2 कथ; G. बोल्लुं);  
-pres. 1. s. बोल्लमि 19 18 2; 2. s.  
बोल्लहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. बोल्लइ  
2 13 9a, 16 6 6, 3. pl. बोल्लन्ति  
9 4 8; imper. 2. s. बोल्हि 2 14 1;  
pres. part. enl. बोल्हन्तय 9 4 8;  
-pass. pres. 3. s. बोल्हजइ 16 8 6;  
-caus. p. p. बोल्हाविय 5 13 8, 6 12  
4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. बोल्हावियय  
17 15 9b.  
बोल्ह f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19  
9 1a कथा talk (cf. G. बोल m.).  
✓बोह [बोधय्];  
-pres. part. बोहन्त 1 16 8, p. p.  
बोहिय 13 6 2, enl. 15 6 4.

°व 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,  
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई  
हृथे) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सई 4 14 9b,  
19 18 10b खयम्.

°सउण° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रथ.

सयण-किय 12 6 4 gl. सज्जनकिया etiqu-  
ette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 खयमेव.

सयवत्तिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयवरय 6 3 7 खयवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10α सकलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10α [सकलान्तर] with  
interest.

√सक [शक्; G. शकटुं];

-pres. 1. s. सकलि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,

9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17

9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहौं 12 9 2;

p. p. सकिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10α,

enl. सकियय 11 3 9α.

°सक 16 8 8 शक्त, gl. समर्थ.

सकय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगद्ग (Hc. I 219).

सगर° 3 7 1α स्वर्ग.

√सह [शह] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सहन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8

11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सहिजइ

16 8 8.

सहल 19 14 3 शहल (Hc. I 189).

सहाम 16 11 7 सेतु (cf. psx संकम).

सह 4 6 5 शह one of the 9 treas-  
ures.

°संखोडि 3 5 9 ?

संखोहणी 4 7 6 [संखोभिका] gl [या]

सम्यक्प्रकरणे धोमयति.

संघाय [सम्+घातय];

-pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

सघय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सल enl.

सघमय 9 8 7 [सलमय] real.

सच्छर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सच्छाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सच्छाय] कान्ति-

मत

°सज्ज° 13 9 9 षड्ज.

°सज्ज 15 2 1.

सजीड 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवस्वर ? (2)

सजीव.

सट्टहास 1 8 4 साट्टहास.

सडोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 जैनस्वर.

सणेह 2 11 7 नेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

√सण्णह [सम्+नह];

-abs. सण्णहेवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6

7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15

2, 16 14 9α; p. p. सण्णइ 17 5

10α.

√सण्णज्ज [सम्+नज];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्जइ 4 6 2, 8 5

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;

10α.

सण्णास° 19 14 5 सन्यास.

सण्णाइ 17 8 7 सनाइ.

°सत्तिय° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [शक्ति enl.] sort

of weapon.

सहणयर 14 12 6 ?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तय=gl. गतश्रमः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9α [शान्तिगृह].

At one place qualifying जिगालड

=जिनालयः; at the other संतेहे सन्ति-

हरें i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; cf.

सतिजापर occurring in the Aḡa-

ḡadatta story of the Vasudc-

vahinḍi.

सपणाड 6 1 5 मप्रनामम्.

सपण्डु 7 6 5 स-पाण्डु with the Pāṇḍu treasure.

सपरिवार 18 4 2, सपरिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.

सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [ स-पिण्डवास ] ( Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेवर and परियण, gl. पिण्डवास=दासीजन ) with attendants.

सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?

समय 12 8 5 frightfully ?

सम 5 4 6 भ्रम.

समत्त 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.

समकण्डिड 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. बाणैः वेष्टितः.

समसूह 1 2 5 समतीर्थ ( gl. तीर्थम् ).

\*समग 10 3 3 [ समग्र ] \*सहित.

समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [ समन, of. शम् 'injure' ] पीडक; of. Mp. 16 24 3 समियत् gl. पीडित.

समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समत्त.

समत्त 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्मक्क

✓समप्य [ सम्+अप्य, G. सौप्ये ];

-imper. 2. s. समपि 11 12 8,

-abs. समप्येवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p.

समपिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.

समरङ्गह 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle ( see झडी ).

समल्लय 3 10 1b सम्मल्ल ( of. ✓समल्लिय ).

✓समल्लव ( सम्पय; cf. Hc IV 39

अल्लि=अपय; G. आल्लु );

-abs. समल्लवेवि 19 1 4.

✓समल्लि ( समात्रि );

-pres. 3. s. समल्लियइ ( mss. समल्लियइ ) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिपुवि 17 12 1.

समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण.

समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार ( of. PSM. S. V. समाइच्छ ).

समाणु 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [ समानम् ] सह,

✓समाण [ सम्+आन् ];

-pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिजन्तय

1 2 12b, p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.

✓समारुह [ सम्+आ+रुह ];

-abs. समारुहेवि 18 2 7.

✓समावह ( सम्+आ+पत् ),

-imper. 3. s. समावहत्त 15 14 3;

p. p. समावहिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8,

15 1 8, 17 11 10a.

समासपे 5 13 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यव्याजेन.

✓समिच्छ [ सम्+इच्छ ];

-pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s.

समिच्छइ 18 3 2.

\*समिद्धय 15 14 1 समुद्ध enl.

समुच्छ 19 7 11a स-मूर्छा.

समुज्ज 10 4 8, \*13 9 6 समुज्जल.

समुद्धिय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुत्थित.

✓समुद्ध keep ready ?

-abs. समुद्धेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुद्धिय

15 11 3.

✓समुत्तर [ सम्+उद्+तृ ];

-pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.

समुत्तुङ्गय 11 4 3 समुत्तुङ्ग enl.

✓समुत्थर (= सम्+आ+कम्; cf. उत्थर ) attack.

-pres. 3. s. समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a,

pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.

✓समुत्थव [ सम्+उत्+वापय ];

-imper. 2. s. समुत्थवहि 19 8 4.

समुद्ध 17 16 7 [ सम्+ऊर्ध्व ] raised high.

समुव्वरिय 15 5 8 [ सम्+उव्वरिय which see ] saved.

✓समुव्वह [ सम्+उद्+वह ];

-pres. 3. s. समुव्वहइ 6 11 2.

समुह 6 9 2 संमुख ( Hc. I 29 ).

समुहाण 15 1 9b संमुखानन.

समोसरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b समवसरण.  
 सम्मय 12 2 3 [सम्यक्] सम्यक्त्व.  
 सम्मत् 13 8 10b सम्यक्त्व.  
 सम्माण 19 14 8 संमान.  
 सम्माणिय 16 1 9b संमानित enl.  
 सम्मादिट्ठि 7 3 7 सम्यग्दृष्टि.  
 सम्मुह 7 2 9a संमुख.  
 √सर [सर];  
 -pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.  
 सरेंवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.  
 सरम्भ 15 15 9b रम्भा-समाना ?  
 सरिस 16 11 6 सदृश.  
 सरिसव 4 4 9b सर्वप (a. सरसव).  
 सरीरडय 6 13 5 (सरीर+ Ap. pejorative suffix °डय; a. °डुँ) wretched body.  
 सल्लोण 14 2 9b [सलवण] सलवण्य (cf. a. सल्लोण).  
 °सल्ल 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting, grudge.  
 सल्लेहण 5 16 6 संलेखना.  
 सवडंसुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19 8 10b, enl. सवडंसुहय 11 13 9a [d 8 21] अभिमुख.  
 सवण 5 15 1 श्रमण.  
 सवर 10 7 9b शवर.  
 सवत्ति 19 7 4 सपरत्ती.  
 सविलक्खड 9 8 4 [स विलक्खम्] सलज्जम्.  
 सव्वहिय 11 4 2 [सर्वाङ्गिक] सर्वाङ्गीण.  
 सव्वङ्गागय °5 13 6° सर्वाङ्गागत.  
 सव्वल 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf. सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं घाणी Mp. 11 12 31, सव्वलि सर्वलोहमयी घाणी 11 16 9; D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुली).  
 सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्यवसाय active.  
 सव्वायामें 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेन] अतिशय-वलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयास=यल)  
 √सस (शस्);  
 -pres. 3. s. ससइ 18 5 7.

सस 5 5 3 स्वस.  
 ससणेह 16 9 7 सलेह.  
 ससिकन्त 13 3 2 शशिकान्त.  
 ससिवयणी 20 11 9a शशिवदना.  
 √सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear charming;  
 -pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13 9b, 17 12 7.  
 सहल 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सफल.  
 सहसा 1 12 5.  
 सहसत्ति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा इति] सहसा.  
 °सद्दाड 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभावः.  
 °सद्दाय 1 7 4.  
 सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सखी enl.  
 सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (a. हुँ with).  
 सहू 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8, 4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b, 15 15 8, 16 3 7 सह (Hc. IV 419).  
 सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.  
 √संचर [सम्+चर, a. सँचरहुँ];  
 -pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s. संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7 12 4;  
 -caus. abs. संचारेंवि 2 7 4; p. p. संचारिय 9 4 7.  
 √संचल [सम्+चल्];  
 -pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus. pres. 3. s. संचलइ 8 11 9b; p. p. संचालिय 2 3 2.  
 √संचल्ल [सम्+चल्];  
 -pres. 3. s. संचल्लइ 18 8 7; p. p. संचल्ल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचल्लिय 2 2 1, 3 4 8, enl. संचल्लिय 11 8 9a.  
 संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed with motion, moveable; mobile.  
 √संचूर [सम्+चूर=चूर्ण];  
 -pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. enl. संचूरिय 3 2 1b.



°संठिय 1 8 13a संस्थित.

संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.

°संतासण 11 3 2 [ संतासन ] संत्रासक.

°संदरिसण 10 11 1 [ संदर्शन ] संदर्शक.

°संदेहवन्त 13 3 3 संदेहवत्.

°संधाण 15 3 9a संधान.

संधि f. 8 4 9a, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.

✓संथव [ सम्+स्थापय् ] console,

-pres 2. s. संथवहि 19 8 4 ( gl.

संवोधयसि), abs. संथवेंवि 15 8 2; p. p.

संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.

✓संथव [ सम्+स्तु ],

-pres. part. संथवन्त 16 9 4.

✓संथुव्व [ सम्+स्तूय्];

-pres. 3. s. संथुव्वइ 3 9 6, pres.

part. संथुव्वमाण 1 7 6.

संपाहय 5 4 6, enl. संपाहयय 9 1 4 संग्रात.

संपाविय 17 1 6 संग्रात.

✓संपेस [ सम्+प्रेप् ],

-abs. संपेसेंवि 17 6 10a.

✓संभर [ सम्+रुच्य्; g. सँभरवुँ ],

-pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs.

संभरेंवि 6 10 9b, संभरवि 16 7 5, 18

7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.

✓संभव [ सम्+भू ],

-pres. 3. s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 15 12 1.

संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.

✓संवज्झ [ सम्+वज्ज्य् ],

-pres. 3. s. संवज्झइ 20 1 1.

संवर 8 5 2.

संवलियय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.

✓संवाह [ सम्+वाह्य्];

-pres. 3. s. संवाहइ 1 14 8.

संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.

✓संवेद [ सम्+वेद्व्];

-abs. संवेदेंवि 20 8 1.

साइय 19 10 10a gl. आलिङ्गन.

साव 1 8 10 सर्व.

°साड 16 8 3, साडु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (g. साव  
entirely).

✓साड (=वि+नाशय्);

-abs. साडेंवि 11 1 3; p. p. साडिय

11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres.

part. enl. साडिज्जन्ता 17 3 7.

साणन्त 1 1 14 [ साणन्त ] अनन्तसहित.

सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.

सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [ स्वामिशाल ]

स्वामिश्रेष्ठ.

°सार 20 9 8 धन.

°सारङ्ग° 12 10 2 चार्द्र.

साग्नि 16 14 4, 17 1 1a, 20 5 3 गज-

पर्याण ( gl. सारि=अंबारी=g. अंबाही ).

सालय °6 4 2, 18 10 4 श्याल enl.

( g. सालो )

साडु see साव.

सावय 19 8 9 श्रापद् ( cf. g. सावज ).

सासय° 4 14 9a, 17 18 10a शाश्वत.

सासणहर 19 15 10a [ शासनधर ] gl.

इत

सासुण 19 4 8 श्वश्रू enl. ( g. साडु ).

सासुरय 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [ 'श्वश्रावरक ]

श्वश्रावरय ( g. सासई ).

✓साह [ साधय् ],

-pres 1. s. साहयि 4 12 4, 11 5

2, pres part. साहन्त 12 12 9,

abs साहेप्पियु 10 1 1; p. p. साहिय

3 3 1a, 10 1a.

साहिय 2 16 7 कथित ( cf. Hc. IV 2

साह=कथ् ).

°साहण 3 7 1a [ साधन ] सैन्य.

साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.

✓साहार [ सम्+धारय्; H. सहारा 'sup-

port', 'help' ] comfort,

-abs. साहारेंवि 19 11 1a, p. p.

enl. साहारियय 9 11 1.

°साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.

साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-

नाम-देश.

साहिवन्द 1 13 2 सम्+अभिचन्द्र.

साहुकार 2 17 6 साहुकार.

साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साहुकार-संगानित.

- °साहुल 14 2 4 च्चज (cf. D. 8 52 साहुलिआ, साहुली=वज्र, चिरोवन्नखण्ड); gl.  
 सिगिरिका (=old G. सीकरि 'canopy' 'palanquin').  
 सिय 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6, 18 11 9b° श्री enl.  
 सिय-संपय 10 7 4 श्रीसंपद.  
 °सियय° 14 9 1 सिकता.  
 °सिक्कार 3 6 6 सिक्कार.  
 ✓सिक्खव [ सिक्खय्; G. सीखवहुँ ],  
 -pres. 3. s. सिक्खवइ 16 8 2, p. p. सिक्खविय 4 3 4.  
 सिक्खिय 15 5 5 सिक्षित enl.  
 सिह 9 13 8 शृङ्ग.  
 °सिह° 3 5 5 सिंह.  
 ✓सिज्ज [ सिज्ज्य ];  
 -pres. 3. s. सिज्जइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2, 15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिज्जइ कजसिद्धि).  
 ✓सिद्ध;  
 -pres. 3. pl. सिद्धन्ति 6 3 5, pres. part. enl. सिद्धन्तय 20 10 7.  
 सिद्ध 18 12 2 [ सिद्धि ] कथित.  
 सिद्धत्तण 3 11 9 सिद्धत्तव.  
 सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.  
 सिमिर 11 8 1 [ सिमिर ] gl. कटक.  
 सिर-वड 17 12 9 [ सिर-पुट ] gl. मस्तकपुट.  
 सिरि 12 5 7, °सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.  
 सिरिगार 8 2 3 ?  
 °सिरीहं 7 6 5 [ श्री-इह ] °श्रीवाञ्छक.  
 सिलोम 19 18 1α श्लोक.  
 °सिवाल° 9 11 2 शृङ्गाल.  
 सिवाल्लय 12 7 6 [ सिवाल्लय ] निर्वाण.  
 सियिय 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सियिया° 2 11 1 शिविका.  
 सिवियय 19 1 9 स्वप्न enl.  
 °सितिर 14 9 3 [ सिशिर ] gl. दधि (D 8 31).  
 सिहरि 12 8 6 [ सिहारिन् ] पर्वत.  
 सिहि 2 11 9b शिखिन् fīc.  
 सिहिण 10 3 5 [ सिहिण् ] स्नन (D. 8 31).  
 सीय° 2 12 3 शीत cold.  
 सीयर 11 3 5 शीकर.  
 सीयल्लय 12 12 8 शीतल enl.  
 सीरिय 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिय) भिन्न (psm.) pierced.  
 ✓सीस [ \*सिष्य ] (Hc. IV 2 (कय्; -pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16 9 10a.  
 सीस 7 11 8 ?  
 ✓सुख [ स्वप्; G. सुहुँ ];  
 -pres. 3. s. सुखइ 1 10 8, 17 15 3, 18 9 2.  
 सुख° 13 5 4 सुक.  
 सुखन्त° 4 11 3 सुवन्त.  
 सुभरिसण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8 सुदर्शन.  
 सुंसुभार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; MW. शिशुमारगिरि from the *Divyāva-dāna*] शिशुमार.  
 सुगन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.  
 सुहर 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुचिरम्.  
 सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वधू.  
 सुकोमल 9 8 5.  
 सुक्क 13 1 3 सुक.  
 सुक्य 16 4 9b शुक्क enl. (G. सुकुँ).  
 सुकिय 19 14 9 सुकृत.  
 सुघडिय 14 13 2 सुघटित.  
 सुचवि 19 4 7 सुभाषित.  
 ✓सुज्ज (=इय्; G. सुहुँ),  
 -pres. 3. s. सुज्जइ 8 2 9a, 19 1 3 सुहु 4 11 8, 4 12 9a, 15 6 4; 15 13 3 सुहु.  
 ✓सुण [ शु G. सुणहुँ ],  
 -imper. 2. s सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1, सुणु 7 12 5; abs. सुणैवि 4 3 1, 10 9 7, सुणैवि 7 11 9a, 9 13 9a, 13 7 2, सुणैप्पिणु 12 7 3, 18 1 7.  
 सुणिसल 4 12 7 सु+नि. शल्य.  
 सुण्णय 2 10 9b शल्य enl. (G. सुणै).  
 सुण्णारण 5 4 2 शल्यारण्य.

°सुणह 19 4 9b लुषा.

सु-

सुतण्यरि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिट्रैवै 19 1 4 [ सु+परिस्थाप्य ] gl.  
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्रिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकित्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+  
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त! (cf. पहुत्त).

सुप्यफल 14 7 3 सु+पूगफल.

सुप्पहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात.

सुमणिट्ठय 8 1 13a सु+मनहट्ठ enl.

°सुमल्लवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14, 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

√सुम्म (=सूर्य);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण ?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सुरमण) 1. very  
playful, 2. having beautiful  
hips; gl. सुरत-व्यापार-वित्त.

सुरसंताप्त 15 12 9a सुर-संज्ञास terror to  
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व.

√सुव [ सुप्, G. सुवृ ];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 1b सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [ सुवणं ] gold coins.

सुविडलमइ 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति.

सुणिण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय  
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 खप्प.

सुविणा 11 6 7 ?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविशाल.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15  
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

√सुव्व [ शूर्य; Hc. IV 243 ];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11,  
5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सकृत् (cf.  
समाइच्छिय).

सुसज्ज 7 2 1 सुप्रथित compact, well-  
knit (cf. G. सञ्चो machine).

सुसोहियय 15 6 4 (in सुहु सुसोहियय) सु+  
शोभित enl.

√सुहा [ सुख्य ];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 18 10 1a [ सुखायक ] सुखद.

सुहासिय-वयण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहृद्.

°सूह 14 5 7 सूचि.

सूयर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G. सूवर).

सूयार 17 18 10b स्पकार

°सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [ सूरकान्ति ] सूर्यकान्त.

°सेदि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from \*श्रिष्टि=  
श्रिष्टि cf. sk. श्रेष्ठि) श्रेणि.

सेणी 16 12 5 श्रेणि.

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेण्णय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [ खैर enl. ] संदप्रयत्न.

°सेल्लग 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D. 8 57).

सेविथ 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 14 10 gl. आशिषा, FSM. निर्माल्य  
(G. शेष).

सेणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सेण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [ सौदामनी ] gl. विद्युत्.

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

°सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुवाहं).

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोचण 16 3 5 खपन.

सोहन्वी 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोषित.

सोहिड्डय 14 5 2, 14 7 5 [ सोह=शोभा+  
इल्ल enl. ] शोभावत्.

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत  
destroyed.

√हकार (=आ+कारय) call;

-pres. 3. s. हकारद् 7 1 9b; abs.  
हकारेति 19 2 3; p. p. हकारिय 5 14  
3, 11 11 2.

-agent, हकारय 2 10 9b.

हृत्सोह 19 3 8 हृत्सोभा (ग. हाट).

✓ हण [हन्; ग. हण्ठुं];

-imper. 2. pl. हणहौ 7 4 7; abs.

हणेलि 12 1 9a.

हथिहृद् 12 8 6, \*15 8 1 हथिघटा.

हथुत्थलिय 1 3 13, enl. हथुत्थलियय 8  
10 9a ordered by a gesture  
of hand.

✓ हम्म (हन्; Hc. IV 244);

-pres. 3. s. हम्मद् 7 9 6, 10 12  
4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.

✓ हर [ह; ग. हरहुं];

-pres. 3. s. हरद् 4 6 10; pres.  
part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4

10b; abs. हरेति 7 10 1, 13 4 10b,

16 8 7, हरेपिण्ण 14 10 9b; pot.

part. f. हरेनी 20 1 7.

\*हर 14 2 1 रह.

हरि 5 4 3 अश्व, 19 8 1b सिंह.

हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6

हर्षित enl.

हल्ले सहि 15 11 9b, हल्ले हल्ले सहि, 15 12  
5 हल्ले सखि.

हल्लाविय 13 8 9b चालित (ग. हल्लावुं).

✓ हल [हल्; ग. हल्लुं];

-pres. 3. s. हलद् 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3.

pl. हलन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s.

हल 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हलसिद्धि 7 12

2; pres. part. enl. हलन्तय 9 4 8.

हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, \*हाहा-

रव 11 9 2, 13 7 5.

हाणि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हानि.

हारत्तिय 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक? gl. हारघटना.

हिय 9 6 4 इत.

हियत्तण 2 9 3 हितत्त.

हियय 14 13 3 हृदय.

हियय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17

13 7 हृदय (cf. Hc. IV 310

हितपक).

✓ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; ग. हीण्डुं]; roam;

-abs. हिण्डेलि 6 15 7.

हिमवहलिय 19 4 9a हिमवुर्दिन (see  
वहलिय).

✓ हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वशब्दे) neigh;

-pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.

\*हिसिय 6 1 8 हेचित.

हुअवह 16 4 9b, हुअवह\* 13 3 9 हुतवह.

हुआस\* 17 2 4, हुआस 8 8 7 हुतास.

\*हुआर 17 10 10a (onom.).

\*हुलि\* 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष (cf. Hc IV  
143 हुल=क्षिप्).

\*हुल 14 7 3 [कुल] पुष्प.

हुअ 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3,  
11 2 7 भूत.

हेट्टामुह 3 7 1b, \*4 9 8\*, 13 2 10a,

enl. हेट्टामुहय 19 4 5 अघोमुख (ग. हेड  
down).

हेट्टिम\* 4 9 9a अघस्तन.

हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] खणभूमिक.

\*हेरि\* 16 2 6, हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4

गुप्तचर (cf. H. हेरना, ग. हेरुं see,  
search, spy).

हेवाइय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीतः, but cf.  
late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated  
to; ग. हेवा habit).

✓ हो [ह्य; ग. होहुं];

-pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s.

होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होइ

2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3,

15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5,

होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16

6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होइ 2 10 3,

2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9

4; fut. 3. s. होइद् 1 12 7, 4 5 4,

7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3. pl. होइन्ति 5 9

3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8;

p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19

8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl.

होन्तिय 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होति

19 8 9 (होति चित्), होएति 2 15 5,

3 6 10, 9 3 9b.

हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.

होउहोउ 11 7 8 (onom.) grunting  
of an elephant.

## PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अङ्ग 12 12 10 $\alpha$ .  
 अङ्गय 12 12 10 $\alpha$  अङ्गय.  
 अञ्जना 15 5 2°, 18 4 10 $\alpha$  अञ्जना.  
 \*अञ्जणसुन्दरी 18 3 5 अञ्जनासुन्दरी.  
 अण्डकुसुम 20 12 9 अण्डकुसुमा.  
 अण्डिय 9 8 8 अनादित.  
 अजिय 1 1 2°, 5 1 6 अजित.  
 अण्तरह 15 8 8, 18 1 $b$  अमन्तरह.  
 अणन्तवीर 18 1 4 अणन्तवीर्य.  
 अणरण 15 8 4, 18 1 5° अणरण.  
 \*अणुत्तरवाह 1 2 8 [अणुत्तरवाहिन] अणुत्तर-  
 वाहिनी.  
 अणिल see पवणजय.  
 अन्धय 7 1 $\alpha$ , 7 4 8 अन्धक.  
 अमरपह 6 8 9 $\alpha$ , 12 5 6 अमरप्रभ.  
 \*अमल 5 8 8.  
 \*अमरमन्त्र 16 6 5 [अमरमन्त्रि] gl.  
 बृहस्पति.  
 अमियगह 19 6 7 अमितगति.  
 \*अर 1 1 15.  
 असणिवेय 7 6 4 अशनिवेय.  
 अहिण्डण 1 1 4 अभिनन्दन.  
 आहभट्टारय 1 1 1 आदिभट्टारक.  
 आणन्द 19 4 7 आनन्द.  
 \*इक्षुकवर्षा 5 1 2 इक्ष्वाकुवर्षा.  
 इन्द 8 1 8 इन्द्र.  
 इन्द्रह 10 7 3, 13 11 11 $b$  इन्द्रजित्;  
 सकह 17 9 9 शकजित्, रावणि 17 9 1  
 रावणि.  
 \*इन्द्रभूह 1 2 7 इन्द्रभूति.  
 इन्द्रमह 6 1 7 इन्द्रमति.  
 इन्द्राह 6 8 7, 15 12 7 इन्द्रायुध.  
 इन्द्राणि 7 14 5, इन्द्राणी 7 12 9 $b$  इन्द्राणी.  
 \*ईसाण 17 11 6 ईशान.  
 उच्छुरय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13  
 8 gl. इक्षुरय, traditionally ऋक्षुरय.  
 उवरम्भ 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9 $\alpha$ ,  
 15 13 1, 15 15 9 $b$  उपरम्भा.  
 उवहिकुमार 6 10 9 $b$ , 6 13 11 $\alpha$  उवहि-  
 कुमार.  
 उवहिरय 6 10 4, 6 16 9 $\alpha$ , 12 5 10  
 उदधिरव.  
 उव्वसि 8 1 8 उर्वशी.  
 कहकसि 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 कैकसी.  
 कहकसेय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 कैकसेय.  
 कहकेयण 12 5 7 कपिकेतन; कहदय 6 10  
 2 कपिध्वज.  
 \*कडटिह 16 6 3 कौटिल्य.  
 कडसिकि 9 6 2 कौशिकी.  
 कच्छ 2 13 7.  
 कणय 10 6 5, 13 11 1 $b$  कनक.  
 कमलमह see कमल.  
 कमला 6 2 1; कमलमह 6 2 3 कमलावती;  
 पडमवह 6 4 1 पद्मावती.  
 \*कल्लो 20 5 5.  
 कालमेह 19 14 1 $b$  कालमेघ.  
 किक्किन्ध 7 1° $\alpha$ , 7 8 10 $\alpha$ , 7 11 1, 9 5  
 3, 12 1 7° किक्किन्ध.  
 किक्किधवल 6 1 $b$ , 6 1 4, 12 5 5 कीर्ति-  
 धवल.  
 \*किक्किहर 1 2 8 कीर्तिहर.  
 \*कुम्भु 1 1 15  
 कुम्भयण 1 10 8, 10 7° $\alpha$ , 8 कुम्भकर्ण,  
 भाणुकण 9 3 8, 20 10 4, भाणुह  
 9 7 9 $\alpha$ , रविकण 9 11 4, 20 11 1.  
 \*कुवेर 9 5 8 कुवेर; धणय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,  
 9 5 8, 10 8 7 धनद.  
 कुसुमाउहकमला 20 12 1 [कुसुमायुधकमला]  
 gl. कामलक्ष्मी.  
 केउमह 18 4 1 केतुमती.  
 खयरानन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 खचरानन्द.  
 \*खन्द 8 12 2, 17 11 6 रकन्द  
 खर 1 10 4°, 12 3 3°, 12 4 9 $\alpha$ , 17  
 11 3 15 1 3, 16 7 7.  
 खेमङ्कर 1 12 2 खेमङ्कर.  
 खेमन्धर 1 12 2 खेमधर.

- शयनचन्द्र 12 11 6 शयनचन्द्र.  
 गङ्गाधर 11 2 6 गङ्गाधर.  
 गिरिकिवेरलु 12 5 9 ?  
 गिरिनन्दन 6 10 4 गिरिनन्दन.  
 \*गोतमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1 $\alpha$  गौतमस्वामिन्.  
 घणवाहन 5 7 11 $b$ , 7 11 7 $^{\circ}$  10 7 3,  
 घनवाहन.  
 चक्रबन्ध 1 12 4 चक्रबन्ध.  
 चन्द्रकर 16 7 5 चन्द्रकर.  
 चन्द्राणि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7  
 7 चन्द्रनखा.  
 चन्द्रपद्म 1 1 8 चन्द्रप्रभ.  
 चन्द्राण 7 3 5 चन्द्रानन.  
 चन्द्राहि(?) 1 13 2 चन्द्राभ.  
 चन्द्रोदर 12 1 2, 12 3 5 $^{\circ}$  चन्द्रोदर.  
 चन्द्र 17 11 5.  
 चित्त 17 11 4 चित्र.  
 चित्त 16 9 3, 16 7 9 $b$ , enl. चित्तज्ञ  
 16 10 4, 16 11 1 चित्राक्ष.  
 जयचन्द्र 11 2 5 जयचन्द्र.  
 जयसागर 5 3 6 जयसागर.  
 जगभूषण see तिजगविभूषण.  
 जम 8 6 8, 9 5 8 यम.  
 जम्बव 16 13 7, 20 7 4 जम्बवत.  
 जम्बुमालि 17 11 8 जम्बुमालिन्.  
 जलकन्त 20 5 8, 20 9 1 जलकान्त.  
 जलणसिंह 12 12 4 ज्वलनसिंह.  
 जसुम्भय 1 13 1 यशस्विन् enl.  
 जलोह 20 5 7 जलौघ.  
 जालामुह 20 5 7 ज्वालामुख.  
 \*जालावलि 20 5 7 ज्वालावलि.  
 जियसत्तु 5 1 3 जितशत्रु.  
 जीमुत्त 20 6 7 जीमूत.  
 \*जीमुत्तणिणाय 17 11 8 जीमूतनिनाद.  
 णहरिय see णेरिय.  
 णयणाणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नयनानन्द.  
 णन्द 2 8 7 $^{\circ}$ , 4 9 4 $^{\circ}$  नन्दा  
 णन्दण 12 5 9 नन्दन.  
 णमि 1 1 18 नमि.  
 णमि 2 13 6 नमि.  
 णल 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7  
 6 $^{\circ}$  नल.  
 णलकुन्वर 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नलकूषर.  
 णारय 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नारद.  
 णारायण 5 9 9 नारायण.  
 णाहिराय 1 13 2 नाभिराज.  
 णिग्घाय 7 9 9 $\alpha$ , 7 13 9 $b$  निर्घात.  
 णील 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6  
 नील.  
 णीलज्जण 2 9 5 नीलाज्जना.  
 णेमीसर 1 1 18 नेमीश्वर.  
 णेरिय 2 5 2, णहरिय 8 5 5 नैर्ऋति.  
 तलिकेत्त 12 5 10, तलिकेसि 6 10 5  
 तलिकेत्त.  
 तडिवाहन 7 7 5 तडिवाहन.  
 तणूयारि 12 3 2 तणूदरी.  
 \*तरङ्ग 20 7 3, 20 5 6.  
 तार 20 7 3.  
 तियसंजय 5 1 3 त्रिदशजय.  
 तिकलिङ्ग 19 16 5 त्रिकलिङ्ग.  
 तिजगविभूषण 11 8 1 तिजगविभूषण; जगभू-  
 ण 16 4 5 जगभूषण.  
 तिलयकेत्त 5 4 6, तिलकेत्त 5 6 1 तिलककैशा.  
 तिलकेत्त see तिलयकेत्त.  
 \*तिलोत्तम 8 1 8 तिलोत्तमा.  
 तोयदवाहन 1 5 6, 5 9 4 तोयदवाहन.  
 तोयावलि 20 5 6.  
 \*दण्डिण 1 3 8 दण्डिण enl.  
 दसरह 18 1 5 $^{\circ}$ , 15 8 7 दशरथ.  
 दससयगह 12 12 5, 12 12 7 दशशतगति  
 दससयणेत्त see सहसकत्त.  
 दसाणण see रावण.  
 दसास see रावण.  
 दहमुह see रावण.  
 दहचयण see रावण.  
 दहसरि see रावण.  
 दुम्मुह 18 9 9 $\alpha$  दुर्मुख.  
 दुसण 1 10 4 $^{\circ}$ , 15 1 3, 16 7 7, 17  
 11 4 $^{\circ}$  दुपण.  
 देवरत्त 5 14 6, 5 16 9 $\alpha$  देवरत्त.

घणय see कुवेर.

\*घणक्षय 1 16 10<sup>a</sup> घनक्षय.

धम्म 1 1 14 धर्म.

\*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्म.

धम्मरह 18 2 1 धर्मरथ.

धरणीधर 5 1 2.

धुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.

पडमप्यह 1 1 6 पद्मप्रभ.

पडमवह see कमला.

पडमराय 20 12 8 पद्मरागा.

\*पडमिणि 1 2 10 पद्मिनी.

पडलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी.

पडिचन्द 6 16 9<sup>b</sup> प्रतिचन्द्र.

पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.

पडिबल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल.

पडिसुह 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति

पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिसूर्य; पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.

पद्मायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज.

पवण see पवणक्षय.

पवणगह 6 8 7 पवनगति.

पवणक्षय 18 4 2 पवनक्षय; अणिल 19 8 9<sup>a</sup>

अणिल; पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन;

पहक्षण 18 7 2 प्रभजन; मरु 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत; मरुएव 19

14 10 मरुदेव; बालकुमार 18 4 10<sup>a</sup>

वायुकुमार; समीर 19 8 1<sup>b</sup>.

पसण्णकित्ति 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

पसेणह 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित्.

पहक्षण see पवणक्षय.

\*पहत्थ 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9<sup>b</sup>, 15 1 3 प्रहस्त.

\*पहव 1 2 8 प्रभव.

पहसिय 18 5 9<sup>b</sup> प्रहसित.

\*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.

पावणि see हणुमन्तः.

\*पास 1 1 18 पार्श्व.

\*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.

पुण्ढरीय 11 10 2, 20 5 5<sup>a</sup> पुण्डरीक.

पुण्णवण 5 6 3 पूर्णवन; पुण्णमेह 5 6 4 पूर्णमेघ.

पुण्णमेह see पुण्णवण.

पुप्फयन्त 1 1 9 पुष्पदन्त.

पुप्फोत्तर 6 2 3<sup>a</sup>, 6 2 9<sup>b</sup> पुष्पोत्तर.

पुरएव 3 10 9<sup>b</sup> पुरदेव.

भइरहि 5 13 3, भईरहि 5 10 7, 5 11 3 मगीरथ.

\*भम्मह 1 8 8 भामह.

\*भरह 2 4 5 भरत.

भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत.

भाणुकण see कुम्भयण.

भाणुसुह see कुम्भयण.

\*भारदुवाय 16 5 8 भारद्वाज.

\*भिरुणन्दण 16 6 6 सृगुमन्दन.

सीम 5 7 11<sup>a</sup>, 5 12 1.

भुवधल 15 14 भुजवल.

मेसह 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति.

भय 10 1 2<sup>a</sup>, 10 9 3, 13 11 8.

मयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनावलि.

\*मयर 15 1 1 मकर.

मघड 14 11 6 मघवा.

मणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा.

मणिचूड 19 8 8.

\*मणु 16 6 4 मनु.

मन्दोवरी 1 10 9<sup>b</sup>, 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दोदरी.

मन्दर 6 8 7.

मरु 16 8 9<sup>a</sup> मरुत.

मरु, मरुएव see पवणक्षय.

मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी.

मछवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 माल्यवत.

मडि 1 1 16 मल्ली.

महरक्स 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्ष.

महाकच्छ 2 13 7.

\*महाभीम 5 8 7.

महामह 12 5 2 महामति.

महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.

महीहर 11 2 6 महीधर.

महु 15 9 3 मधु.

महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.

महोदर 15 1 1 महोदर.  
 मानससुन्दरी 9 1 8, मानससुन्दरी 8 1 2  
 मानससुन्दरी.  
 मारिच 10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4  
 8°, 13 2 5, 17 1 5, मारिच 16 9  
 6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.  
 मारिचि see मारिच.  
 मारु see हणुमन्त.  
 \*मारुप्य° 1 2 10 मारुदेव.  
 मालि B 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन.  
 मीसकेस 18 7 3 मिश्रकेशी.  
 मेरु 6 8 7.  
 लच्छी 6 1 2 लक्ष्मी.  
 रह 1 13 4 रति.  
 रयणचूड 19 8 8 रत्नचूड.  
 रयणावलि 18 1α, 16 4 7 रत्नावली.  
 रयणासव 9 1b, 9 5 2 रत्नाश्रव.  
 \*रन्म° 8 1 8 रन्मा.  
 \*रन्म° 20 7 3 रन्म.  
 रविकृष्ण see कुम्भयुग्ण.  
 रविपह 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.  
 \*रविसेनापरिय° 1 2 9 रविषेणाचार्य.  
 राजीव° 15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, 20 5 5.  
 राम 1 10 8; राहव° 1 9 9b राघव.  
 रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 8 9b,  
 दसाण 5 9 9, 9 8 6, दशानन; दसास  
 10 7 1 दशास्य; दहसुह 1 10 7, 9 4  
 9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10  
 9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-  
 रस; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 \*विंशत्यर्धशिरस्;  
 वीसहस्य 1 10 7 विंशति-हस्य.  
 रावणि see इन्द्र.  
 राहव see राम.  
 रिसह 2 7 8, 13 9 9° ऋषभ.  
 -रिसहजिण 1 16 9b ऋषभजिण.  
 रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.  
 रुक्मवह 16 10 6 रूपवती.  
 रोहिणि 1 13 4, 13 7 10b° रोहिणी.  
 बहसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7  
 5 वैश्रवणे.  
 वयणाकङ्कार 10 7 6 वचनालङ्कार.

\*वगलासुह 20 5 6 [वगलासुख] वदवासुख.  
 वजकण्ठ 6 7 8 वज्रकण्ठ.  
 \*वज्जाडह 17 11 8 वज्रायुध.  
 वज्जोयर 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°  
 वज्रोदर.  
 \*वद्धमाण 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 वर्धमान; वीर° 1  
 1α; वीरजिण 1 8 13α वीरजिन.  
 वरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.  
 वलपुव 5 9 9 वलदेव.  
 वसन्तमाल 18 7 1 वसन्तमाला.  
 वसु 16 14 6.  
 वसुन्धर 20 5 5.  
 वाडकुमार see पवणजय.  
 वालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9  
 10α, 16 7 5.  
 वासुपुज° 1 1 12 वासुपूज्य.  
 बाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 बाहुवलि.  
 विचिन्तमाल 15 12 1 विचित्रमाला.  
 विजय 5 1 4 विजया.  
 विजयन्त 16 13 5 \*विजयन्त.  
 विजयमहन्द् see विजयसीह.  
 विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिंह; विजय-  
 महन्द् 7 7 9b विजयसुगेन्द्र.  
 विजामन्दर 7 1 3 विजामन्दर.  
 विजुकेस 6 10 9b विजुकेस.  
 विष्णुवाहण 7 7 1 विष्णुवाहन.  
 \*विणसि 2 13 6 विनसि.  
 विमल 1 1 13.  
 विमलकिचि 5 8 8 विमलकीर्ति.  
 विमलवाहण 1 13 1 विमलवाहन.  
 विराहिय 12 4 9b विराधित.  
 \*विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.  
 विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.  
 \*विसालचक्षु 16 5 10 [विशालचक्षु] वि-  
 शालाक्ष.  
 विहि° 17 11 6 विधि.  
 विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7  
 9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विभीषण.  
 वीसावसु° 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विशावसु.  
 बुद्ध° 10 6 5 बुध.  
 वेयमह 7 1 3, वेयमह 11 2 5 वेदमती.



वेलाञ्चर° 20 5 5.  
 वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलाञ्चल.  
 °वेलासुह 20 5 6 वेलासुख.  
 वोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.  
 सइ 1 13 3 राची.  
 सयकर 15 6 6 रातकर.  
 \*सयम्भु 1 3 1 et; सयम्भुएव 1 16 10α  
 खयम्भू, खयम्भूदेव.  
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.  
 सकइ see इन्द्र.  
 सणकुमार 14 11 6 सनरकुमार.  
 सखवइ 20 11 9α सखवती.  
 सन्धागलगजिथ° 20 5 7 संध्यागलगर्जित.  
 °सन्धावलि 20 5 7 संध्यावलि.  
 सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.  
 समीर see पवणजय  
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.  
 सन्धु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 सन्धु.  
 सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.  
 सरसइ 17 18 5 सरसती.  
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 राशिकर; ससिकरण 12 12  
 3 राशिकरण.  
 ससिकरण see ससिकर.  
 ससिधय 16 13 6 राशिधय.  
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहसकर; सहसकरण 14  
 3 12b, 14 4 6, °सहासकरण° 15  
 10 1 सहसकरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4  
 सहसरदिम.  
 सहसकरण see सहसयर.  
 सहसक्ख 5 5 1 सहसाध; दससयणेत्त 5 4 7  
 दशशतनेत्र.  
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.  
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहसार.  
 सामीरणि see हयुमन्त.  
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.  
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.  
 सिरिप्पह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.  
 सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.  
 सिरिमालावई 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति?  
 सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2  
 श्रीमालिन्,

सिरिसइल 19 11 8α, 19 18 8 श्रीशैल.  
 सीयल° 1 1 10 सीतल.  
 सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.  
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.  
 सीहद्धय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.  
 सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 6 सिंहविलम्बित.  
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° सुक.  
 सुकेस 6 15 9α, 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15  
 8 9α सुकेश.  
 सुगीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9α, °15 1 4°,  
 16 7 5 सुगीव  
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.  
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.  
 सुन्दर° 10 6 2.  
 सुभीम 5 7 11α.  
 सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.  
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन्.  
 सुलोयण 5 6 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.  
 सुलोयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.  
 °सुवेळ° 20 5 6  
 °सुव्वय° 1 1 17 सुव्रत.  
 सुसेण 20 7 8 सुषेण.  
 सुररय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 18  
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सुरैरय, tradition-  
 ally सुरैरजस्.  
 सेपंस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 श्रेयास.  
 \*सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9α, 1 11 1, 5 1b  
 श्रेणिक.  
 सोदामणिपह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.  
 सोम 8 6 7.  
 सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.  
 हयुव see हयुमन्त.  
 हयुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9α, 20 2 9α,  
 20 3 6, 20 7 8; 20 9 8, हयुव 20  
 8 8 हयुमन्त.  
 हल्य° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.  
 हर 5 9 9.  
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.  
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन्.  
 हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.  
 हरिसेण 11 1b, 11 1 9b हरिषेण.  
 हिययवेय 18 3 5 हृदयवेगा.

## NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

( Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk )

- अष्टावय 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अष्टावय 3 6  
 1b ऐरावत.  
 \*अवज्ज 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्ज 4 1  
 8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4  
 अयोध्या; सकेयणयरे 2 2 5, 5 11 4  
 साकेतनगरी.  
 अष्टावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अष्टापद (पर्वत).  
 अरुण 12 1 9a Vali's chariot.  
 \*अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 g. पाताललङ्का (नगर).  
 आङ्गणयरे 7 1 2 आदित्यनगर.  
 \*अज्ज see अवज्ज.  
 कञ्चण 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चणसेल 4 9 5  
 काञ्चनशैल.  
 कञ्चण 6 4 6° काञ्चन ( द्वीप ).  
 कञ्चणपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.  
 \*कङ्कय 6 4 6 कङ्क ( द्वीप ).  
 कालित्यसर्ग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.  
 कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.  
 किङ्कु 8 12 6, किङ्क 6 16 3 किङ्कु; किपुर  
 6 7 3, किङ्कपुर 12 12 2, किङ्कपुरक्ख 7  
 6 3 किङ्कपुर.  
 -किङ्कुधर 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ); किङ्कुमहीधर 6 5 2  
 किङ्कुपर्वत.  
 किङ्किन्धपुर 7 10 9b किङ्किन्धपुर.  
 कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.  
 कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 ( नरक ).  
 कुस 6 4 6 कुश ( द्वीप ).  
 \*गयडर 3 1a गजपुर, हरियणयरे 2 16 6  
 हस्तिनगर.  
 \*गङ्गा 15 8 9b, गङ्गा 12 4 3 गङ्गा.  
 \*गङ्गासागर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting  
 place of the Gāṅgā with the  
 sea.  
 गन्धर्ववावि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी.  
 \*गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि ( द्वीप ).  
 गीर 6 4 7 ( द्वीप ).  
 \*गुज 10 9 8 ( पर्वत ).  
 \*चीन 6 4 8 चीन ( द्वीप ).  
 वीर 6 4 6.  
 छोहार 6 4 6 ( द्वीप ).  
 \*जडण 12 4 3 यमुना.  
 जम्बूदीव 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.  
 जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.  
 जवण 6 4 6 यवन ( द्वीप ).  
 \*जोहण 6 4 8 योधन ( द्वीप ).  
 गन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a गन्दीश्वरद्वीप; गन्दीसरक्ख  
 6 8 4 गन्दीश्वराख्य.  
 \*गम्भय 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा  
 13 12 4.  
 गिञ्जालोयपुर 13 1a गिञ्जालोकपुर.  
 \*तट 6 4 9a तट ( द्वीप ).  
 \*तावि 9 1 9 तापी.  
 तिकूड 11 14 8 तिकूट ( पर्वत ).  
 तोयावलि 6 4 7, तोयावलि ( द्वीप ).  
 दुल्ल 15 10 2 दुर्लभ ( नगर ).  
 देवसंगीयणयरे 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसं-  
 गीयणयरे 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.  
 धर 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 \*पयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग ( नगर ).  
 पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा.  
 पायाललङ्का 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाता-  
 ललङ्का ( नगर ).  
 पुष्कवण 9 1 2 पुष्कवन.  
 पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल ( नगर ).  
 पुर्वविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह ( खण्ड ).  
 पोयण 4 2 7, पोयणगयरे 4 3 4 पोतन-  
 नगर.  
 भरक्खम 6 4 9a भरक्षम ( द्वीप ).  
 \*भरह 3 6 11a भरत ( खण्ड ).  
 भार 6 4 0a ( द्वीप ).  
 सीम 6 4 9a ( द्वीप )  
 सीमवण 9 7 1 सीमवन.  
 भूयस्वाट्ट 19 17 4 भुनरवा-अट्टी.  
 \*मगह 15 9 2, मगहट्ट 1 1 1 मगवट्ट

मणि° 6 4 6 मणि ( द्वीप ).  
 मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1  
 मानुसोत्तर ( पर्वत ).  
 महिन्द 18 3 4 महिन्द्र ( नगर ).  
 महु 7 10 5 महु ( पर्वत ).  
 \*महुर 15 9 3 मयुरा ( नगर ).  
 माहेन्द्रपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.  
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9α माहेश्वरपुर.  
 मेरु 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9b.  
 मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणथर 8 12 7  
 मेघनगर.  
 \*रयण 6 4 6 रत्न ( द्वीप ).  
 रविपुर 18 4 1.  
 रत्न° 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ).  
 रहणेउर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेउरचक्रवाल-  
 णयर 5 6 4 रथनपुरचक्रवालनगर.  
 \*रायगिह 1 4 9α राजगृह ( नगर ).  
 \*रेवा° see गम्भय.  
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन ( द्वीप ).  
 लङ्कणयरी 5 8 5 लङ्कानगरी.  
 °वज्जर° 6 4 7 वज्र ( द्वीप ).  
 वध्वर° 6 4 7 वर्वर ( द्वीप ).  
 वाणरदीव 6 5 1 वानरद्वीप.  
 °वाहण° 6 4 6 वाहन ( द्वीप ).

विडलमहीहर 1 7 5, विडलहरि 1 6 9b  
 विपुलमहीघर, विपुलगिरि.  
 \*विम्भ 9 1 9b, 10 7 9b, विम्भहरि 11 6  
 3, °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.  
 वेयङ्ग 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्घ ( पर्वत ).  
 वेलन्धर 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ); 23 3 7 ( पर्वत ).  
 सयबासुह °3 1 1b [ शकटक-सुख ] शकटसुख  
 ( उद्यान ).  
 सयंपह 9 13 6. 10 4 9α सयंपम ( नगर ).  
 \*सक्रेयणयरी see अजज्झ.  
 °सन्ध्यागार 6 4 7 सन्ध्याकार ( द्वीप ).  
 सम्मेयहरि 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.  
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.  
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहस्रशिखर ( चैत्य ).  
 °सिहल° 6 4 8 सिंहल ( द्वीप ).  
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ ( उद्यान ).  
 सिन्धुणयर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.  
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री ( द्वीप ).  
 सुरसंगीयणयर see देवसंगीयणयर.  
 सुवेल 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 °हणुसुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8b, हणुसुह° 19  
 10 7 हनुसुह ( द्वीप ).  
 °हयिणयर see गयसर.  
 °हंस° 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 हरि 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).

## BOTANICAL NAMES

\*अगरिय° 3 17 अगस्ति ( G. अगथियो ).  
 अचहय° 3 1 12 ?  
 °अम्ब 3 1 10 आम्र ( G. औवो ).  
 °अल्ल° 3 1 4 आर्द्र ( G. आर्द्र ).  
 °आमली 3 1 9 आमलकी ( G. आमली ).  
 °आसत्य° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.  
 इच्छु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9α,  
 उच्छु° 3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7  
 उच्छु ( G. ईत्त, M. उष ).  
 इन्दु 3 1 7 ?  
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इवत्त.  
 एला° 3 1 3 ( G. एलनी ).

\*कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.  
 कङ्केडि° 3 1 5 अंशोक ( D. 2 12 ).  
 कङ्कोल 3 1 3.  
 कणयारि° 3 1 9 कनकारि ( cf. MW. कनका-  
 न्तक ).  
 °कणवीर° 3 1 9-करवीर ( Hc. I 263 )  
 °कन्यारि° 3 1 8 कन्धरी.  
 कपूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.  
 \*करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमरी ( G. करमरी, Mp.  
 करवंद, 9 14 9 ).  
 °करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.  
 °करीर 3 1 8 ( G. कर-डो ).

°कुङ्कुम° 3 14.  
 °कुन्द° 3 1 7.  
 केयङ् 3 1 12 केतकी.  
 °कोक्ष 3 1 11 कुज( वल्ली ).  
 कोरण्ट 3 1 11.  
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोशाग्र ( PSM ).  
 खज्जुरि° 3 1 7 खर्जूरी ( G. खजूरी ).  
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल  
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक ( G. चंपो ).  
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष ( D. 3 21 ).  
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.  
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू ( G. जॉबू ).  
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा ( G. जासु, जाखेंती ).  
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or वन्धुजीव.  
 °जीर° 3 1 4 ( G. जीरें ).  
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका ( G. जूहें ).  
 °ढउय 3 1 6 ?  
 °णगोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.  
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.  
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.  
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 ( G. नाळीयेरी ).  
 तमाल 3 1 10.  
 °तरल 3 1 9 धतूर thorn-apple.  
 °ताल 3 1 10.  
 ताली 3 1 10.  
 दक्ख 3 1 5 द्राक्षा ( G. दराख ).  
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.  
 °द्विषण° 3 1 8 द्विषणी.  
 °देवदारु 3 1 12 ( G. देवदार ).  
 °पडमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.  
 °पाडली° 3 1 8 पाटल.

प्रियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.  
 पुष्पाय° 3 1 2 पुष्पाग.  
 पुत्तजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.  
 °पूयफल 14 7 3 पूयफल.  
 °पोष्फली° 3 1 8, फोष्फल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2  
 पूयफल.  
 °फणिस° ( v. l. फणस ) 3 1 6 फणस.  
 मन्दार 3 1 7.  
 मरिय° 3 1 4 मरिच.  
 मल्लिव° 14 10 6 मल्लिका.  
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.  
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.  
 माल्ल° 3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपित्थ  
 ( D. 6 130 ).  
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.  
 °माहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी ( Hc. I 214 ).  
 रिट्ठ 3 1 11 रिट्ठ.  
 °रुक्ख° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.  
 °लवङ्ग 3 1 3.  
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 लिम्ब.  
 वडल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वडल 14 7 3 वडल.  
 °सज 3 1 11 सर्ज.  
 सत्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सत्तच्छद.  
 सम्बलिरुक्ख° 11 9 5 शाल्मलीवृक्ष.  
 °सरल 3 1 9.  
 °सिन्धूर° 3 1 7.  
 °सिन्दूर° 3 1 7.  
 सिरिखण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.  
 सिरिख° 3 1 9 शिरीष.  
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.  
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

### VIDYĀS

अग्नि-जल-धम्मणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-स्तम्भनी.  
 अणिम 9 12 3 अणिमन्.  
 अत्ति 9 12 3 अत्ति.  
 अमोहविजय 13 10 4 अनोपविजया.  
 अवलोयणी 9 12 7 अवलोक्नी.  
 आसालविज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14  
 7, आसालिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15  
 13 2 आसालीविद्या.

आसुरी 9 12 8.  
 उच्चाटिणी 9 12 4 उच्चाटनी.  
 उम्मोहण 7 7 7 उम्मोहनी.  
 कामसुद्धाहणी 9 12 5 काम-सुद्धाहयिनी.  
 कालि 9 12 2 काली.  
 ऊडिल 9 12 7 ऊडिला.  
 कोमारि 9 12 2 कामारी.

|                                                      |                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| गयणसंचारिण्य 9 13 3, गयणसंचालिणी 9 12 1 गगनसंचारिणी. | माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 12 2 माहेश्वरी. |
| गारुडविज 12 2 10a गारुडविद्या.                       | माहेन्द्रविज 8 7 9a माहेन्द्रविद्या.        |
| छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.                                | वहरिविहंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीविहंसिनी.           |
| जय 9 12 6 जया                                        | बन्ध-वह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-वध-कारिणी.       |
| जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 योगयोगेश्वरी.                      | चम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.                   |
| णहृङ्गणगामिण्य 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गणगामिनी.                | वरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्षिणी.                      |
| णारायण्य 12 10 1 नारायणी.                            | वामोहण 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.                     |
| णिव्विग्घ 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना.                         | वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही.                       |
| थम्भणि 9 13 1, थम्भणी 9 12 4, 6 स्तम्भनी.            | चारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.                      |
| दारुणी 9 12 8 दारुणा.                                | विजय 9 12 6 विजया.                          |
| दुण्णिवारा 9 12 8 दुर्निवारा.                        | वीरासणी 9 12 2 वीरासनी.                     |
| दुहरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दशना.                            | सत्ति-संवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-सवाहनी.         |
| पणत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति.                            | सत्तुविणिवारण्य 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका.     |
| भाणुपरिमालिणी 9 12 1 भानुपरिमालिनी.                  | संखिद्धि 9 13 1 संखिद्धि.                   |
| भिन्दणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.                                | सन्वमाकारिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी.          |
| भुवनसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी.                   | सन्वकामणरूप्य 9 7 6 सर्वकामाङ्ग-रूपा.       |
| भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.                             | सन्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.         |
| महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.                            | सन्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी.           |
| महोदरिय 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for महोरगिका ?].   | सन्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वापधा.                    |
|                                                      | सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.                 |
|                                                      | सिरिमालिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी.              |
|                                                      | सोमणी 9 12 3 *सोमानी.                       |

## NUMERALS

|                                                                                                                                                                |                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 अक्ष 1 16 4 अर्ध.                                                                                                                                            | 8, 12 6 8, चायार 6 1 7, चेयारि 16 6 |
| 1 एक 3 2 2a, 16 6 4 एक.                                                                                                                                        | 3 चतुर्.                            |
| -पठम 10 8 9 प्रथम.                                                                                                                                             | -चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थ.          |
| 2 दो 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15 4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15 8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16 6 4, वेणि 12 12 10b, 2 13 8, दोणि (च 1. विणि) 18 12 9b; | 5 पञ्च 1 1 5 पञ्चन;                 |
| -वीय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विजय 2 15 9a द्वितीय.                                                                                                               | -पञ्चम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.               |
| 3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.                                                                                                                                  | 5 1/2 अक्षुद्ध 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ठ.    |
| -तइय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.                                                                                                                                      | 6 छ 10 7 1, छह् 10 5 3 षष्;         |
| 4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर 3 4 1b, चयारि 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7 (Mp 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14                                                                | -छट्ठय 1 12 3, छट्ठम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.    |
|                                                                                                                                                                | 7 सत्त 1 8 2, *2 9 3 सप्त.          |
|                                                                                                                                                                | -सप्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम.        |
|                                                                                                                                                                | 8 अट्ठ 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टन;          |
|                                                                                                                                                                | -अष्टम 1 8 10 अष्टम.                |
|                                                                                                                                                                | 9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2            |
|                                                                                                                                                                | -णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.               |

- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7,  
9 4 9a दशन्.  
-दसनी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5,  
दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.  
11 एयारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.  
-एयारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम  
enl.  
12 बारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9b, डुवारह 11  
7 1 द्वादशन्;  
-बारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.  
13 तेरस 3 2 8.  
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.  
14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउदह 1 11 6, 14  
4 9b; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16  
15 7 चतुर्दशन्.  
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.  
15 पण्णारस 3 12 7; पण्णारह° 1 7 4,  
3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;  
-पण्णारहमय 12 5 9.  
16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S.  
सोलस ) षोडश.  
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.  
17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;  
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.  
18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10  
अष्टदशन्;  
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.  
19 एकुणवीस 12 5 4 एकोनविंशति,  
-एकुणवीसमय 12 5 12.  
20 बीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.  
22 बावीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.  
24 चउवीस 1 1 19a चतुर्विंशति.  
25 पञ्चवीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.  
26 छवीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.  
27 सत्तावीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.  
30 तीस 1 14 9b, 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.  
32 बत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्.  
34 चउतीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1a चतुत्रिंशत्.  
48 अट्टायाल 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.  
50 पण्णास 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पञ्चासय  
3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.  
59 एकुणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.  
60 सट्ठि 4 1a, 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.  
63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9a त्रिषष्टि.  
64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.  
80 असी 2 3 4 अशीति.  
84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.  
90 णवह् °2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.  
92 वाणवह् 5 11 8 द्वाणवति.  
96 छण्णवह् 3 13 2 षण्णवति.  
98 अट्टाणवह् 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टाणवति.  
99 णवणवह् 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवणवति.  
100 सय 2 3 8, 2 3 8 शत.  
108 सउ अट्टोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.  
110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11b दशोत्तर-शत.  
1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3,  
सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9a  
सहस.  
1008 अट्टोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस.  
100000 लक्ख° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.  
1000000 कोटि 2 5 6 कोटि.